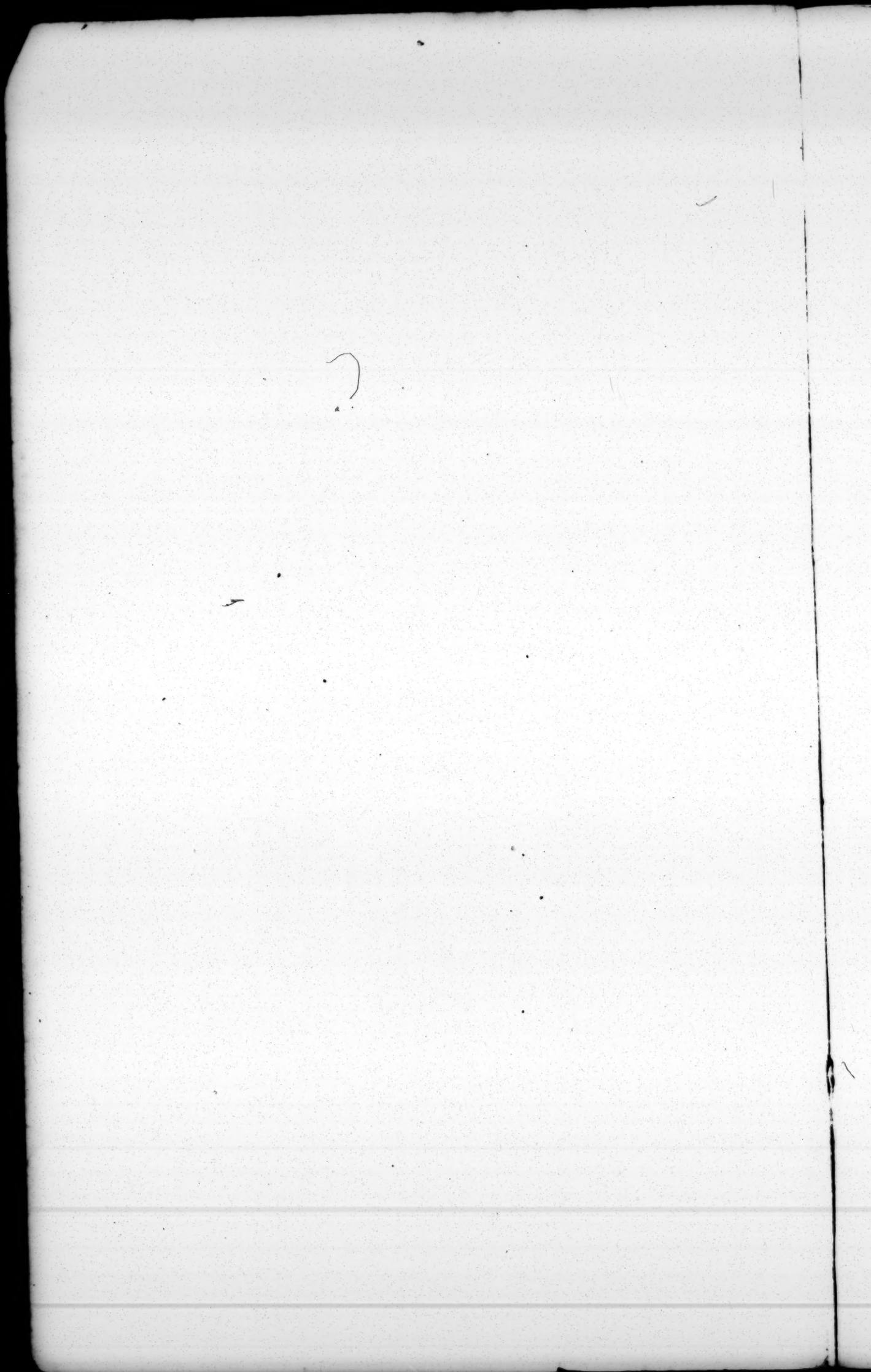


THE
EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE,
VISITATION CHARGES,
SPEECHES, AND MISCELLANIES,
OF THE RIGHT REVEREND
FRANCIS ATTERBURY, D.D.
LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.
WITH HISTORICAL NOTES,
AND BRIEF MEMOIRS OF THE AUTHOR,
By JOHN NICHOLS, F.A.S. EDINB. and PERTH.
IN FIVE VOLUMES.

1799.

[This Leaf to be placed before the General Title.]



THE
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS
OF
BISHOP ATTERBURY.
WITH
HISTORICAL NOTES BY J. NICHOLS.
VOLUME I.

“How pleasing ATTERBURY’s softer hour!

“How shin’d the soul, unconquer’d in the Tower!” POPE.



L O N D O N.
PRINTED FOR AND BY THE EDITOR,
MDCCLXXXIX.



ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEN the Reader is informed that, in respect to the present Publication, the *nonum prematur in annum* has more than been observed; he may be tempted to exclaim, *Parturiunt, &c.*

The real truth is (as will appear from the title-pages, which it would be ridiculous affectation to cancel), that four of the volumes were actually printed in 1789 and 1790; and the causes of their having been so long delayed, though unimportant, have been various. The numerous avocations of a life for many years devoted to active public service; the requisite attention to a laborious though pleasing profession; an incessant application to another favourite pursuit, the compiling of a County History; the pleasing cares and relaxations which unavoidably result from a large and affectionate young family; occasional ill health; and even those fits of indolence which accompany advancing years; have all in their turn intervened. But the Work, such as it is, is now completed; and the Fifth Volume is an excrescence (it is hoped an entertaining one) which has arisen in the long interval.

In compiling the Brief Memoirs of Bp. ATTERBURY, the strictest impartiality has been observed. Facts, which speak for themselves, have been the object. The comment is left to the discretion of the Reader.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Rev. Dr. Morice many thanks are due, for an accurate copy of the Bishop's admirable Speech in the House of Lords, now first correctly presented to the Publick.

To the Rev. Mr. Coxe some apology may be requisite, for the liberty which has been taken, in extracting several articles from his valuable Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole. To the Reader of these Volumes none can on this occasion be necessary; as the series of Bishop Atterbury's Correspondence becomes thus more abundantly complete.

The Letters of Semple* are copied from the originals, communicated from first-rate authority. His connexion with the Bishop is fixed by the Letters† which the learned Prelate confidentially addressed to him; Letters, which, it will be recollected, are now printed, not in vindication of Semple's perfidy, but to illustrate the history of a memorable period.

On the authenticity of the other articles, it would be useless to expatiate. Were the Editor at liberty to mention the sources whence the far greater part of them were obtained, it would stamp an honour on any publication.

The Notes and Illustrations may possibly prove acceptable; and if, in the length of time they have been accumulating, some anachronisms or repetitions should be detected, some indulgence will doubtless be granted.

June 13, 1799.

J. Nichols

* See vol. V. pp. 323—364.

† Ibid. pp. 130. 137. 149. 151, 152. 156.

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ATTER.

A T T E R B U R Y ' S

EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE.

L E T T E R I.

For the Rev. Dr. BUSBY *, in the Dean's Yard,
Westminster. These.

[October, 1681.]

EFFLUXIT jam puto plus quàm semestre spatium, ex quo à te, Vir plurimum reverende! tuis consiliis, monitis, & donis auctus cumulatusque decesserim †: & tamen nihil à me interim datum est literarum, nihil tibi ne gratiarum quidem! Habes contententem reum, ita tamen fatentem, ut delicti, si quæ fuerit, imputationem non tam defugere studeat, quàm amplecti. Sic enim egomet mihi persuasi, nihil esse isto hominum genere turpius, nihil indignius, qui in

* Richard Busby, D. D. the famous Master of Westminster school; of whom see the Historical Illustrations at the end of this volume, N^o I. This and the following letter, with a school exercise preserved among the "Miscellanies," are sufficient proofs, if proofs were wanting, of Atterbury's early classical abilities.

† Our author was elected from Westminster to Christ Church on Wednesday, the 11th of May, 1681.

patronorum laudibus multi sunt, in gratiis referendis etiam nimii, non quòd collocati muneris novo ipsi sub onere laborent, sed ut specie gratulationis majora eliciant, quàm quæ pridem acceperint: ita per beneficia ad beneficium viam struunt; & aucupum more, quicquid uspiàm prædæ nacti sunt, id ipsum ita disponunt, ita exornant, ut in sui societatem aviculas etiam plures trahat. Et sanè quod à literis scribendis tantisper me continui, neque ignavus, uti spero, neque ingratus, apud te audiam: quippe qui verebar, ne festinatâ nimis gratiarum actione, non tam veteri beneficio satisfactum ire viderer, quàm aucupari novum. En tandem literas! nullâ tamen, quod solet, carminum sarcinâ onustas, ne fortè Musis æquo addictior apud te videar; adeoque non horas tantum subsecivas, sed & dies integros in poematiis scribendis collocâsse. Et profectò id ipsum mihi jampridem obfuit, quò minùs poeticam quandam faraginem ante oculos tuos exponerem; quæ publici juris facta cum sit, deberet quidem rectò ad te proficisci; nisi id vetuisset, cùm tua, Vir plurimum reverende, auctoritas, tum nostra, quantulacunque sit, verecundia. Restat jam, ut, abjectis nugis, sapere demum incipiam, & derelictis amœnioribus Musarum diverticulis, per omnifariæ doctrinæ campos longè latèque expatier*. Quod ut strenuè agam, cùm multa sint quæ me hortan-

* I am well assured, that there remains in the possession of the present Dr. Atterbury of Christ Church, the Bishop's grandson, a "Barrow's Euclid," interleaved, full of observations in his grand-father's hand-writing, which, in the opinion of one of the best mathematical scholars now in Oxford, do him much credit. He has also a "Saunderson's Logic" in the same way. Of the "Bishop's Remarks on Dacier's Horace," a specimen shall be given in this collection.

tur, multa etiam quæ accendunt; nihil profectò acriores mihi stimulos injicit, quàm ut exinde dignum aliquid moliar, cui tuum, Præceptor reverende! inscribatur nomen; adeoque palam id omnibus & reipsâ innotescat, quod nunc clanculùm & verbo tenus profiteor,

Favoris scilicet tui perquàm studiosum esse,

FRANCISCUM ATTERBURY.

II. To Dr. BUSEY.

[Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1681.]

GLORIÆ sibi ducit Cicero, quod Archimedis tumulum vepribus ac dumetis oblitum feliciter indagavit: Te, Vir plurimùm colende, quanto amplior laudum exspectat seges, qui Mathesin ipsam sepultam penitus, ac sordibus coopertam, in pristina restituis; parumque tibi præstitisse visus es cum veteres geometras quasi a pulvere suo excitaveris, nisi & subinde crees novos. Qui enim tuis primùm præceptis imbuimur, dein & stipendiis alimur, nisi tot tantisque ficti adminiculis egregium aliquid in re mathematicâ molimur, sumus profectò omnium quotquot sunt mortaliū ignavissimi: luteum illum totum, imò plumbeum esse oportet, qui cœlestes illas faculas, te Prometheo admovente, non tantum non foverit, non adjuverit, sed & halitu indigno (prò nefas) dissipaverit. Meum certè erit curare sedulò atque eniti, ut flammæ hæ a te jampridem accensæ, vestalium ad instar, vigeant perpetuum atque eluceant: quippe quæ si extinctæ penitus sint, aut etiam aliquantulùm fortè elanguerint ve-

4 ATTERBURY'S EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE.

reor ut reipublicæ huic nostræ literariæ id ominis ver-
tat. Neque verò nihil agere dicamur, si nec machi-
namenta conficimus, nec ædes struimus: liceat id iis
quibus potius visum est fabros haberi, quam mathe-
maticos; ignoscant interim nobis si in cylindro quam
cado dimitiendo paulò occupatiores sumus, si de trabe
ac ligno minimè solliciti cœlestes domos intueamur, &
zodiaci, quam horologii δωδεκάημεριον libentiùs contem-
plemur.

Missis itaque impræsentiarum crepundiis hisce ma-
thematicis, & amœnioribus ludentis quasi scientiæ di-
verticulis, diviniora longè, atque etiam te hortatore
digniora aggredi animus est: geometriæ nempe oculis
nostris se subducentis* secessus atque arcana scrutari;
universum illud artis analyticæ abecedarium excutere,
assequi, exploratum habere*; cujus vires probè qui
callet, admirabiliora longè præstiterit, quàm si Tris-
pasto Archimedæo instructus in arenam prodierit. At-
que en! tibi, Vir reverende, algebraicum quoddam ten-
tamen! unde pulchrè possit perspicì, quàm in immensum
pateat artis istius ambitus, qui hæc, etiam me artifice,
extuderit. Et regulæ quidem hypotheticæ demon-
strationem eo consilio aggressus sum, quòd & à te jam-
pridem desideratam, & à mathematicorum nemine huc
usque confectam animadverterim: Oughtredus, fat
scio, alique non pauci veritatem praxeos, substitutis
vice numerorum symbolis, liquido comprobârunt: quæ
autem terminis hypotheticis intercedat semper ratio,
unde proportionis hujusce instituendæ origo sit ac fons
prorsus filetur. Quæ itaque hunc in finem attuli, si

* See the note in p. 2.

tibi

tibi accepta fuisse intellexero, ad majora pergenti calcar subdetur.

Id interim me unicè sollicitum tenet, quod obsequii ergà te, & cultûs mei indicium pari, ac quâ in mathematicis utor, demonstratione firmare non possim.

Tui favoris studiosissimus, FRANCISCUS ATTERBURY.

Adjunxi & carmina, quibus pretium apud te id saltem faciet, quod futura sint extrema—Namque

Hic versus, & cætera ludicra pono.

Datum Oxonii, 1^o die Novembris. 

III. Bp. TRELAWNY * to Captain KELLY, at Trevint
neare Leskeard, in Cornwall.

CAPTAINE,

June 20, 1687.

HAVING the opportunity of a serjeant in Col. Kirk's regiment goeing from this city to Plymouth, I have sent this with the enclosed from Mr. Oben, which I mentioned in one of mine to you, but through haste left them out. You will see what he offers to me; however, I know you are wise enough to say nothing. I am sorry the surway turned to no better account; and that my horses and best cattle could not find reasonable chapmen, and that the cattle which did go off went off only (as 'tis hoped) to pay

* Communicated by the late Dr. Ducarel in 1784, from the original then in his possession, and now the property of Mr. Gough. It is indorsed, "Letter from Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Bristol, containing a very remarkable paragraph, about King James the Second's anger against that Prelate for not signing the Address;" and reflects great credit on his honour and integrity.

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old scores; but I will baulk that expectation. Bartlets takes as much as comes to 24l. 7s. 8d.; Mr. Achym as much as amounts to 24l. 6s: but at the day of reckoning they will know my mind. What Bartlets' bills can grow to, should they not be payd (as he says) in three years time, I cannot be positive in; but this I am sure, it cannot be of a sum, since I had nothing from him except horse-shoes; and how often the drunken coachmen I had did put them on, to put off their scores for ale, as yet I am ignorant; and that could not have been put upon me had Carey signed (as you observed) the bills weekly, whither he had discharged them or not. Those negligences (not to give them a worse term) I shall take such effectual care to prevent for the future, from him and Veale, that I shall give them few, if any, opportunitys of being guilty of the like, after my coming down to Trelaune. Mrs. Lower bad my Dutch sifter (lately come from London) to assure me that Veale is an egregious and known theif; and that though he buys and sells well if carefully looked after, yet he has such shirking tricks in other parts of his trust, as render him unfit for any employ; and that though he did sometimes buy well in a fair, the advantage went to Cary in the best cattle, and I had the worst: but I will spoyl that confederacy for the future. You are therefore to take a particular of the compositions for both rectorys; and having them before you, with an assurance from the parishioners that each composition is just, you are then to set the remainder of the ground in hand; and then my part will quickly follow. In the next place, you are
to

to confider which will be the cheapeſt for me, to ſell all the ſtock but what Ireley and the wood will keep (and that muſt be chiefly, if not ſolely, horſes), and ſet the Barton for ſeven yeers, or elſe ſtill to retain it in hands, and ſell corn and hay : for it is impoſſible I ſhould ever be above a moneth in the country in a yeer, *unleſſe I am forced there from my biſhopricke altogether** ; and ſhould that happen, I would not ſpend 200 l. a year ; and ſuch a thing may happen, the King being very angry with me for not ſigning the addreſſe †, which ſhall never have my hand, though I was ſure the refusal of it would not only cut off my hand but my head alſo (but this I charge you on your life to yourſelf, and therefore this part muſt be burnt) : and, upon this conſideration, I am earneſtly bent upon the ſetting of every field, and ſelling of all my ſtock ; for 'twould grieve me to be dragooned ; and if the world goes in the ſame path and pace it hath lately trod, that will not be my miſfortune alone : but God is higher than the higheſt. Sell and ſet whatever you can ; and I doe aſſure you, was I out of debt, I ſhould not care how ſoon it came to my turn to ſuffer the loſſe, not only of my eſtate, but my life, for my religion. God give me time and ability to be juſt to my creditors, in ſatiſfying their demands ; and to my family, in delivering down to it the lands I had from my anceſtors ; and I ſhould be contented of myſelf to

* He had then enjoyed the Biſhoprick but about two years and a half ; and in leſs than a year after was, very much to his reputation, committed to the Tower.

† The addreſs here mentioned was preſented by the Clergy to James the Second for his declaration in favour of religious toleration, in 1687.

live upon three pence a day, and to make no other request but that he would forgive me my sins. The debts of the family are grievous to me, and of the greatest disturbance. Doe all you can; and I know you will do soe, that I may have ease. Could I beare up for a yeer or two, the method and the income would be so fixed by you, that I should then live without clamour, by being able to be constant in such half-year payments as would give the creditors great satisfaction: but me abundantly greater*. I have charged Cary and Veale, that what money they receive they send to you; unlesse what is necessary for haymakers and labourers, and for the house-keeping, which must be narrowed, just only to such necessities as will keep body and soul together. I know myself extremely obliged to Mrs. Winnicke, and that I ought to allow her a table and servant; but so evil are my circumstances (and to my trouble for her sake) that I cannot doe it; the convenience of the house, and the little sustenance I can afford, is heartily at her service. I think I ought to take back Jeffery's horse, if known to be lame before the survey; it will doe me more good in my reputation than the price will advantage me. I cannot imagine how these misfortunes befall me so frequently in my colts. If Mr. Dennis does me any kindness with Mr. Achym, I shall not only write him my thanks, but upon all occasions be ready to do him the best offices I can.

God bleesse you and yours! I am your faithful friend
and servant,

J. BRISTOL.

* Who can read this letter without rejoicing at the ease and affluence which the good Bishop afterward so happily and so honourably obtained?

IV. To

IV. To Mr. WILLIAM WHITFIELD*.

S I R,

Covent Garden, Dec. 1, 1687.

I Received your poesy this morning; for which I return my thanks. It hath given me and Sir Thomas Travell †, who gives you his service, very good diversion, and is able to bear the test without the consideration you put me in mind of in the latter end of your letter. In your guesses about the answer to Mr. Dryden you are in the right, only as to that particular that it was Mr. Brown's; but it was not that which I meant, that being verse, and come out this day, which you shall have by the next coach. I have not read it; so that I can give you no previous character of it, if I durst.

My lord Scarfsdale has lost his regiment; which is given to the Duke of St. Alban's: who succeeds him in his Lieutenantcy of Derbyshire is not yet known. The prevalency of my Lord Mayor's ‡ party is known very much by this, that the King hath been persuaded, through their intercessions, to permit taking down Cornish's

* Of whom see hereafter, under July, 1708.

† Sir Thomas Travell, Knt. was M. P. for Milborne Port from 1690 to 1713. John Dunton mentions "the honourable and public-spirited Sir Thomas Travell." A curious circumstance relative to him and Dame Frances Travell his wife, in respect to her fortune and separate maintenance, may be seen in the "Journals of the House of Commons," vol. XIV. p. 38.

‡ Sir John Peake.

quarters.

quarters *. I am, in very great haste, your most humble servant and real friend, &c. FR. ATTERBURY.

V. To Mr. WILLIAM WHITFIELD, at Salisbury-house, Strand.

S I R,

Jan. 21, 1687-8.

I Ask your pardon, that through want of leisure and absence from town I could not comply with your desire till now. Giovanna della Casa † archbishop of Benevento was the Pope's Nuncio at Venice in 1548, as you will find in Sleidan's Commentaries, lib. 21. who there mentions that piece. He was reputed, and

* This was the celebrated patriotic sheriff, whose name is so familiar in our history. He was tried and convicted of being concerned in the same plot for which Lord Russell, Sydney, and others, suffered; and was executed two days after his trial, Oct. 21, 1685. To add to the ignominy of his sentence, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered, within sight of his own house. His quarters were exposed on Guildhall, and from the above passage appear to have remained there above two years. See the Illustrations at the end of this volume, N^o II.

† John de Casa, a native of Florence, was employed in many negotiations by the Popes, and died at Rome in 1556, regretted by all the learned, whose friend and protector he was. He wrote with the utmost elegance in both Italian and Latin. His poems, especially those of his youth, are very licentious, and (it is said) hindered him from being a Cardinal. His "*Galateus, seu de morum elegantia*," is the most esteemed of all his works in prose. It was published at Hanover, 1603, cum notis Nat. Chytræi, 8vo. Jurieu and others before him have charged Casa with being the author of a work in praise of an abominable vice (probably the piece here alluded to); which, however, he denied, nor is it generally believed; but he certainly wrote some very loose and profligate poems.. See more of him in Blount's "*Censura Authorum*."

is now, an excellent poet, and one of the most polite writers of his age, and is quoted by all critics in that kind as such; nor do I find that piece objected to him by any of the Italians, how ill soever the Tramon-tanes might relish it. I remember to have somewhere read, that, being to present a petition to the Pope, by mistake he gave him a copy of bawdy verses, which was said to be the reason that he did not rise to greater preferment. I do not find that work ever answered; but you may be fully satisfied, by consulting the *Indices Prohibitorii*, or *Expurgatorii*, which, after other editions, are printed in folio, at Geneva 1677. The book I have not now by me. The impresson of Casa's poem is in 1545; no place named, but by the paper and print I judge at Basil; but there is a very fine impresson at Florence, 1550 or 51; with public knowledge, no question. The title is *Tutte le Opere del Berni ed altri*. These are the only editions I have seen. His other poems and prose in Italian are often printed; but the best edition is that with Menagius's notes at Paris, 1567. His Latin works are printed at Florence, 1667. For church matters or controversies, he meddled not with them, otherwise than as a political minister, nor ever writ any thing in that kind. This is what occurs at present to, Sir, your most obedient servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

VI. Probably from Mr. JAMES HARRINGTON *.

Sept. 1, 1690.

I Thank you heartily for your accounts relating to Bury's case, and will satisfy myself I need not do it in many words. The facts I have sent to my Lord †; and should have been glad you had not tied me up in the circumstances, wherein upon that account I am religious. Pr'ythee give me a little more liberty; it is on your account, as well as mine, I desire it; and I should be very sorry to lose the occasion. Two things I would know further: One is, Who drew up the propositions to be censured, since the two Professors did not? The other is, Whether by the larger statutes (for in those of common use I can find no room for punishing the authors of heretical books) there is no way to fall upon the person, be it by expulsion or any other censure? If there be, why is it not followed, since the "Apology ‡" is sufficiently provoking? Let me hear by the next post after you receive this.

I give you no further account of my matter till I have made an end; but only thus much: After J. James's letter § to me, which I thought slight enough, I told him I knew he did not want understanding, and

* See the Illustrations at the end of this volume, N^o III.

† Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bishop of Exeter.

‡ "An Apology for writing the Naked Gospels." See the Illustrations, N^o III.

§ John James, D. D. at that time Chancellor of the church of Exeter.

would

would not believe he wanted friendship; letting him know withal it was not a thing I valued but on the account I acquainted him with at Oxford. He has, on that score, pressed it; and my Lord thinks it beneath me, but has promised him to write to me about it (which he says he desired of him, to satisfy me he had done me right). I say what is fit to be said to the Doctor on that hint; but stay for my Lord's letter, to resolve whether I will have it or no, if (as I suppose) I may! Perhaps I shall close with his opinion, and refuse it; but at present I judge I shall tell him freely my reason why I would have it, and then leave him to judge of my reason, and dispose on't as he pleases; for I will by no means have it pass for an obligation. It is a greater to be denied. I thought to have said nothing of this business of mine, and self runs into every line.

I hear your friend Duke * has been at Gloucester, preached against Sir John Guise, and fled the town. I send this by an honest warm fellow, W. Wotton, Schoolmaster of this town, and brother to a student † of our house. If you are civil to him with a due care of your health, I will not complain of it. The Dean of Bristol ‡ sent me the decree || by post: pray, when

* Richard Duke, M. A. King's Scholar at Westminster, 1670; elected to Trinity-College, Cambridge, 1676. He obtained a Prebend of Gloucester, in 1688; and, says Swift to Stella, "was one of the *Wits* when we were children; "but turned Parson, and left it." He has had the honour of being transmitted to posterity, among the English Poets, by Dr. Johnson.

† John Wotton, of Christ Church, took the degree of M. A. July 2, 1689.

‡ Dr. W. Levett, principal of Magdalen hall.

|| Against Dr. Bury; of which see Wood, *ubi supra*.

you

you see him, thank him for it; and tell him, if he is not furnished from better hands with the passages of this town, I am ready to return him the obligation. We are like at the affizes to have two very pretty trials here; one is Wotton's, he brings his action against a man for saying he was expelled St. John's for drinking the Devil's health. Sufficiently false the story is. The other is one Mr. Heath, a parson too, who brings his action against a man for saying he is a b—. This is false too; I believe it will appear so upon trial; but there are foul stories will come out, upon mitigation of damages (I doubt), of having rascally bedfellows soliciting them, &c. so that he will be ruined, unless the judge keeps them from all such sort of evidence. This man, Sir, has given out he is got between me and my Bishop. He is wise at least, you will own, in saying so. I do not hear that any more than I believe it; but shall be at the trial, and give an account of it you may be sure; he deserves that for his vanity. I hear nothing from Whitfield of late. Remember me to King *; and answer my last. Adieu.

* Another contemporary Wit, king's scholar at Westminster, 1678; elected to Christ Church, 1681; M. A. July 6, 1688; B. and D. C. L. July 7, 1692; afterwards Advocate of Doctors Commons, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and Keeper of the Records in Ireland, and Vicar General to Lord Primate Marsh. Dr. King's Life also has been honoured by the biography of Dr. Johnson. His "Original Works" were first collected, by the Editor of these Letters, in three volumes, 8vo, 1776.

VII. To Dr. LEWIS ATTERBURY *.

Oxon, Oct. 24, 1690.

——— † My pupil I never had a thought of parting with till I left Oxford—I wish I could part with him to-morrow on that score; for I am perfectly wearied with this nauseous circle of small affairs, that can now neither divert nor instruct me. I was made, I am sure, for another scene, and another sort of conversation; though it has been my hard luck to be pinned down to this ‡. I have thought and thought again, Sir, and for some years: now I have never been able to think otherwise, than that I am losing time every minute I stay here. The only benefit I ever propose to myself by the place is studying; and that I am not able to compass. Mr. Boyle takes up half my time, and I grudge it him not; for he is a fine gentleman;

* Then Rector of Milton, or Middleton Keynes, in Buckinghamshire. He was unfortunately drowned near his own house in 1603. See the "Illustrations," N^o IV.

† The present Extract was preserved by Mr. Budgell, not only to shew what opinion our great Genius had of Mr. Boyle, but likewise as an evidence what the consciousness of his own abilities forced him to think of *himself*, while he was yet a young man.

‡ The late excellent Mr. Kynaston, in some friendly remarks on the former edition of this work, says, "Bishop Atterbury's Letter to his father, and his father's in answer, are great curiosities: highly expressive of a superior genius, impatient of the shackles of an humble college life; and of the anxiety, together with a mixture of the *severity*, of the paternal character, offended by the querulousness of the son, and his dissatisfaction." See Letter XIII:

and

and while I am with him I will do what I can to make him a man *: college and university business take up a great deal more; and I am forced to be useful to the Dean † in a thousand particulars; so that I have very little time. I am, Sir, your most dutiful son,

FR. ATTERBURY.

VIII. From Dr. LEWIS ATTERBURY ‡.

Milton, Nov. 1, 1690.*

I KNOW not what to think of your uneasiness. It shews unlike a Christian, and favours neither of temper nor consideration. I am troubled to remember it is habitual. You used to say, "When you had your degrees, you should be able to swim without bladders." You seemed to rejoice at your being moderator, and of your *quantum* and sublecturer; but neither of these pleased you; nor was you willing to take those Pupils the house afforded you, when Master §; nor doth your Lecture please, or noblemen satisfy you. But you make yourself and friends uneasy; and cannot trust Providence.

* Mr. Atterbury was as good as his word. The late Earl of Orrery, who was a fine gentleman when he was put into his hands, came out of them a man, in the best and truest signification of the word. To his Tutor he probably owed a good "part of that fine relish he had for the writings of the "ancients." BUDGELL.

† Dr. Aldrich. See the "Illustrations," N^o V.

‡ Directed, "To Mr. Francis Atterbury, at his chambers in Christ Church, Oxford."

§ He had taken his Master's degree April 20, 1687.

Do

Do your duty, and serve God in your station, until you are called to somewhat better *. Man's ways are not in himself; nor can all your projecting change the colour of one of your hairs, which are numbered: and a sparrow falls not to the ground without a divine oversight. What may we think of our stations? You need not doubt but I could wish you all the great things you are capable of; but I can neither secure them to you nor myself; but must leave all to time and Providence. I am not wanting in pains and prospect; and deny myself more in toiling and sparing than you ever did or will do; and all, I see, to little purpose, when it is of no better effect with you. It hath cost me several journeys to settle things with my brother; and your brother knows no more than he heard from me or his wife, for it was done in his absence, and he knows not (nor they) what I designed for you. Besides, I have obliged myself to be his bailiff as long as I live; and for Riffington, it cost me long and wet journeys, besides expence. Madam Bray † is very civil to me, without the Dean's interposing. I met her at the Wells. If she would give you the next turn, on my death or resignation, it would be somewhat; but you may enjoy it better, and without charge, or loss of any thing in Oxford, under my title: it may close with every preferment elsewhere better, when not charged with this. I know, and have

* At the particular recommendation of Bp. Compton, he was chosen lecturer of St. Bride's in October 1691. See the "Illustrations," N° VI.

† The Brays were patrons of the rectory; to which Dr. Atterbury had been presented in 1654. See the "Illustrations," N° VII.

been assured, that she had rather have me there than Chetwode * ; and he hath another argument (besides his own expence) to incline him to peace, in that I may make him pay my charges, and refund our main profits. If you can do any thing to make him sensible of it, it may do well. For matching, there is no way for preferment like marrying into some family of interest, either bishop or archbishop's, or some courtier †, which may be done, with accomplishments, and a portion too ; but I may write what I will, you consider little, and disquiet yourself much. That God would direct and season you with his fear, is the earnest prayer of your loving father,

LEWIS ATTERBURY.

I paid postage to London for your two last letters according to your new orders, and suppose you were excused for that stage, as I was not charged for yours to London from Oxford. I intend to be in London the 11th instant.

* Knightly Chetwode obtained, in 1686, the Rectory of Great Rissington, where he built a large handsome house for his successors. He commenced D. D. 1691 ; obtained the adjacent rectory of Little Rissington in 1702 ; was installed Dean of Gloucester in 1707 ; and died April 4, 1720.

† He took the hint, by marrying a relation of the Duke of Leeds.

IX. From Mr. JAMES NEWTON.

DEAR MR. ATTERBURY,

London, Nov. 15, 1690.

I Received the surplice this night, by Moore's coach; for the trouble I have given, and the care you have taken in this matter, I give you a thousand thanks. I should be glad to receive your directions how to pay the money it cost. Lieutenant Colonel Rycaut, sometime Deputy Governor of Cork, has enlarged himself, and got out of the Tower; which my Lord Lucas thinks reflects so much upon his diligence, that he offers £ 1000 to any body that shall apprehend him; and Rycaut's warder, who is supposed to have been instrumental in his escape, is taken into custody. My Lord Godolphin took his place this day at the Treasury-board, in the room of Sir John Lowther, who is to be principal secretary of state, and an Earl *. Sir Scrope How †, it is said, will succeed him in the office of Vice Chamberlain. Dr. Sherlock's book ‡ is variously talked of. It is commonly said, that he has not well dif-

* This was an idle report of the day. Henry Lord Viscount Sidney was appointed Secretary of State; and Sir John Lowther did not obtain a peerage till May 28, 1696, when he was created Viscount Lonsdale.

† Of whom see Collins's Peerage, 1779, vol. VII. p. 324.

‡ "The Case of the Allegiance due to Sovereign Princes stated and resolved, &c. 1690," 4to. by Dr. William Sherlock, who obtained, in 1691, the Deanry of St. Paul's.

ferenced our present case, and that of submission to Oliver's government. I am not a judge of any thing but his law; and though I am not a good judge of that neither, yet I am lawyer enough to know that it is absurd to talk of a patent of naturalization, and to say that an act of parliament cannot be repealed by consequence, &c. Adieu. 10 o'clock.

Your most humble servant, JAMES NEWTON.

X. Mr. NEWTON to Mr. ARTHUR CHARLETT, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxon.

DEAR NEIGHBOUR,

Inner Temple, Nov. 20, 1690.

THE Solicitor General * yesterday moved the Court of King's Bench, for a prohibition to the Bishop of Exeter † in the case of Dr. Bury, upon the sentence of excommunication only. The suggestion on which his motion was founded was, that it was matter of temporal cognizance only, and therefore the Bishop could not proceed against the Doctor by ecclesiastical censures. The Court very easily granted a prohibition upon these reasons (besides the dislike which Mr. John Doiben shewed of his Lordship's severity in the case); first, that no visitor, as visitor, can excommunicate, for a layman may be a visitor, it being a lay corporation, as well as a spiritual man, and then a layman might excommunicate, which is absurd to affirm. Secondly,

* The great Somers then held that office.

† Bp. Prelawny. See the "Illustrations," N° III. and N° V:ll

he could not do it as Ordinary, because the College of Exon is in the diocese of Oxon, and the bishop of that diocese Ordinary. And lastly, if he had been Ordinary, and the college of Exon within the diocese of Exon, yet he could not execute a sentence or act which he gives or does by virtue of his visitatorial power, by acts or censures which he does by virtue of his episcopal or ordinary power. This is but the opinion of the Court *obiter* as it were upon a motion, but it is such as the Court gave without any doubt or scruple; and, if the Bishop thinks fit to contend it, and will not, as we speak, *affoil* him (that is absolve him), I suppose that it is such as they will give, though more solemnly, when the matter comes before them for their judgment. As I hinted before, this does not affect the disposition or expulsion of Dr. Bury, which his Lordship did as visitor: but the Doctor contends that too; for declarations of ejection are delivered, and, I believe, it will come to trial next term. I beg my humble service to good Dr. Fry *, Mr. Sykes †, Harding ‡, Barker §, &c. and your pardon for this trouble. Your assured friend and humble servant, J. NEWTON ||.

* Stephen Fry, of Trinity College, M. D. July 7, 1685.

† Thomas Sykes, B. D. afterwards D. D.; Margaret professor in Divinity; and President of Trinity College. See Atterbury's character of him, in a letter dated June 24, 1704.

‡ Michael Harding, B. D. Dec. 17, 1684.

§ Henry Barker, then B. D.; D. D. June 16, 1713.

|| In a former Letter, dated Nov. 21, 1689, Mr. Newton says to Dr. Charlett, "Dr. Jane was to have preached before the King at White-hall, on Sunday last in the afternoon: but the impulse was so strong on the Bishop of Sarum, that he could no longer forbear, and so dispossessed him of the pulpit."

It is reported at the Exchange to-day with some confidence, that the Turks are repulsed at Esseck; and that the Prince of Baden has taken Count Teckele's baggage*.

[On the back of this letter is the following note:]

" TO MR. ATTERBURY, of Christ-Church College, Oxon.

" SIR,

" IF you have any account materially different from this, be pleased to add a line or two. A. C."

[Then follows, on the back of the same, Letter XI.]

XI. TO MR. ARTHUR CHARLETT, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxon.

SIR,

[Nov. 20, 1690.]

I HAD this very account sent me from the same hand, but have heard of no other yet: Mr. Harrington † did not write to any of us last night, I think. The third reason, we think here, must bear the stress of their Lordships' decision, for as for the t'other two they seem to be sad ones. Sir, to-morrow at six I expect you and the company you will do me the favour to bring along with you. Sir, your most obliged humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* This was confirmed by the Gazette, Nov. 24, 1690.

† Mr. James Harrington, in a letter to Dr. Charlett, dated May 31, 1693, says, "Sherlock thinks South's book not worthy of an answer; but there is only one man in England of that opinion. Great endeavours are used to get the book suppressed; but my Lord Chief Justice Holt cannot understand that the controversy concerns the State, and so will do nothing in it." See the "Illustrations," N^o IX.

XII. To

XII. To the Rev. Mr. CHARLETT, Trin. Coll. Oxon.

S I R,

[Dec. . . . 1690.]

I HAVE enquired for some of your books without success. The Paris edition of Du Fresne is not to be met with ; and the German, I believe, you would not have : it will come very little under three pounds. The Paris, if I find it, will be four. I shall expect your order what to do in it. Dacier is not in any shop in England ; he is now printing in Holland in two 8vos. Du. Pin's three volumes I can have for your price ; the fourth has not appeared yet. I wish I could have observed the rest of your orders too. But poor Mr. Newton has not been in a condition to drink a bottle of wine with. He lies ill of a smart fever ; though the worst, I think, is past. Mr. Harrington and I have drunk your health together more than once. 'Twere prudent to make this perfectly a letter of business, for I am afraid any news I can tell you will come too late. The Spanish Ambassador gives reasons about here for the English Papists' taking the oaths. They were drawn up at Rome, it seems, by some Cardinals ; and, they say, not without the approbation of his Holiness. I don't hear the King's day * is absolutely fixed yet. The Bishop of
London

* The King set off for Holland, January 6, 1690-91, in a style of superior splendour, attended by Dr. Compton " Bishop of London," and the " white staves," as here mentioned. Among the Nobles in the royal train were, the Dukes of Norfolk, Ormond, and Schomberg ; the Earls of Devonshire, Dorset, Essex, Nottingham, Scarborough, Rutland, Monmouth, and Selkirk ; the Lords Dramlendirts and Dursley ; Count Meynhard, &c. &c. On his arrival at the Hague, he

London * has proffered his attendance, and it is accepted. I suppose you have heard that he has put up for Lancaster † to go over with them. Drs. Scott and Grove ‡ go King's chaplains. There will be a noble appearance at the Plague. Our White Staves are preparing great equipages. You were talking once of making a step into Holland; Sir, you can never have a better opportunity. I am, Sir, your very humble servant, FR. ATTERBURY.

XIII. [Probably from Mr. SMALRIDGE.]

Feb. 23, 1690-91.

I AM like to be in earnest, when I talk of staying till April before I go to Exeter: for I hear nothing from my Lord § yet, though the Fellow's dead. I wrote to him about a week or more since; to thank him for his good intentions, which Dr. James had acquainted me with; and gave the Doctor too an account that I did so. The Doctor wishes I had not (not for my sake I suppose), and supposes my Lord intended to give me the first notice of it himself. He tells me I am very much obliged to my Lord, for he has been much im-

was graced with the concourse of a great number of Princes and other illustrious personages; and several medals were struck to his honour. See the Life of King William, 1703, p. 298.

* M. A. of Trin. Coll. Oxford, Nov. 23, 1676; B. D. Dec. 17, 1684; Master of University College and D. D. July 8, 1692; he died Nov. 18, 1692.

† William, D. D. afterwards Provost of Queen's college, Archdeacon of Middlesex, and vicar of St. Martin in the Fields.

‡ Robert Grove, D. D. of St. John's college, Cambridge; chaplain to Dr. Henchman, Bishop of London; rector and lecturer of St. Mary Axe; Archdeacon of Middlesex, Sept. 8, 1690. On the King's return from Holland, he was nominated to the Bishoprick of Chichester, and consecrated Aug. 30, 1691. He died in 1696.

§ Bishop Trevelyan.

portuned

portuned for some of his relations (if so, I must have an eye upon these relations) and others. He says too, there is another falling; perhaps then my Lord stays to satisfy two at once. Newey * has writ to Dr. James; and he says my Lord is satisfied with his reasons; but perhaps that is more than he knows.

You are resolved to bestir yourself, you say, in your office in the house †, foresee some trouble and ill-will, and are yet resolved for the good of the house:—a hero!—I suppose you expect to do little good but upon the Westminster. No gruffness, I beseech you; use them civilly, and stick to your point.

* Thomas; of whom see hereafter, under Dec. 30, 1703.

† In answer to a doubt on a passage in p. 16, Mr. Kynaston favoured me with this interpretation: "All that is meant is this: It is not *usual* to suffer any person to take *pupils* before he is *Master of Arts*. Atterbury seems to me to have applied to the college for *permission* to take pupils whilst he was *Bachelor of Arts only*; and to have been refused. After passing two or three years more in the college, he THEN seems to have thought too *highly* of himself, when *now* become *Master of Arts*, to take any at all, and to "be *pinned down*," as he says it is his "*hard luck* to be," to "THIS scene." His restlessness is what appears to have offended his father. The "office in the house," therefore, in the XIIIth letter, was either that of *Moderator*, or, what I rather conjecture, *Censor*. This latter is an office *peculiar* to Christ Church. The *Censor* presides over all the *Classical Exercises*; and from his correspondent saying, "I suppose you expect to do little good but *upon the Westminster*," I have scarcely a doubt but this was the office alluded to, in which Atterbury had said "he was resolved to *BESTIR* himself." The mention of the "*Rhetorical part*" (of the duty of it) in the conclusion of Smalridge's letter, seems to confirm me in this opinion."

Mr. Agutter adds; "The office here alluded to was that of *Censor*. There are two in this office; one of these reads *Divinity Lectures* on the *Articles* every *Thursday* in full term; and they are well spoken of."

As

As to your other business *, I heartily wish myself to recover the misfortune of beginning at the wrong end. Nicholson † is the best Expounder of our Catechism. I know Tully has a good Catechism in Latin, if you bate his scepticism; a point, I suppose, you will take time enough to settle. I would not use many books of that kind, unless I had time to make one out of them for my own use; and then indeed I would follow a method, which should be wholly my own too. Your main work, I think, will lie in the Commandments and Creed. For the first, I never found any one better than Thomas Aquinas, nor do I easily believe shall ever look much further; at least there is my staff. I need not tell you of the Bishop of Chester ‡ and some others in the second; but two I will mention, that may otherwise perhaps escape you. One is Gill § on the Creed: the best use

* "The Lecturer's place, about which Smalridge gives direction [for the proper books to be consulted, in order to render him duly qualified for the discharge of it] must be that of the catechetical lecture founded by Dr. Busby; as is evident from the mention of the authors who have written on the Catechism; *Nicholson*, &c. &c." KYNASTON.

† W. Nicholson, Bishop of Gloucester. He published his Exposition of the Catechism in 1655; and died Feb. 5, 1671.

‡ Dr. John Pearson. See his book on the Creed.

§ Alexander Gill born Feb. 27, 1564; admitted of Corpus Christi College Oxford, 1583; M. A. there 1590; head master of St. Paul's School, 1608; "a learned man, a noted Latinist, Critic, and Divine; and had such an excellent way of training up youth, that none in his time went beyond him; whence 'twas that many old persons in Church and State did esteem it the greatest of their happiness that they had been educated under him." He died Nov. 17, 1635. His publications

use I have made of him is, to know the Heretics who have opposed it, and their opinions. Perhaps others have done it better; but I have not heard of them. And the other is Dr. Jackson * in three volumes; they were for the main preached as sermons. He has a hard sort of a style, but was a gallant fellow, take my word for it; though some of Oley's † commendations (who put them out) would make one sick. If I were in my own study, and among my own papers, perhaps I might give you some better hints. At present these are enough to tire you; the rhetorical part I need say nothing of to you; nor perhaps need any one else. Adieu.

cations are, 1. "Treatise concerning the Trinity, 1687," 8vo; 2. "Logonomia Anglica, 1621," 4to; 3. "Sacred Philosophy of Holy Scripture; or, a Commentary on the Creed, 1635," folio; the book here recommended. Wood, Ath. Ox. I. 602.

* Thomas Jackson, D. D. Dean of Peterborough, and President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. His Works (with a life of him by E. Vaughan, a fellow of the same College) were published by Barnabas Oley, B. D. Fellow of Clare-hall, and Vicar of Great Gransden in Huntingdonshire, in three volumes, folio, 1673.

† When he published Jackson's Works, Oley lamented "the feebleness of his memory, which has sometimes been so nullified (but for a very little moment, I bless God) that I could not remember the name of any one in my parish, where I have been vicar forty years." He was turned out of his Fellowship-living for his adherence to the Crown, but restored on the King's return; after which he was promoted to a prebend at Worcester, and the Archdeaconry of Ely. He died Feb. 20, 1685-6. Besides Jackson's Works (which Oley inscribed to his patron Archbishop Sheldon), he published Herbert's Country Parson, with a Preface. See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 141; and Bentham's Ely, p. 279.

XIV. Mr. SMALRIDGE to Mr. WALTER GOUGH *.

Oxford, Jan. 8, [year uncertain.]

MR. Atterbury has been so kind as to pay me a visit here: I was sorry to find by him you had not seen him. Mr. Hickman † tells me, he appointed a time and place to meet you, to have gone with you to him; but that you failed him. * Mr. Atterbury has a kindness for you; and he is one whose acquaintance, I can promise you, will do you a kindness. He lodges at Mr. Hargrave's, in New Court, in Chancery Lane.

XV. Mr. SMALRIDGE to Mr. GOUGH.

June 19, [year uncertain.]

WHEN you see Mr. Atterbury, give my love and service to him, and tell him that the complaint he has made of me to all his friends here was very friendly, but not very just; that, if I am guilty of what he charges me with, it was just so much to my own damage, that I need not be chidden to make me more sensible of my fault. Sir John Harper is under

* Eldest son of Sir Henry Gough, of Perry Hall, co. Stafford, Knight, and grandfather to the present John Gough, Esq. of that place.

† Francis Hickman, of Christ Church, M. A. July 6, 1688. He was the coadjutor of Atterbury in the Latin version of Absalom and Achitophel.

Mr.

Mr. Addison's care at Magdalen; a-third son * of the Lord Brooke is entered at Wadham. Mr. Curzon is returned to us.

XVI. From the Hon. CHARLES BOYLE †.

S I R,

Nov. 15, [1691.]

THE Dean ‡ came to C. C. on Friday: he told me he supped with you in Park-place on Monday-night; but has not yet mentioned any thing to me of a tutor; if he does, he will find me too resolute to be moved from my point. Mr. Altham § was yesterday

* Doddington Greville, third son of Fulk Lord Brooke. He was afterwards removed to All Souls college, where he took the degree of M. A. July 7, 1703; and died at Bath, unmarried, in 1738.

† Second son of Roger the second Earl of Orrery, and brother to Lionel the third Earl, whom he succeeded in that title in 1703. Mr. Atterbury was one of his tutors at Christ-church, Oxford; where he was admitted as a Nobleman in 1690, and in 1695 distinguished himself in the celebrated controversy with Dr. Bentley, occasioned by the Epistles of Phalaris. He died Aug. 28, 1731. The present Earl of Corke and Orrery is his grandson.

‡ Dr. Aldrich was then Dean of Christ Church.

§ There were two Roger Althams of Christ-church at the same period; they were both also canons of the sixth stall in Christ-church; one admitted king's scholar at Westminster 1664, elected to Christ-church 1668, instituted Nov. 6, 1691 [installed Nov. 24, according to Wood]; the other admitted king's scholar 1675; elected to Christ-church 1677; instituted canon March 12, 1702. See Le Neve, p. 527; where it appears that the canonry of the former was vacated April 30, 1697, *per incapacitatem*. The latter was Hebrew Professor in 1703; and died Aug. 15, 1714, aged 66.

installed

installed in our Chapel. I have just made an end of Locke * : I was all along extremely pleased with him. I think there is a great deal of very good sense in him ; and I believe a great part of it is his own : besides, his language is sound, proper, and pure ; and his instances so familiar, that any one may understand him. If he says the thing over and over, I think we are obliged to him ; for he has nothing but what will bear reading twice at least. I am deep in Tully's Divinity † ; it is incredible to me how so many of those old philosophers could deviate into such absurd opinions of a Deity. Some, it is true, framed their God according to their own inclinations and interests ; some few, I believe, after a strict examination, delivered the pure result of their judgements ; but many of their hypotheses are so very extravagant, that the authors of them, in an eager pursuit, seem to have forgot what they were looking after. In the mornings I intend to read More's ‡ " Enchiridion" § and Oughtred ||. I am so far from being too hasty, that since you went I have added but very little to Lyfander **, because most of my time has been

* " On the Human Understanding," probably.

† I at first supposed this to relate to the treatise " De Divinatione." But the remainder of the sentence shews clearly that the writer alludes to the celebrated piece " De Naturâ Deorum ;" and the following letter puts it out of all doubt.

‡ Dr. Henry, author of the " Divine Dialogues."

§ A most excellent book, and perhaps the fittest lecture book for young men extant. Dr. WARTON, MS.

|| His " Clavis Mathematica," probably.

** " The Life of," from Plutarch. Dr. Campbell apprehends, that this translation " was written only, and not printed,

been taken up about an opposition and supposition ; but now I intend to go on leifurely, and hope to have it finished by Christmas. Mr. Bennet * sent me word he had sent those books you ordered for me on Thursday by Moor's waggon; but I sent to see if he had any thing, and there was nothing. Pray, know of Mr. Bennet if he sent any books for me on Thursday ; and you will oblige, Sir, Your humble servant, C. BOYLE.

XVII. From Mr. BOYLE.

S I R,

Dec. 6, [1691.]

I AM afraid I shall scarce have done *Lyfander* before Christmas ; it takes me up a great deal of time, and costs me abundance of pains. I am busied in it generally two or three hours in an afternoon, yet am not able to make any great progress. To make *Plutarch* appear in any tolerable dress, is an harder task than I thought it was ; for he is so extremely dull, that if I were to turn him into ridicule, the best way, I think, would be to give him a verbal translation ; which Mr. Leman has

printed, as the translation of *Plutarch's Lives* by Dryden was undertaken in 1683, seven years before Mr. Boyle went to the University ; and in the edition of 1711, the life of *Lyfander*, which is in the third volume, is translated by William Leman, M. A. of Cambridge." See *Biographia Britannica*, vol. II. Yet Mr. Walpole mentions this *Life of Lyfander* as published in some editions of *Plutarch*. It was printed with his name prefixed to it in an edition of "*Plutarch's Lives*," 1703.

* The bookseller, who figured afterwards in the controversy with Dr. Bentley.

hit pretty well, though I doubt he was serious. Descartes's Principles last me a good part of the morning : I am now got over more than half. Mr. Morgan * comes to me sometimes, and reads a little with me; and I ask him any thing when I stick : but not only in this, but in every thing else, I find him a man of very true sense, as well as good-natured and easy. Till I have done with Descartes, Oughtred will have a little rest, though I take him now and then for variety. Most parts of the afternoon that I do not translate, I bestow upon Tully ; and am now almost at the end of his second book, " De Naturâ Deorum." The Stoics' notion of a God is nearly as absurd as that of the Epicureans; yet they had a better plea for their wild opinion than those, for the best account of their hypothesis I can meet with is in Tully himself; and it is this. He says, Epicurus lived in a country where Atheism was by no means allowed of; he was forced to acknowledge something of a God, that he might save his carcase (which I believe he was tender enough of); so he clapt up his extravagant and open scheme, rather than run the hazard of losing this life when he had no prospect of a better. Upon the whole, I am apt to think that Epicurus was not only an idle, but a very ignorant fellow. I am sure, Tully has drawn him in that posture, though Sir W. Temple gives him a great character, relying chiefly, I suppose, upon the authority of Laertius; but I leave

* Robert Morgan, elected from Westminster to Christ Church 1682; M. A. there June 23, 1702; B. and D. D. June 30, 1702; prebendary of Hereford Sept. 3, 1702; afterwards Canon of that Cathedral, and Rector of Ross.

you to judge in this case whose testimony is to be preferred. I have read some of the Moral Essays: I believe the author is a good man; but he falls much short of Dr. Sherlock; so that, I dare say, whatever the Doctor has taken from him, he has made his own. By this time, I believe, you may have heard how one Mr. Gyles, of University college, drowned himself on Tuesday, in our meadow. I am, Sir, &c.

C. BOYLE.

XVIII. From Mr. BOYLE.

SIR,

Dec. 18, [1691.]

I ASSURE you, that not out of any laziness or neglect I have not writ to you before now; but I heard you were ill, and I thought it then an improper time to trouble you; and till now I have not heard of your recovery. I have read out Descartes's Principles, and am so well satisfied with them, that I design to read them over again, though first to breathe awhile. There are some particulars which perhaps I might make just exceptions against; as, his notion of body, some of his laws of motion, the determination of his vortices this way rather than that sometimes; but, except these, and perhaps some few more, I take his hypothesis to be a very rational one; and I cannot think his philosophy a romance, though he himself was so modest as to call it one. I have the better opinion of his writings, because he had so mean a one of them himself. How foolishly fond are most men of their own works, which by much labour and thinking they have made their own! But

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truly,

truly, I think, Descartes betrays so little vanity that any man might commend himself so far without being vain. For though we can never arrive at demonstration in physics till we are better acquainted with the constitution of bodies, and the particular motions of their insensible parts; yet he is the best philosopher, that, upon the most rational grounds, gives the most probable account of Nature's operations, and makes me believe that this effect might proceed from this cause, though I am not mathematically certain it did. Now in this, I think, Descartes has much out-done his predecessors; and besides, throughout his Principles, there is thought and connexion; for, if I am not mistaken, he seldom says any thing that may not be deduced from something that went before: he loves to give an account of all particulars that he can tolerably bring in; and we are only sorry that he has given an account of no more, for now we can only say that he has laid a good foundation for a very substantial building. In short, I take him to be a very great man, a sound naturalist, and a good mathematician; what he says is not only generally new, and his own, but more intelligible, and more satisfactory, than all that stuff the silly world had so long been contented with. And it is indeed to me an argument of his merit, that he has been able, among the most sensible men, to make so great a progress through the innumerable companies of Aristotelians, that with their sympathies and antipathies had blocked up the way for so many ages together. These are most of the reflections I have made upon Descartes at present; but I do not question but, every time I read him, I shall find

not

not only a new pleasure, but new subjects too of commendation. I have read over another book or two since I writ to you; but here is impertinence enough for one time. I need not tell you how sorry I was to hear of your sickness, nor how glad of your recovery; for I hope you believe that I am, Sir, &c.

C. BOYLE.

XIX. From Mr. BOYLE.

S I R,

March 10, [1691-2.]

I DO not forget my own resolutions, and would not your requests. I am very sensible how good a custom it is to receive * once a month. I omitted it the first Sunday last month, because I came at the latter end of January from London; but I intend to keep it up always when I have a good opportunity. I have made an end of *Burgersdicius* †: he is as close, I believe, and as easy as any of them, short, and there are fewer useless terms in him than in other ordinary books upon that subject. He goes often against the common opinion, but has generally good reasons on his side; and he has endeavoured not only to make metaphysics as profitable, but as pleasant too, as he could. I have

* The Sacrament.

† His logic. Dean Aldrich, then at the head of that society, drew up originally for the use of Mr. Boyle, his learned *Compendium of Logic*, now read at Christ Church, in which he styles him *the great Ornament of our College*. Dr. Campbell, in *Biographia Britannica*.

read Dr. Sherlock upon Judgement *. His way of thinking and writing here is much the same as it is in his book upon Death †, admirable and peculiar in both; though I think his Judgement is not so practical a book as his Death. There he settles more notions, and doth not make so many inferences for the government of our lives; but this was rather caused, I believe, from the difference of the subjects. He is apt to repeat the same thing too often; he is careless as to his expression, which is seldom neat, sometimes false; for he desires much rather that his thoughts should be just, than his language proper. I will make as much haste as I can with Lyfander. I begin now to draw towards a conclusion. He has cost me a great deal of pains; but I shall think myself well recompensed if the translation pleases you, for I am, &c. C. BOYLE.

XX. From Mr. BOYLE.

S I R,

March 15, [1691-2.]

NOW I have ended metaphysics, I go to Euclid in the morning. I shall have done with Terence too in a little while, and then you shall have my reflections upon him. Bob desired me to give him a general character of Mr. Hooker ‡. It is something different from that which I sent you, and something longer. I will not trouble you with the little preface. Mr.

* Published in 1691-2.

† Published in 1690.

‡ Author of Ecclesiastical Polity, 1594, and 1597.

Hooker's

Hooker's cause was a very good one; and he pleads it with as much meekness as reason, rather as if he advised a friend, than confuted an adversary, who, notwithstanding his good-nature, was as fierce as he was mild. He contended not for victory, but truth; and desired rather to lead, than drive, men into the right way. All his thoughts are so just and noble, that his enemies must admire his true sense, though they cannot like his party, and must confess that he is the fairest and yet the most terrible advocate that ever appeared against them. His arguments shew him to be a philosopher, and his eloquence an orator; and he acts both parts so very well, that his best reasons are strengthened by his expressions. He fetches every thing from the original, traces all its causes to the bottom, and examines it throughout with great industry and sound judgement; that he may neither be imposed upon himself, nor put upon others. His language is so pure and correct, that, like good coin, it is still current; and a man, by his style, might easily take him for one of the best writers of our own age. In short then, Mr. Hooker had as much modesty as ingenuity; his imagination was equal to his judgement; his piety as remarkable as his learning. He has taught the Presbyterians how to live, and the Church of England how to write. I read a little last Sunday of Dr. Sherlock's Religious Assemblies*; it will not take me up above three or four more. When it is done, I will begin, if you please, with his Knowledge of Christ†, or with

* "A Practical Discourse on," 1681.

† "A Discourse concerning the," 1673.

what other book you think fit. I am, Sir, Your very
humble servant, C. BOYLE.

XXI. From Mr. BOYLE.

March 22, [1691-2.]

THOUGH I am uneasy at the report you say is raised about me, yet I am very much obliged to you for telling me of it; and I assure you, Sir, I will never take any thing of this nature ill at your hands. I protest to you ingenuously, I know no manner of ground for it: it is as false as it is malicious, for those that invented it must be men of much leisure, and as much malice. I keep to all sorts of business as I used to do; and my notions of morality are as firm and steady as ever they were, that is, too firm to be altered. However, to make the best advantage of this report, I will stand more upon my guard for the future: for I am very sensible how nice a thing reputation is; that it is as easily lost, as it is difficult to be got. If the world governs itself perfectly by humour and passion, I cannot help it; but I will take all the care I can, it shall have no reason to be angry with me. You must pardon me, Sir, that I can give you no account of my studies now. I have not been well almost for this week. I was let blood on Saturday, and took physic yesterday. The fault is still in my stomach. Till that be remedied, I shall not be quite well. When I am better, you shall

shall hear more from me, who am, Sir, Your very
humble servant,

C. BOYLE.

XXII. From Mr. BOYLE.

S I R,

May 10, [1692.]

I HAD a letter from Tonson last week, to let me know he should put the second volume of Plutarch in the press within two months. Lyfander is almost done; I hope to have him corrected ready for the press * in less than a month: I had done him before now, if I had not been sick. I am pretty well now; and begin to fall into the old course of my studies. I am got through the first book of Euclid, and the three first of Cæsar. My Bible and Euclid take up my morning; Cæsar and exercise, Lyfander and some French, my afternoon. Tonson sent me Dryden's Cleomenes †, and told me it had the fortune to please the town; therefore I read it over, and found what I expected in it—much prophaneness. He has indeed some fine expressions, but some very odd; and in my mind he has followed the history too close. He has little or no fable; however, upon the whole, one may see he hath taken a great deal of pains. I have made an end of Dr. Sherlock's Religious Assemblies: one may easily discover it is Dr. Sherlock's, and as easily that it is one of his first: he speaks to many points in it, and

* It should seem by this, that Mr. Boyle's translation was intended to be inserted in the second edition.

† A tragedy, acted and printed in 1692. "Mrs. Barry," Dryden says, "in this tragedy excelled herself." *Preface.*

therefore he could not sift every one of them so clearly as if he had writ a whole book upon one single subject. His arguments are good, but short, not drawn to the best advantage; rather to instruct an honest man, than to convince a scholar. If you please to give yourself the trouble to let me know what book you think fit for me to read on Sundays, I will follow your directions; for I am, &c.

C. BOYLE.

XXIII. From Mr. BOYLE *.

S I R,

Sunday, [1693.]

AFTER having been three years your pupil, I am sorry, for your own sake as well as mine, you do not think me able to write my own letters; but I cannot easily take any thing ill from you, for I am satisfied you design nothing but kindness to me. I am so unhappy as to think my mother † cannot do so, when she proposes either my going to Ireland, or my continuance here. She must not be angry with me if I refuse both, for I cannot see but that either must (what, you say, my campaigning will) be my utter undoing. I am not obstinate, nor fond of being a soldier; nor by going to Flanders do I design to be one, but only to put myself in some way of getting bread. I will not particu-

* Directed to "Mr Atterbury, at Bridewell-house, London."

† Mary Countess of Orrery, daughter of Richard Earl of Dorset. Why Mr. Boyle takes no notice of his father, who was then living, does not appear.

larly

larly now dispute which way I am in prudence to take in order to make my fortune, because I design to see you in London this week, and talk over matters with you; only thus much I must declare, that if my mother casts me off, I do not break with her, but she with me. Mr. Codrington * and Mr. Freind † know all the steps I have made in this business: they do not dislike my conduct; but think I am ill used, since I do nothing that is ill or dishonourable, if my mother forsakes me. Since I have mentioned Mr. Codrington, I must beg leave to justify him in this business. He never persuaded me to go into the army; but, like a true friend, told me he would not propose an end to me (and that indeed, I think, every man is to choose for himself): when I had chosen that, he would assist me as far as he could in the means. Really, Sir, I am in-

* Christopher Codrington, a native of the island of Barbados, coming early to England, received his education first at a private school, and afterwards at Oxford, where he was admitted a Probationer Fellow of All Souls College, 1689. Quitting the University, but retaining his Fellowship, he entered into the army; and soon recommended himself to the notice of his Prince, by whom he was honoured with promotion. On the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick, he was appointed Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Leeward Caribbee Islands. Some time before his death he resigned his government, and retired to the enjoyment of a studious and learned course of life, which ended at his seat in Barbados, April 7, 1710. He was buried first in the church of St. Michael in that island; but afterwards was re-interred, June 19, 1716, in the chapel of All Souls, Oxford, where two orations were spoken; the one by Digby Cotes, the University Orator, at his interment; the other by Dr. Edward Young. See the sixth volume of Young's Works, p. 129.

† Afterwards the famous Physician. See the "Illustrations," N° X.

finitely

finitely obliged to him; and I am sure it will never be in my power, though it will always be in my inclination, to make him a suitable return. In a word, when I am in town, upon conviction I am in the wrong, I will very readily alter my measures, and submit to better judgements. There is no post in the world I could be better pleased with than a groom of the bedchamber's place*; but I doubt it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to get one in any time. When I come to town, I will wait upon Sir William Temple, and let him know my pretensions are wholly at court, where I know his interest is very good; and not in the army†, if I can make my fortune any where else. If I were settled, I would willingly go with my mother to Ireland, and obey all her Ladyship's commands; but it is very unreasonable to take me there now, and never permit me to appear here where I design to spend my life.

I could say much more to you; but I will defer it, since I hope to see you at the latter end of this week, as I said before; and to assure you I am, with all sincerity, Sir, your hearty friend and servant,

C. BOYLE.

* On the accession of King George I. Mr. Boyle (then Earl of Orrery) was appointed a Lord of the bed-chamber.

† When Mr. Boyle entered into the army, is not certain: but he rose afterwards to the rank of Major-general; and had a regiment, at the head of which he distinguished himself at the battle of Malplaquet, when Earl of Orrery.

XXIV. From Dr. KING*.

S I R,

Doctors Commons, Oct. 13, 1697.

I AM bound in justice to your request, by endeavouring, as far as I can, to recollect what passed between Mr. Bennet † and Dr. Bentley, concerning a MS. of the Epistles of Phalaris ‡. I cannot be certain as to any other particulars than that, among other things, the Doctor said, “that if the MS. were collated, it “ would be worth nothing for the future.” Which I took the more notice of, because I thought a MS. good for nothing unless it were collated. The whole discourse was managed with such insolence, that, after he was gone, I told Mr. Bennet, “that he ought to send “ Mr. Boyle word of it; that, for my own part (I said “ then what I think still), I did not believe that the

* William King, LL. D. of whom see p. 14.

† See p. 46.

‡ Dr. Bentley appears to have been severely stung by this short Letter, if we may judge from the severity with which he has treated Dr. King, in the preface to his dissertation, 1699, p. xxviii—xxxv. “Let us hear the Doctor’s testimony” (says the illustrious Critick); “the air and spirit “ of it is so very extraordinary; the virulency and insolence “ so far above the common pitch; that it puts me in mind “ of one *Rupilius King*, a great ancestor of the Doctor’s, “ commended to posterity by Horace under this honourable “ character,

“ *Proscripti Regis Rupili jus atque venenum,*

“ The filth and venom of *Rupilius King*.

“ And if the Doctor do not inherit the estate of *Rupilius*, “ yet the whole world must allow that he is heir of his virtues!”

“ various

“ various readings of any book were so much worth, as
 “ that a person of Mr. Boyle’s honour and learning
 “ should be used scurvily to obtain them.”

That scorn and contempt which I have naturally for
 pride and insolence makes me remember that which
 otherwise I might have forgotten. Believe me, Sir, to
 be your faithful friend, and humble servant,

W. KING *.

XXV. To the Right Honourable JOHN LORD CUTTS.

MY LORD,

Dec. . . . 1697.

AT your command I preached this Discourse; but
 upon so short a warning, that nothing less than
 your repeated commands could have excused me for
 publishing it †. The subject of it is death; a thing
 which you, my Lord, have very familiarly conversed

* In the edition of the Works of this genuine son of hu-
 mour which appeared in 1776, this letter and N^o XXVIII. were
 printed as if addressed to Mr. Boyle himself. They were evi-
 dently, however, sent to a friend: and to what friend do they
 so probably direct themselves, as to him who “ wrote above
 “ half the book, reviewed a good part of the rest, transcribed
 “ the whole, and attended it for half a year through the press?”
 See p. 47.

† Two other Sermons were published on the same occa-
 sion; one by John Provoste, M. A. with an account of her
 most pious life and lamented death, and a dedication to Lord
 Cutts; the other, preached at Kensington Church, Dec. 5,
 1697, by W. Wigan, M. A. Vicar of Kensington. Wigan
 and Atterbury were both at this time Chaplains in ordinary
 to his Majesty. Atterbury’s Sermon was probably also
 preached at Kensington.

with,

with, and seen in all its shapes ; but never, I believe, found it so truly terrible as in the face of my Lady *.

All that were about you were witnesses with how sensible a concern you bore the loss of her : and indeed it was such a loss, as even all your courage was but little enough to bear. I pray God, it may turn to account to your Lordship another way ; and may furnish you with such reflections, and inspire you with such resolutions, as, if well pursued, will make you amends for any loss on this side heaven.

Your Lordship has chosen to express some part of your grief this way, by giving the world an opportunity of grieving with you ; which it will certainly do, wherever my Lady Cutts's character is truly known ; and I have endeavoured to make it known in the following pages, with all the sincerity that becomes my profession ; a quality which, I must own to your Lordship, I would not forfeit upon any account ; no, not though I were sure of doing the greatest good by it. Some part of what is there written I know, and the rest I do in my conscience believe to be true, after a very strict and particular enquiry.

If I may be so happy, in what I have said, as to contribute any ways towards fixing a true opinion of my Lady's merit, and spreading the interests of virtue and piety by the means of it, I have all the ends I proposed to myself in this discourse ; beside the honour of publishing to the world, that I am your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

FRANCIS ATTERBURY.

* See the " Illustrations " at the end of this volume, N° XI.

XXVI. To Mr. BOYLE, at Lady ORRERY's, Park-Place.

S I R,

Chelsea, Tuesday-morn, [1697-8.]

I HAVE sent you back the papers *, which I believe the press waits for: Mr. Bennet †, as I remember, told me the impression would be finished this day.

Sir, you might have sent these papers to any body better than me, whose opinion all along in this controversy you have not seemed very willing to take, and whose pains in it, I find, have not pleased you. Some time and trouble this matter cost me. In laying the design of the book, in writing above half of it ‡, in reviewing a good part of the rest, in transcribing the whole, and attending the press, half a year of my life went away. What I promised myself from hence was, that some service would be done to your reputation, and that you would think so. In the first of these I was not mistaken: in the latter I am. When you were abroad, Sir, the highest you could pre-

* "Dr. Bentley's Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris, and the Fables of Æsop examined, by the Hon. Charles Boyle, 1698." The publication of this book, as appears by the preface, "was hindered by Mr. Boyle's business, which sent him into, and detained him in Ireland."

† A sermon preached by Dr. Atterbury, at the funeral of this bookseller, in 1706, exposed him to a warm attack from Mr. Hoadly.

‡ Hence "the suit of armour" (as Swift styles it) "given by all the gods" may be re-claimed for the original artificer.

vail

vail with yourself to go in your opinion of the book was, "that you hoped it would do you no harm." When you returned, I supposed you would have seen that it had been far from hurting you. However, you have not thought fit to let me know your mind in this matter; for, since you came to England, no one expression, that I know of, has dropped from you, that could give me reason to believe you had any opinion of what I had done, or even took it kindly from me. Hitherto, Sir, I have endeavoured to serve your reputation, without your thanks, and against your will. But it does not become me always to do it. You will easily therefore excuse me if I meddle no further in a matter where my management has had the ill-luck to displease you and a good friend of yours; whereas I had the vanity to think and hope that it would have sat ill on nobody but Mr. Wotton * and Dr. Bentley. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XXVII. Mr. SMALRIDGE to Mr. GOUGH.

March 22, 1697-8.

I HAVE read over Mr. Boyle's Answer to Dr. Bentley with a great deal of pleasure. It is very much liked here by all sorts of readers. I shall be glad to know your judgement of it; and desire you to be as

* William, afterwards D. D. author of "Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning;" to which Dr. Bentley's "Dissertation on Phalaris" was originally annexed. He figures in Swift's "Battle of the Books."

particular in it as possible. Give me your opinion of the manner of it; the language, the argument; where you are of his side, where you stick, and what idea you form of Dr. Bentley. I think the book very well worth your reading with some care and attention; or else I should not desire you to be so minute in giving me your judgement upon it.

XXVIII. From Dr. KING.

1699

GIVE me leave, Sir, to tell you a secret—that I have spent an whole day upon Dr. Bentley's late volume of scandal and criticism*; for every one may not judge it for his credit to be so employed. He thinks meanly, I find, of my reading; as meanly as I think of his sense, his modesty, or his manners. And yet, for all that, I dare say, I have read more than any man in England besides *him* and *me*; for I have read his Book all over.

If you have looked into it, Sir, you have found, that a person, under the pretence of criticism, may take what freedom he pleases with the reputation and credit of any gentleman; and that he need not have any regard to another man's character, who has once resolved to expose his own.

It was my misfortune once in my life to be in the same place with Dr. Bentley, and a witness to a great deal of his rude and scurrilous language: which he was so liberal of, as to throw it out at random in a *public*

* The "Dissertation on Phalaris," 1699

shop;

shop; and is so silly now as to call it *eves-dropping* in me, because he was so noisy, and I was so near, that I could not help hearing it.

You desired me, at some years distance, to recollect what passed at that meeting; and I obeyed your commands. Shall I reckon it an advantage, that Dr. Bentley, who disputes the other testimonies, falls-in entirely with mine? I would, if I were not apprehensive that on that very account it might be one step farther from being credited.

However, such is his spite to me, that he confirms the truth of all I told you. For the only particular I could call to mind he grants, with some slight difference in the expression. And as to the general account I gave of his rudeness and insolence, he denies it indeed; but in so rude and insolent a manner, that there is no occasion for me to justify myself on that head.

I had declared, it seems, that he said, "the MS. of Phalaris would be worth nothing if it were collated." He sets me right; and avers, the expression was, "that after the various lections were once taken, and printed, the MS. would be like a squeezed orange, and little worth for the future." The similitude of "a squeezed orange" is indeed a considerable circumstance, which I had forgotten; as I doubtless did several others. But, for all that, I remember the general drift and manner of his discourse, as well as if all the particular expressions were present to me. Just as I know his last book to be a disingenuous, vain, confused, unmannerly performance; though, to my happiness, hardly any of his awkward jests or impertinent quotations stick by me.

I had owned it to be my opinion, "that a MS. was worth nothing *unless* it were collated." The Doctor cunningly distinguishes upon me; and says, "it is worth nothing indeed to the rest of the world; but it is better for the owner, if a price were to be set upon it." I beg his pardon for my mistake. I thought we were talking of books in the way of scholars: whereas he answers me like a bookseller, and as if he *dealt in* MSS. instead of *reading* them. For my part, I measure the value of these kind of things, from the advantage the publick may receive from them, and not from the profit they are likely to bring-in to a private owner. And therefore I have the same opinion of the Alexandrian MS. * (which, he says, "he keeps in his lodgings") now, as I should have had before the Editors of the English Polyglott published the collation of it; though it may not perhaps bear up to the same price in St. Paul's Church-yard, or at an auction. But I hope, if it be *safely* kept, it need never come to the experiment.

As to the particular reflections he has cast on me, it is no more than I expected. I could neither hope nor wish for better treatment from one that had used you so ill †. It is reputable both to men and books to be ill spoken of by him; and a favourable presumption on their side, that there is something in both, which may

* Of the Old Testament. That of the New Testament has just been given to the world, in a style of superior elegance and accuracy, by the learned and indefatigable Dr. Woide. The whole of the MS. both of the Old and New Testament is now in the British Museum.

† This expression seems to allude rather to Mr. Boyle.

chance to recommend them to the rest of the world. It is in the power of every little creature, to throw dirty language : but a man must have some credit himself in the world, before things he says can lessen the reputation of another. And if Dr. Bentley must be thus qualified to mischief me, I am safe from all the harm that his malice can do me.

I am, Sir, your most obliged humble servant,

W. KING.

XXIX. Among Smith's Books in the Bodleian Library, is, " The Historie of the Councel of Trent*." Edit. 1620, London, Folio ; and on the blank leaf, opposite the Title, are the following Notes in Dr. Atterbury's hand.

" **W** HEN Dr. Duncombe was sick at Venice, Father Fulgentio, with whom he was in the strictest intimacy, visited him ; and, finding him under great uneasiness of mind, as well as body, pressed him to disclose the reason of it ; asking him, among other things, whether any Nobleman under his care had miscarried, or his bills of return had failed him, and proffering, in the latter case, what credit he pleased at Venice. After many such questions, and negative answers, Dr. Duncombe was at last prevailed with to own his uneasiness, and to give this true account of it to the Father. He said, he had often begged of God, that he might end his life where he might have opportunity of receiving the blessed sacrament according to the rites and

* This anecdote, printed in the first edition from a copy once in the possession of the late Dr. Rawlinson, is now corrected by a transcript taken from the original by Mr. H. Ellis.

usages of the Church of England ; that, considering he spent his life in travelling chiefly through Popish countries, this was an happiness he could never reasonably promise himself ; and that his present despair of it, in the dangerous condition he was in, was the true occasion of that dejection which Father Fulgentio observed in him. Upon this, the Father bid him be of good cheer, told him he had the Italian translation of the English Liturgy, and would come the next day with one or two more of his convent, and administer it to him in both kinds, and exactly according to the English usage ; [and what he promised he performed the next day, Dr. Duncombe receiving it from his hands ;] who, outliving this distemper, and returning into England, told this story often to my Lord Hatton, Captain Hatton's father, in the hearing of the Captain, about the years 1660, 1661, and 1662."

" This I had from Captain Hatton's mouth in the year 1699. FR. ATTERBURY, Oct. 11, 1701.

" In March 1708-9, I met Captain Hatton again, and put him in mind of this story, which I desired him to repeat ; which he did, without varying in any circumstance, but one only ; viz. that Fulgentio did not actually administer the sacrament to Dr. Duncombe, the Doctor refusing to accept a kindness of that dangerous nature, which might involve Fulgentio in trouble, unless he was in the utmost necessity. But recovering from that time he made no use of Fulgentio's proffer.

" He added, that Fulgentio told Dr. Duncombe, that there were still in the convent seven or eight of Father Paul's disciples, who met sometimes privately to receive the sacrament in both kinds."

XXX. Dr. WAKE * to Dr. CHARLETT.

S I R,

March 28, 1700.

I NEED not tell you that the world here is as full of Mr. Atterbury's book † as I left it at Oxford. I find men's judgements follow their affections, and some look upon it to be a complete conquest; others to have no such formidable appearance in it. But in this all agree, that it was writ with a hearty good-will, and may be a pattern for charity and good-breeding ‡.

W. WAKE.

XXXI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

M Y L O R D,

Nov 12, 1700.

I TAKE the liberty to inform your Lordship of what has been done here. Last week the Judges were called together; and my Lord Chief Justice Holt || with

* See the "Illustrations," N^o XII.

† "The Rights, Power, and Privileges of an English Convocation stated and vindicated, in Answer to a late Book of Dr. Wake's, entitled, The Authority of Christian Princes over their Ecclesiastical Synods asserted, &c. and several other Pieces, 1700," 8vo. The precise day of its publication does not appear. Bp. Burnet's "Reflections" on it appeared June 29, 1700.

‡ It will appear by a subsequent Letter (XLII.) that Dr. Wake soon found reason materially to alter his opinion.

|| The Lord Chief Justice Holt, the Lord Chief Justice Treby, and the Lord Chief Baron Ward, had held the great seal in commission from May 7, 1700, till May 21, when Sir Nathan Wright was appointed Lord Keeper.

earnestness proposed to them a declaration of the sense of the Submission Act, in opposition to what I have written *; and a censure of the book, as intrenching on the King's prerogative. The proposal stuck with them—some of them had not seen the book, others had not read it, and all required time; and so the matter stands at present. He proposed it, as I understand, with an intimation as if such a declaration and censure would not be unwelcome to the King. The Archbishop † has brought this matter about since the King's return ‡; and, I believe, endeavoured to make the King think it is his interest to suffer it; but as it certainly is not, so I question whether he has persuaded him; for all the appearances of Court toward me, when I waited in the end of last month, looked a contrary way; and the King himself took notice of me, and seemed to shew me a particular countenance. However, the Archbishop has thought fit to betake himself to these measures, hoping, I suppose, to quash the controversy, and damp my endeavours by this means, but (as is manifest from this proceeding) despairing to do any thing by dint of argument, or to give a fair answer; for, could they do that, it is certain that they would never make use of such ways of deciding the controversy; and I take it therefore to be an infallible sign, and the thing must turn, and is turning, against them. However, in the mean time, though the cause will surely in the end get by such methods, yet I may happen to be ill used and

* "The Rights," &c. see p. 53.

† Dr. Thomas Tenison.

‡ King William arrived at Hampton Court on Sunday, Oct. 20; after a visit to Holland of more than three months.
crushed;

crushed; and that is one of the reasons of my giving your Lordship this early notice, in order to beg your Lordship's directions and assistance in the matter, how I shall carry myself. For I have scarce any body here whose interest or advice in this case I can depend on, the D— of C—— * being at a distance.

Your Lordship, I know, has a respect for my Lord Chief Justice Holt; and I am sure the kindest thing your Lordship could do, both to him and the publick, would be to set him right in this matter; and to let him know how far this point is espoused by the body of the Clergy, and how certainly he will lose the goodwill of them if he engages in it, and very probably be foiled in the event. For, should the decision desired be gained, it is not likely to end there, but to become a parliamentary matter, it relating to the rights and privileges of a parliamentary body of men, and an essential part of the constitution. And wise men therefore will take care how they make decisions that may be unmade again to their cost.

My Lord, I only suggest my poor thoughts upon the matter; but leave it to your Lordship how far, and in what manner, you shall think fit to interpose in this matter: only in general I beg the favour of your Lordship's advice and protection in the case; and doubt not but that, if I am attacked in this manner, I shall be screened by your Lordship, and all those who wish well to the Church, and whose cause I am pleading. For

* Q. Dean of Canterbury, or of Christ Church? See p. 60.

whatever discouragement or ill usage is put upon me will not end there, but will most certainly reach the cause itself, and be a damp upon it; and so, without doubt, it is intended.

I should be glad to have a way opened for me to the Earl of Rochester *, so that I might wait upon him, and let him know the measures that are taking of which I shall, I think, have pretty good information. By your Lordship, perhaps, or by the Bishop of Rochester †, such an access might be made easy to me. I leave it to your Lordship's consideration what you shall judge fit to be done in it. I am almost upon the point of publishing, and had intentions of putting my name to the book ‡; but am shocked a little in that resolution now, by this new scene that opens; for I am left naked and alone here to contest the thing—am sure I shall be ill used (as ill as they dare use me) and under an uncertainty how I shall be supported. Your Lordship, when you consider my case, will judge my concern not to be groundless, and will pardon this long trouble I give you. I am your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant. FR. ATTERBURY.

What I have written to your Lordship is a secret, and kept so with the utmost care by the persons concerned, till the blow is ready, though I have gotten intelligence of it; and therefore your Lordship will be

* Laurence Hyde, fifth Earl, 1682—1711.

† Dr. Thomas Sprat, Bp. of Rochester from 1684 till his death, May 20, 1713. Our Author was his immediate successor.

‡ His name was put to the second edition, in 1701, which was dedicated to the two Archbishops. See pp. 58, 61, and Letter LI.

pleased

pleased for a while to keep it such also, but where you think the mentioning it may be of particular service.

Whatever commands your Lordship has for me, I beg they may be directed to Mr. Jenkinson, at Mr. Eedes' house, in Church-lane, Chelsea.

XXXII. To Ep. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD,

Nov. 26, 1700.

I Delivered the Bishop * his letter to-day, and I suppose he will write to your Lordship this evening. Not hearing from your Lordship, nor being sure that my letter had come to your hands, I took the freedom to wait upon the Bishop, with much the same requests your Lordship is pleased to make to him; and to name your Lordship as interested in the matter, and to whom I hoped what his Lordship should do in this matter would be acceptable. Both then and now he received me with all the kindness and concern in the world, and has put things into the method your Lordship mentions; so that I shall go on with all the chearfulness and satisfaction in the world; and am fully resolved to set my name to it, if your Lordship thinks fit; for I am confident it will do the cause service, to shew them that I dare own it.

How far your Lordship will think fit to comply with that other request made to you by Dr. Edisbury †, I must humbly leave to your Lordship. I want only your

* Dr. Sprat. See p. 56.

† John, LL. D. Advocate of Doctor Commons; Chancellor and Vicar General of the diocese of Exeter 1692—1708; and Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Lordship's

Lordship's leave in that case, in order to be out in a very few days *; and I hope your Lordship will be pleased to give it me; and to let me tell the world, that the design, which you so much favoured and set forward at the beginning, has still your protection and encouragement.

My Lord, I do most humbly thank you for the great expressions of your Lordship's kindness to me, and concern for me in this affair; and do assure your Lordship that I shall think all the poor services of my whole life little enough to repay them: for I am, with the utmost respect and gratitude, your Lordship's most obliged and most dutiful humble servant, FR. ATTERBURY.

My Lord, the matter of the Judges stands where it did, without any alteration.

XXXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD,

* Jan. 2, 1700-1.

THIS gentleman going down, I take the opportunity of writing to your Lordship about some things which I durst not trust to a more public conveyance.

My Lord Chief Justice Holt, as far as I can learn, is not yet convinced; but is rather endeavouring to convince some of the other Judges of the truth of his own notion, that he may be sure of being joined by them upon occasion. He has tried Judge Powell † upon that head to my knowledge—I hope, without success. My

* With the second edition of "The Rights," &c.

† Sir John Powell, then one of the Justices of the Common Pleas; afterwards (June 18, 1702) of the King's Bench.

Lord Archbishop, Dr. Wake, &c. are at the bottom of all this, who pay the utmost incense to my Lord Chief Justice; and take care to let him and others of the Bench know, that if the cause comes before them, and they decide against the liberties of the Clergy, they will be abetted by the most considerable part of the Clergy, if not by the greatest number of them. The method that seems resolved on is this. At the opening of the Convocation, to have the Secretary of State come with the King's Licence, empowering the Clergy to treat, debate, &c. If the Clergy refuse to receive this, at least without a protestation of their right of treating, &c. antecedently to any such royal leave; then the Judges are to be called in, to determine the matter; and they, being prepared for the purpose, will certainly give it against the Clergy, unless the Parliament interposes: and so there is an end of the rights and liberties of the order. And if any heat happens upon this in the Lower House of Convocation, occasion is to be taken from thence to prorogue them, and give that as a reason for not letting them sit again for ten years more.

I have all the reason in the world, my Lord, to believe that this, or something like this, is their scheme; for sure I am (and they themselves do not stick to say it where I have heard of it) that this Convocation is granted insiduously, with hopes, and with a design, of doing the Clergy's business more effectually this way than it could be done by denying them the meeting. I thought it my duty to lay this before your Lordship, that your Lordship may have time to concert with the other friends of the Church such measures as are fit to be

be taken on this occasion. The Dean of Canterbury * and Dean of Christ Church † will be in town next week; and I wish all the eminent Clergymen that are of their mind (and not at a great distance) would come to town a fortnight before the Convocation opens, that they may have time to take proper methods of preventing or breaking through the snares that are laid for them. It is certain that this is the most critical juncture that ever happened to the Church; for whatever is done on the one side or on the other (now after the argument has been so lately canvassed) will be a precedent to posterity, and fix the practice and right of the thing for ever.

There is another thing which I will presume to mention to your Lordship, in relation to your Parliament-writ. It is of the utmost importance to the Rights of the Church, and towards the success of the cause, that that writ should be executed upon the inferior clergy, as before the Restoration it was constantly done, and particularly in your Lordship's see; the records of which happen to be more particular and full to this purpose than those of any other cathedral in England. The Bishop of London ‡, I believe, will execute it in his diocese. I have talked with the Bishop of Rochester upon it; and he says, if your Lordship and the Bishop of London do it, he will do it also; but seems willing that the Convocation should lead the way to him, and

* Dr. George Hooper.

† Dr. Henry Aldrich.

‡ Dr. Henry Compton.

first ask the question, when they meet, why that writ was not executed, and desire that it may be executed for the future. But then the opportunity of executing it for this Parliament is lost: and God knows what will become of Convocation and their rights before another, if some vigour be not used in asserting them. Besides, the very execution of this writ by half a dozen Bishops would give the Convocation a natural occasion of asking, why it was not done by others; and of desiring that it may be done for the future. Whereas, if no Bishop execute it, it may dishearten the Clergy so far as to put them back from enquiring into it.

I thought it became me to suggest these considerations to your Lordship; and leave it to your Lordship's wisdom to determine in the matter what you shall judge proper and prudent. I beg your Lordship's blessing; and am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

The Earl of Rochester is very much pleased with the book *, and particularly with the way of handling the Bishop of Sarum †.

XXXIV. TO Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD,

Chelsea, Jan. 2, 1700-1.

SINCE I wrote to your Lordship, I have been with the Bishop of London; and find that he intends to execute the *Premunientes*, and to transmit the Parlia-

* See p. 56.

† Dr. Gilbert Burnet. See Letter LI.

ment.

ment-writ, together with the Convocation-writ, to the clergy of his diocese. He has stopped the execution of the Archbishop's mandate for the Convocation, till he hears from his Grace about a certain message he has this day sent to him in writing; which is to the following purpose :

“ That since the inferior clergy are called to Parliament by the clause *Præmunientes*, and since that clause has all along from the beginning of the Reformation till lately been regularly executed (as appears from the records cited in the late Rights, Powers, &c. of a Convocation, p. 615, &c.) whether his Grace will not think it proper to give directions to his Lordship, to intimate to all the Bishops of the province, when he sends his Grace's provincial mandate to them, that they should execute, not that only, but the Parliament-writ also, as heretofore they were accustomed.”

Whatever answer the Archbishop returns (as I understand my Lord), he intends to execute the Parliament-writ upon the Clergy of London diocese: and the Bishop of Rochester, I doubt not, will do so; for he assured me yesterday, that if the Bishop of London did it, he too would.

I thought myself obliged to add this account to what I wrote to your Lordship in the morning; and am your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XXXV. Bp. SPRAT to Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY DEAR LORD,

Westminster, Jan. 14, 1703-4.

SINCE I wrote last to your Lordship, I have shewed your letter both to my Lord Rochester and my Lord Hyde *; who both return you their hearty thanks, and command me to let your Lordship know what a tender sense they have of the great obligation you have laid upon them. I had sent your Lordship before this a copy of a proxy for the Convocation; but that we are here of an opinion, that, this being the beginning of a new Parliament, your Lordship has not power to make any proxy till you have taken the oaths. However, there will be no sudden need of your vote, because the formalities of the Sermon, and choosing and presenting the Prolocutor, will take up ten days at least after the first meeting. My Lord of London and I have summoned the Clergy by our Parliament-writ, according to the clause *Præmunientes*, as well as by the Convocation-writ: we doubt not but your Lordship will do the like. The Dean of Christ Church † and I dined yesterday at my Lord Rochester's, where your Lordship was most kindly remembered. The Lords Berkeley and Galway have left the government of Ireland, and for the present it is in the hands of the Archbishop of Dublin and the Earl of Drogheda. Though we would not have your Lordship move out of the

* Henry Lord Hyde, the Earl of Rochester's only son.

† Dr. Aldrich.

country till the elections be over, yet we long to see you here, after that, as soon as possible. My wife's and my most humble services to my good lady and both your brothers *. I am, my dear Lord, yours for ever,

THO. ROFFEN.

Sir Thomas Hales and Mr. Meredith are chosen for Kent; both, they say, very honest gentlemen.

Would it not be well if all your honest Western members would make haste up, to be here at the first sitting of the Parliament?

XXXVI. To Mr. NEWBY †.

DEAR SIR,

Bridewell, Jan. 18, 1700-1.

UPON the receipt of yours on Monday last, I came to town immediately, and did as I was directed; procuring forms immediately, and transmitting them by the Tuesday's post to Cook. My Lord will have some other company, I hope, in the execution of these writs, besides those his Lordship already knows of: for this day Dr. Ayloffe ‡ tells me, that he sends an opinion down to the Bishop of Oxford ||, which he thinks will effectually prevail upon him to do it; and

* Major General Trelawny and Brigadier Trelawny, the two Representatives in Parliament for Launceston.

† See p. 25.

‡ Dr. Thomas Ayloffe; afterwards (1702-3) Regius Professor of Law in the University of Cambridge, Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, and Commissary and Official of Bucks.

|| Dr. William Talbot.

the Bishops of Lichfield * and Winchester † have actually done it. If the Bishop of Oxford should be tardy, the Dean has sent to Christ Church, to have the writ, in his and the Chapter's name, demanded. The same thing will be done in Peterborough diocese ‡, by the Clergy; and in Sarum §, by the Dean and Chapter, and Clergy severally.

When you come to town, you will be entertained with answers of all sorts to my book. Dr. Hody || has one just upon the point of coming out, in two thick octavo volumes, of about seventy sheets of paper, which he calls an History of Convocations **. Another gentleman has, by order, wrote and printed a good part of another. It is to be of about 2 or 300 pages; and is to be a *first part* only ††, two more being to follow.

And

* Dr. John Hough, afterward Bp. of Worcester. See the "Illustrations," N^o XIII.

† Dr. Peter Mews, afterward Bp. of Winchester. See the "Illustrations," N^o XIV.

‡ Dr. Richard Cumberland was Bishop of that diocese 1691—1718. See the "Illustrations," N^o XV.

§ Where Bp. Burnet then presided.

|| Humphry, D. D. Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Regius Professor of the Greek Tongue at Oxford, and Rector of Great Chart in Kent. He was instituted to the Archdeaconry of Oxford in 1704; and died Jan. 20, 1706.

** "The History of English Councils and Convocations, 1701."—"A short Appendix" to this book was advertized, to be had *gratis*, April 17, 1701.

†† On the 4th of January, 1700-1, it was thus announced, "There will shortly be published the First Part of a Book, intituled, An Examination of both the Editions of Mr. Atterbury's Book concerning the Rights, &c. of an English Convocation. In which the Nature of that venerable Assembly is set in a true Light, and the great mistakes made throughout that Book are laid open, Part I." On the 29th. it was thus varied; "On February the 6th, The Divine

And this gentleman is ordered to use me rudely, and to put as much gall as he can into his ink. Dr. Hody is to be in the meek way. The design of both is, to open the Convocation with a clamour against the book, just at the nick of its meeting; so that I shall not be able to answer. After all, Dr. Wake is to come (when the Convocation is up) with a mighty folio*. Under all this

“Right of Convocations examined; as it is stated in Mr. Hill’s Book, called *Municipium Ecclesiasticum*. In which is shewn, that he has not proved that *Jus Divinum* which he so plausibly pretends to.”

It appeared at length, Feb. 10, under the title of “Ecclesiastical Synods and Parliamentary Convocations in the Church of England historically stated, and justly vindicated from the Misrepresentation of Mr. Atterbury. By White Kennet, D. D.” See p. 70.

On the same day were advertised, “The Principles of Mr. Atterbury’s Book, [of the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of an English Convocation,] considered. And his Arguments against Dr. Wake, and others, stated and examined.”

* “The State of the Church and Clergy of England, in their Councils, Synods, Convocations, Conventions, and other Public Assemblies, historically displayed, from the Conversion of the Saxons to the present time; occasioned by a book, intituled, The Rights, Powers, and Privileges, &c. 1703,” folio. In the preface he tells us, that, upon his first perusal of Dr. Atterbury’s book, he saw such a spirit of wrath and uncharitableness, accompanied with such an assurance of the author’s abilities for such an undertaking, as he had hardly ever met with in the like degree before. Afterwards he says, ‘In my examination of the whole book, I found in it enough to commend the wit, though not the spirit, of him who wrote it.—To pay what is due even to an adversary, it must be allowed, that Dr. Atterbury has done all that a man of forward parts and a hearty zeal could do, to defend the cause which he had espoused. He has chosen the most plausible topics of argumentation; and he has given them all the advantage, that either a sprightly wit

‘ or

this threatening news, I thank God, I am in heart; and
much yours and Mr. Chancellor's * humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

My humble duty to my Lord.

XXXVII. To the most Reverend Fathers in God, my
Lords and Archbishops of the Provinces, and Presidents
of the Convocations, of CANTERBURY and
YORK [Dr. TENISON and Dr. SHARP].

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACES,

[Dec. 1700.]

TO permit the author of these papers † to lay them
before you with that humility which becomes
his great distance from your Graces' high station and
character, and that modest freedom which he is encour-
aged to use, by the goodness of his cause, and the con-
sciousness he has of his own integrity in maintain-
ing it.

' or a good assurance could afford them. But he wanted one
' thing; he had not *truth* on his side: and error, though it
' may be palliated, and by an artificial manager, such as Dr.
' Atterbury without controversy is, be disguised so as to de-
' ceive sometimes even a wary reader, yet it will not bear a
' strict examination. And accordingly I have shewn him,
' notwithstanding all his other endowments, to have deluded
' the world with a mere romance; and, from the one end of
' his discourse to the other, to have delivered a history, not
' of what was really done, but of what it was his interest to
' make it believed had been done.'

* Dr. James; see pp. 12, 24.

† This address should properly have preceded Letter
XXXIII. in p. 38. It was prefixed to the second edition of
the "Rights;" where the Author is styled in the title-page
"Preacher at the Rolls, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Ma-
"jesty." The Additions were printed separately, 1701, to
accommodate the purchasers of the former edition.

When I first sent these papers abroad, I judged that doctrines of so great weight and importance, as those which are contained in them, might suffer by the meanness of my name; and therefore I concealed it. But since it has pleased the Divine Goodness to bless these labours of mine with a very favourable reception, not only among the Reverend my Brethren of the Clergy, and several of the Right Reverend Fathers of the Church, your Graces' Suffragans, but among many other good and wise men also, who are not of the function; and since, upon a careful review of what I have written, no shadow of doubt remains with me but that it is truth, and will stand; I have thought myself at liberty to act with less reserve, and to hearken to the admonition which my Lord of Sarum * has publicly given me in that behalf.

And

* See pp. 53, 66, 79.—“ One change only,” says Atterbury with a manly spirit, “ his Lordship's Reflections have produced, that, whereas before I sent these papers abroad without a name, I have now yielded to his Lordship's reproofs, so far as to act more freely and openly: the rather, because his Lordship has been pleased to impute that part of my management to a principle of not engaging past retreat, and to a prospect of being taken off, as his Lordship is pleased to express himself. Had any person of lower rank than his Lordship said this, I should have taken the liberty to reply, that such motives could not have occurred so readily but where they had been of familiar use and application. But I know my distance too well to give his Lordship such a return, whatever occasion he shall give me for it. However, since it was so easy to set this matter right, by adding a word or two in the title-page, I have, upon his Lordship's exhortation, done it; being indeed persuaded, that this was such a cause as no man ought to be ashamed or afraid to appear in. I am not ignorant what menaces have been given out, nor
“ what

And when once I had determined to own myself the author of this work, it was natural for me to think of addressing it to your Graces, who are under his Majesty (long may you continue so!) the great Patrons and Guardians of the Rights of the Clergy of either Province; and who have particularly enabled me to perfect this review, by the free recourse you have been pleased to allow me to the Registries of your Sees. So that this is an application to which gratitude as well as duty binds me; two powerful principles of action, for the want of either of which your Graces shall never have occasion to blame me!

I have ventured upon this address the more freely, because Dr. Wake, I find, has presumed to take the same liberty, with less reason; and prefixed one of your venerable names to a book, that, as I verily apprehend, subverts the fundamental rights and liberties of the Church and Clergy of England. After which had I, in this reply, made my application any where but to your Graces, I might justly have been thought to decline your Graces' arbitration; which, in a defence of Church-rights, drawn up by one in holy orders, had been highly indecent and unpardonable.

" what measures have been actually taken, towards crushing
 " me and this work; but do not find my resolutions in the
 " least shaken on that account. I have only taken occasion
 " from thence to ask myself a few questions, which, I thank
 " God, I have been able to answer to my own satisfaction,
 " and am, I hope, prepared for any event that shall befall me."
 It is remarkable that the names of Wake, Burnet, Gibson, Hoadly, and Nicolson, were among the antagonists of this celebrated production of Atterbury. The characters of him as drawn by Kennet, Wake, and Burnet, are particularly worth perusing. See pp. 53, 66, 79; and the " Illustrations," N^o XII.

I do heartily therefore join with Dr. Wake, in appealing to your Graces' judgement, in the dispute that is now between us. If, in my management of it, there be any thing particular and personal, which will offend your Graces; I beseech your Graces, with a paternal goodness, to overlook it: but whether the argument and merits of the cause are concerned, I implore your Graces' strictest observation.

Should it, upon balancing the evidence produced on both sides, seem to your Graces that I have misrepresented the Ecclesiastical Constitution, and advanced a false and illegal plea; I refuse not to submit to (what I should think my great misfortune) your Graces' displeasure. But if, on the contrary, your Graces shall find (as I doubt not but you will) that I have asserted the Rights of the Clergy, within that circle only which the Law has marked out to them; and that I have done this, upon principles which every good Englishman must approve; and with such a moderation and deference to the Civil Power as can disgust none of the temporality, but the professed enemies of Religion and the Order: If this, upon enquiry, shall appear to be the case; I will then humbly hope for your Graces' protection and countenance in so honourable and just a cause; at least, that, for the sake of it, you will be pleased to pardon the presumption of this address, from,

Your Graces'

Most obedient, most dutiful,
and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XXXVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Exon, Jan. 29, 1700-1.

IN obedience to your Lordship's orders, I came hither last night; was just now installed *, and am within this half-hour taking post for London; where the great honour your Lordship has been pleased to do me is (for me) as much a secret as I found it here. I make the most haste thither, as taking it to be the surest way of making acceptable to your Lordship that zeal which I shall ever while I live study to employ in your Lordship's and the Church's service; for I am, with the utmost respect and gratitude, your Lordship's most dutiful and most devoted humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XXXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD,

Bridewell, Feb. 8, 1700-1.

WE met on Thursday †, in order to be prorogued (as the Parliament was) to Monday, when we are to choose our Prolocutor at Paul's, and to be adjourned for a week or more to Westminster, where he is to be presented. The Dean of Canterbury ‡ is agreed on for the man. There was some dispute, till yester-

* Archdeacon of Totness.

† On the 4th of March 1700-1, was published, "A true and exact List of the Members of both Houses of this present Convocation, summoned to meet on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1700, in the Chapter-house of St. Paul's, and from thence adjourned to Henry the VIIth's Chapel at Westminster, to the twenty-first day of the same Month."

‡ Dr. George Hooper.

day, whether it should be he or the Dean of Gloucester *; but that is now all over. It is whispered, that, immediately after the presentation of the Prolocutor, we shall be adjourned from time to time, without being permitted to enter on any business. If we come to any resolutions, they will certainly be for the honour and interest of the Church; for we have as remarkable a majority in the Lower House as there is in the Upper. There is a pamphlet, of ten sheets of paper, published against me, under this title, "The Principles of Mr. Atterbury's book considered †." The town generally gives it to my Lord of Sarum ‡, and his chaplain Mr. West; but think the first had much the largest share in it. The Judges are often called upon in it, to determine the controversy. Your Lordship is spoken of there, more than once, in an unbecoming manner. The book is no ways considerable. However, since it has mentioned your Lordship's name disrespectfully, I think myself obliged to consider it, which I will do as soon as ever I have leisure: for I desire to live no longer than I can give your Lordship testimonies of the gratitude and duty which I must ever owe your Lordship.

I intend to send your Lordship an account of all that happens in Convocation, unless your Lordship forbids me; and to do it by this conveyance, unless I have directions to make use of some other. I beg your Lordship's blessing; and am your Lordship's most obliged and most dutiful humble servant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* Dr. William Jane. See Letter XLIX.

† Supposed to be written by Dr. Richard West. See p. 66.

‡ Bp. Burnet,

XL. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Feb. 15, 1700-1.

WE have done nothing since my last but chosen our Prolocutor *, who, I think, I told your Lordship would be Dr. Hooper. Dr. Jane has promised to present him, to shew how well pleased he is with the choice. He is to be presented on Friday next †, to which day we are adjourned. We are at a loss to know certainly whether we shall sit after that, or be adjourned immediately after the Prolocutor ‡ is approved. This, Dr. Hody (who is now at Oxford) says openly, will be the case; for I received a letter from thence yesterday, with these words in it: "Dr. Hody says openly, and
" with great confidence, that the Convocation will be
" allowed to do nothing after they have presented the
" Prolocutor: that the Archbishop will immediately
" prorogue them; and that his authority in this mat-
" ter of the Convocation is as great as the King's over
" the Parliament." If such measures should be taken, it will raise a flame not easy to be laid.

I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that Dr. Kennet's book § is now come out also against me, full of

* On Monday, Feb. 10, 1700-1.

† Feb. 21, 1700-1.

‡ "On Friday last the Rev. Dr. Hooper, Prolocutor to the
" Clergy, was presented to his Majesty, and the Convocation
" prorogued to Thursday." Postman, Tuesday Feb. 25,
1700-1.

§ See above, pp. 65, 66.

scurrility

fcurrility and bitter railing; and yet dedicated to the Archbishop, by the Archbishop's own allowance; at the very time that such complaints are thrown out against me for my unchristian temper. When your Lordship sees it, you will find the most consummate piece of impudence that has appeared in the world for many years. But, being impudence on the right side, it will not only be accepted, but applauded. It is near 400 pages; and is but *one part* of several that are to follow. But, I thank God, if the rest are to be like this, I have no apprehensions that the cause will be in the least mischieved by them; for I have read this book over carefully, and find not a syllable in it, that seems to affect my principles, which I cannot clearly and fully answer; and will do so as fast as I can, though the company that is in town, and attendance upon Convocation (if it fits), will extremely retard me. I beg your Lordship's leave that I may dedicate it to you, and take that opportunity of telling the world publicly with how true and deep respect I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obliged and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XLI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

London, Feb. 22, 1700-1.

WE met yesterday upon our adjournment. The Prolocutor was presented by Dr. Jane, who made an admirable speech, and spoke very plainly about the state of our affairs. It was both written and spoken

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with

with more life and vigour than I could have imagined Dr. Jane, under his present ill state of health, could have exerted. The Dean of Canterbury's too was extremely commended, and had several artful wipes in it. Neither of them, I believe, went very well down with the Bench to which they were addressed: but against the first of them (the Dean of Gloucester's) my Lord of Sarum declared very loudly. The Archbishop made a return to both, in a short and grave speech of his own, written exactly according to his gracious manner. After this, the Bishops went down to the Jerusalem Chamber, and the Prolocutor took the chair. The names were called over; and we paid our fees; and by that time we were come to the end of the list, and thought of doing some little business, the Bishop of Peterborough * came from the Lords, and adjourned us to Tuesday next. And what we shall do then, and whether we shall do any thing, is, for aught I can find, a doubt; though we are told, from the Archbishop, that we shall certainly sit, and do business. As yet we have not had the opportunity of coming to any one vote. If there be any business, it is supposed that a book, which was presented to the House of Commons † this morning, will make a part of it. It is a platform of comprehension, recommended to the Parliament and Convocation, and will be presented to all the members of the Convocation on Tuesday: and it is thought to be written by some of our own body. If this be the business they intend to propose to us, I fear it will not end well.

* Dr. Richard Cumberland. See p. 65.

† This must have been presented to the Members individually, as it is unnoticed in the Journals.

I had orders, by Mr. Newey, to send your Lordship a plain reason (so his words are) why Dr. Jane was not chosen, or at least sent for up if he was not designed to be chosen? I will give your Lordship the best account of that matter that I can. About six weeks ago, or more, a letter was written by Dr. Jane to Peter Birch *, alledging his infirmities, and the incapacity he was under of doing the duty of a Prolocutor. This letter Dr. Birch shewed to several, who thereupon resolved to agree upon Dr. Hooper. My Lord (the Earl) of Rochester, who has the honour of having procured this Convocation, fell in with this, and by all means desired Dr. Jane; who afterwards finding himself strong enough, as he thought, to perform the office, came up with resolutions to take it, if the Clergy should confer it upon him; but found them, when he was come, through the opinion of his declining it, and through the Earl of Rochester's interposition, bent another way; and therefore did, of his own accord, quit any further pretension to it; and so it fell unanimously upon Dr. Hooper. This is the naked account of that matter, as far as I am acquainted with it. I had no other share in it but only carrying a message.

The whole Lower House together seem to be afraid to do what your Lordship was not afraid to do singly—to own me; and I have some reason to apprehend, that it is already determined to drop me: by whose direction and management, a little time will shew. This makes me have so much the more reason to honour your Lordship for that skreen you have been pleased to

* Archdeacon of Westminster. See a Letter date 1 June 1, 1703.

place between me and danger ; in which, for aught I can find, your Lordship is not to be seconded. I beg your Lordship's blessing ; and am, with the utmost respect, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Mr. Newey's letter, by reason of my absence from London, came not to my hands soon enough for me to answer it before this.

XLII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Feb. 25, 1700-1.

WE met to-day, upon our adjournment; and were allowed to sit and debate very quietly for two or three hours. We made an order or two, to regulate the debates of the house; and appointed two Committees, one to enquire into the former usages of Convocations in relation to prorogations and adjournments, and the other for disputed elections. We named the persons that are to compose the first, and left the naming of those for the latter to the next session. The Prolocutor named his assessors also: and after that we did nothing further. The debates were managed with great temper on our side, and with as much advantage in the manner as in the numbers. On the other side, there were two persons very indecent and obstreperous; Mr. Ashenurst*, I mean, and the Dean of Peterborough †;

* Francis Ashenhurst, M. A. Rector of King's Swinford, and Master of St. John Baptist's Hospital in Lichfield; admitted to the Prebend of Ulveton in that Cathedral, April 19, 1684; which he quitted for that of Wellington, June 18, 1689; Archdeacon of Derby in August following; and died in 1704.

† Dr. Samuel Freeman. See p. 84.

who

who behaved themselves in such a manner that their very friends were ashamed of them. At last, when the Archbishop's prorogation came down, the Prolocutor, upon receiving it, told the House, that they were not to look upon themselves as prorogued till they had intimation from him. The two gentlemen I mentioned were very noisy upon this, insisted upon it that they were actually prorogued, and that it was dangerous for them to stay and act on. Upon which, the Prolocutor briskly told them, that if there were any gentlemen there that thought themselves endangered by staying, the best way for them, he thought, would be, with the leave of the House, to withdraw. But, for his part, he would take the chair again, and ask the House, what they had further to say. And so he did. Upon this, those two persons went out of the House, hoping for company: but they were followed by nothing but a general smile, and the condemnation of their own people. So, after some short debates, the Prolocutor published the adjournment, which is to Friday next.

Every thing has gone hitherto as we desire; and there is a prospect of our going on as we began. We seem to be two or three to one; are sensible of our advantage, and keep our temper. But how far we shall be ready to assert our rights, which is the main thing for which we meet, I do not yet find. Every body longs to see your Lordship here, as knowing that it would put a new life and spirit into affairs, and enable us to go on yet more chearfully and vigorously than we do. I am your Lordship's most obedient, most dutiful, and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XLIII. Dr.

XLIII. Dr. WAKE to Dr. CHARLETT.

S I R,

Feb. 27, 1700-1.

DR. Kennet has been very kind in his defence of his friend and the truth *. It is but a sparring blow, and shews rather what he intends to do, than does any

* The second edition of Atterbury's famous controversial volume had now been published above two months; which Dr. Kennet answered, in "Ecclesiastical Synods, &c." (see p. 66.) and in the Preface declares, the Historical part of the argument, in this dispute, had been very falsely represented, and the zeal for our Church was indeed without any knowledge in the constitution of it. He charges Atterbury with great unfairness and dissingenuity in the second edition of his book, in which are a vast number of material alterations in points of History and Law, not one of which he has mentioned in the Addenda, though he had professed to the world, that all the alterations of moment were contained in those separate sheets. On this head let our Author be heard: "The short additional notes, together with the greater and more material enlargements, I have caused to be printed, not only in the course of this work, but together also in separate sheets; that the reader, who has the first edition, may have what is requisite to compleat it, without going to the charge of a second. He will find, I hope, in those sheets all the alterations that are of moment: None, I am sure, are designedly omitted there, except when a change was in a few words only; and then I did not think it worth either mine or the reader's while nicely to observe it. This collection will be of use also to satisfy the curiosity of such persons as have been entertained with the discourse of many retractions which would be made in this edition of what I had advanced in the former. I do, with all the sincerity in the world, assure the reader, that I have not, after my utmost searches, found reason to alter my mind, in any one particular, upon which the stress of the cause can in the least be supposed to lye, or

" t)

any thing yet, in answer to Mr. Atterbury. His next volume * will be more full, because every page of the author he examines will afford new grounds for censure. The Doctor has courage enough to go on with it, and learning and experience in the cause to finish it to his own honour and the just defence of a good and much-injured hypothesis.

After this I need not tell you, that I now press on to the end of my work. The world expects it, and Mr. Atterbury has taken effectual care to provoke me to it †. He shall have his desire; and I doubt not, when it is done, but I shall have my end. For though truth cannot convince some men, yet it will have its weight with some men who were once deceived: and posterity will read without those designs and prejudices which now blind men's eyes, as well as steal away their affections.

“ to retract a single principle, that I have advanced on this
 “ argument. Were I conscious of any such defect in my
 “ scheme, Dr. Wake should not be more forward to object
 “ it to me, than I would be to own it: for I will plead for no
 “ cause, how dear soever it may be to me, at the expence of
 “ truth; nor be ashamed to acknowledge a false step, as soon
 “ as I shall appear to have made one. Could Dr. Wake be
 “ prevailed with to engage upon these terms, the dispute be-
 “ tween him and me would be soon ended.”

* Which, I believe, never was completed. “ Some remarks
 “ upon the Temper of the late Writers about Convocations,
 “ particularly Dr. Wake, Dr. Kennet, and the Author of Mr.
 “ Atterbury's Principles, &c. — by a Gentleman in the
 “ Country,” were published May 17, 1701; and July 24 ap-
 “ peared, from Dr. Kennet, “ An Occasional Letter on the
 “ Subject of English Convocations, 1701,” 8vo.

† To say the truth, the provocation seems to have been sufficiently great; not only in the Dedication (Letter XXXVII.) but still more so in the Preface, and in the severe reflection which is inserted among the “ Illustrations” at the end of this volume, N° XII. And see pp. 53, 66.

I pray

I pray God send you a perfect recovery of your health, after your long and painful distemper. I am, dear Sir, your very affectionate friend and servant,

W. WAKE.

XLIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

March 1, 1700-1.

WE met again yesterday, and named the Committee of Elections; and ordered a letter to be sent to the Dean of Lichfield *, in relation to a defect in the return from that Chapter †; the answer to which letter, under the Chapter-seal, will bring a disputed election before us. We were considering other matters of order in relation to the House, when the Archbishop sent for the Prolocutor up, with two more, to enquire of him why the Lower House went to prayers before the Bishops came. The point was argued by them in the Jerusalem Chamber very long; and, together with another point, about the method of adjourning the Lower House, took up the whole morning; so that the House sat idle. The event was, that, neither side yielding, and both referring themselves to the precedents that should be produced by the Committee of Adjournments now sitting, it was agreed that, till the report came from that Committee, the Archbishop should adjourn in his own manner, and the Lower House should submit to it, with a protestation in behalf of their privileges. Accordingly, to shew ourselves wanting in no instance of respect, we submitted (though the right be

* Dr. Lancelot Addison, father to the poet. He was Dean of Lichfield, 1683—1703. See the "Illustrations," N° XVI.

† No Proctor had been returned from that Chapter. See p. 94.

most certainly on our side); and were adjourned, in the form which the Archbishop contends for, till Thursday March 6; when, I believe, there will be a tough dispute, and such an one perhaps as may break the good temper that has hitherto been preserved. I can send your Lordship no word of any business designed to be done in Convocation; not so much as the asserting those rights which have been the occasion of all the late debate; for I find some of our friends are so cautious as to think that they will be offensive; without which, in my poor opinion, all other steps are vain.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XLV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

March 8, 1700-1.

THE Committee, to whom it was referred to inspect the Convocation books in relation to the method of adjournments and prorogations *, made their report on Thursday; and it was agreed to by the House, and ordered to be carried up to the Bishops. When the Prolocutor came down, he brought with him an address, to which the concurrence of the Lower House was desired. It was read thrice, and then consented to; only with a request to the Bishops, whether

* "In the language of Convocation, *Prorogation* is the same with *Continuation*, or a mere ordinary *Adjournment*; not such a dismission as it is elsewhere appropriated to, whereby the Members of an Assembly are discharged from their attendance and the privileges of it, and sent home to their other duties and employments. So likewise the word *Session* does not signify as in Parliament; but every distinct meeting of either House is called a Session." Narrative, p. 5.

they

they would not think it proper to change the words "Reformed Religion" into "Reformed Churches." The address is worded artfully, with expressions of great significance, and such as some ill-natured people may possibly construe to our prejudice; but such however as could not be excepted against without indecency, and the hazard of being thought no friends to the Government. Many of the members of the body will bear me witness, that I foresaw this, and pressed from the beginning, that we should not stay for the Lords, but begin our address from ourselves. But I was not hearkened to; so, when this address came, we had nothing to do but to join-in heartily with it; and accordingly therefore, when we had passed it, I moved that the whole House should go up with it to the Lords: and so we did. The Bishops were pleased with the readiness of our concurrence, agreed to the amendment we proposed, and sent us down our address again immediately, with thanks for what we had done.

After that, we appointed a Committee, to examine such books as were written against the truth of the Christian Religion. They met this morning, for the first time, at St. Martin's Library*; and chose Dr. Jane

* This Library was founded by Archbishop Tenison for the use of the Clergy of four parishes in Westminster, and the King's Chaplains in waiting. It consists of one very large room of books, in number about 3000, chiefly of old divinity and history. The number of the MSS. is only eighty-eight; but, from the variety of articles bound in many of the volumes, is increased to about 300. A catalogue of them has been lately made by the Librarian the rev. C. P. Layard and Mr. Ayscough. The Library, formerly a room of dust and rubbish, in which the books were in a constant state of decay, is now made commodious, and the windows ornamented with the arms of the Archbishop, the present Trustees, and Librarian.

chairman, with a power of substituting any other, as he should see occasion. The next time we meet, I suppose, we shall consider Mr. Toland *.

The Dean of Peterborough †, on Thursday, behaved himself amiss, and threw out words reflecting on the Prolocutor; for which the censure of the House was demanded, and had certainly followed, had not the Prolocutor interposed, and begged his pardon. The Dean of Ely ‡ was not with us in all that day's debate; but spoke and voted directly with our adversaries: which how it came to pass, I know not. We hear from Court, that our address is extremely well relished, and that we shall have a very gracious answer, when we go thither (as it is said we shall) on Monday.

I beg your Lordship's blessing; and am, my Lord, your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See pp. 87, 93.

† Samuel Freeman, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Vicar of his native town of Olney, Bucks; Rector of St. Anne, Aldersgate, Nov. 12, 1670; D. D. 1685; presented by King William and Queen Mary to the Rectory of St. Paul, Covent Garden, Dec. 28, 1689; installed Dean of Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1691; published eight single Sermons on public occasions; died Oct. 14, 1707, aged 63; and was buried, without a monument, at Eton, Northamptonshire.

‡ John Lambe, of Sidney College, Cambridge; B. A. 1668; M. A. 1672; D. D. 1693, in which year, June 23, he was installed Dean of Ely. He was many years King's Chaplain; published twelve single Sermons on public occasions; died in 1708; and was buried in the chancel of Whethamsted, Herts, where he was Rector, with this inscription on his grave-stone: "J. L. ob. 10 die mensis Augusti, An. Dom. 1708, æt. suæ 60."—There is another stone, for "Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Dr. Henry Killigrew, of the ancient family of the Killigrews in Cornwall, who died Oct. 28, 1701."

XLVI. To

XLVI. To Dr. CHARLETT*, Master of University College.

S I R,

Bridewell, March, 8, 1700-1.

YOUR last letter was very welcome, I may say both your last, for I suppose I owe the other letter, which I received the same post, to you; I wish you would yet plunge me deeper in your debt, by more instances of the same kind. Since you mention Dr. B. and the Council of Reading, I will beg you to enquire one thing of him, whether he has any MS. of the Constitution wherein those of Reading has place? and if he has, whether the five last of those Constitutions (as in Lynwode's Appendix) be ascribed to that Council? and of what age and authority his MS. is?

I wrote to Mr. S. as you directed, and have been all this day expecting an answer from him without receiving any. I have kept the matter a secret † as you enjoined; but find Mr. Bromley in many people's mouths, particularly I heard the Vice-Chancellor ‡ declare for him to-day in the presence of Dr. Delaune ||, who did not

* See p. 23.

† This alludes to the election of a representative in parliament for the University of Oxford, in the room of Sir Christopher Musgrave: Mr. Bromley was then elected.

‡ Roger Maunder, D. D. Master of Baliol College from Oct. 23, 1687, to 1705. He was buried in that chapel.

|| William, D. D. Rector of Chilbolton, Hants; President of St. John's College, Oxford, March 12, 1697-8; for four years successively Vice-Chancellor; installed Prebendary of Winchester March 4, 1701; afterwards Margaret Professor of Divinity, and Rector of Long Harborough, co. Oxon; Prebendary of Worcester 1714. He published a Sermon preached before the House of Commons in 1702; died May 23, 1728, aged 69; and was buried in the inner chancel of his college, with this inscription on a small white stone: "H. S. B. "G. DELAUNE. Præses; ob. Maii 23, 1728, æt. 69." "Twelve Sermons upon several subjects, by Dr. Delaune," were posthumously published that year, in 8vo.

declare against him. I am Sir, your most obliged and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

The Committee for inspecting books written against the truth of the Christian Religion sat the first time to-day, and chose the Dean of Gloucester * chairman; but, he being absent, proceeded no further.

XLVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

March 11, 1700-1.

YESTERDAY we added more to the former Committee †, that, their numbers being greater, they might sub-divide into lesser Committees, and consider some new heads of matter then proposed to them; viz. the methods of curbing the open immoralities and profaneness of the age, and of suppressing fanatic seminaries and schools erected against the liberties and privileges of the two Universities. In the afternoon we waited on the King, at Kensington, with our address. We were about 60, besides the Bishops. They were in their robes, and the Prolocutor in his hood and cap. The King received us very graciously, came out almost as soon as ever we were come, and answered our address in a long speech, paragraph by paragraph. Both the one and the other, I think, are printed; and we every minute expect them abroad: I hope they will come to my hands before I seal up this letter, that I may transmit them to your Lordship ‡.

Dr. Jane has taken the chair in the Committee for inspecting books written against the truth of the Christian Religion. We sat to day; and several books were

* Dr. Jane. See p. 94.

† Twenty members were added to the old Committee.

‡ They may be seen in the "Illustrations," N^o XVII.

brought in to be censured ; and an extract from one, " Toland's Christianity not mysterious *," laid before us. Dr. Jane is very hearty in it, and moved that we might fit *de die in diem* till we had finished our business.

I bring in to-morrow a book of one Craig, a Scotchman, chaplain to the Bishop of Sarum †, to prove, by mathematical calculation, that, according to the pretension of the probability of historical evidence, in such a space of time (which he mentions) the Christian Religion will not be credible. It is dedicated to the Bishop.

We have made a previous order, that nothing done in this Committee shall be divulged, till all is finished ; and therefore I must humbly beg your Lordship to keep these particulars secret.

The Prolocutor is pitched upon to preach before the House of Commons on the Fast-day ‡ : which we take to be a sort of owning us, and taking us into their protection ; which, should we be oppressed, they seem to be in a very good disposition to do.

Your Lordship will hear, before this comes to your hands, of Sir John Packington's bill §, for the election,

* See the fate of this extract in the " Illustrations," N^o XVIII.

† Dr. Burnet; whose Exposition of the XXXIX " Articles" was at the same time roughly handled in the Lower House of Convocation.

‡ The thanks of the House of Commons were voted, April 7, 1701, to Dr. Hooper, Dean of Canterbury, and Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, for the Sermon by him preached on Friday, April 4.

§ Sir John Packington was knight of the shire for the county of Worcester. The title of this bill (which was lost after being twice read in the House of Commons) was, " for the better preservation of the Protestant Religion; and for preventing the translation of Bishops from one See to another."

and against the translation, of Bishops; and therefore I will add no account of it.

I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble servant,
FR. ATTERBURY.

XLVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

March 15, 1700-1.

ON Thursday last I sent your Lordship our address and answer, but was prevented from accompanying it with any account of what we did that day, though it was but little. We appointed another Committee, for considering the methods of propagating the Christian Religion in Foreign Parts, who sat the first time this afternoon in the Chapter-house of St. Paul's. We gave several members leave to go out of town, and made a rule about the number of proxies which one single member should be capable of receiving, and ordered the Committee for inspecting books to make a report of some part of what they have done on Tuesday next, when the House sits again, and when it is designed to bring in a censure of Toland. I think I have not yet told your Lordship that we have appointed Dr. Isham * to preach before us in Henry the Seventh's Chapel

* Zacheus Isham, of Christ Church, Oxford; M. A. April 7, 1674; B. D. July 18, 1682; was collated to the prebend of Harleston in the Cathedral of St. Paul, Jan 28, 1685; to the rectory of Laingdon, Essex, April 23, 1686; to the prebend of Totenhall, March 9, 1687, by Abp. Sancroft (Dr. Compton, Bp. of London, to whom he was chaplain, being then under suspension); and to the rectory of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, by the same Archbishop, upon the same occasion, about July 1688, when he resigned Laingdon; D. D. July

Chapel on the Fast-day. My Lords the Bishops, on Tuesday, intend to give in their answer to our report about prorogations and adjournments; and we are told that they intend to stick firmly to their present practice; that is, neither to let us go to prayers, when we meet, till we have attended at Jerusalem-chamber, and they are sat; nor yet let us sit at all after they rise. If so, we shall certainly adhere, and perhaps break upon that point; for the right is manifestly with us, though it be determined not to allow it us.

I beg your Lordship's blessing; and am your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

5, 1689; Prebendary of Canterbury 1691. He was Proctor for the Clergy of the Diocese of London in this Convocation, and published the Sermon here mentioned, May 31, 1701; and five other single Sermons, 1695, 1696, 1700, 1704, (on the consecration of Bp. Hooper), and 1705. He was presented by Andrew Archer, Esq; to the rectory of Solihull, co. Warwick, April 11, 1701; died July 5, 1705; and was buried there, with this inscription on a flat stone in the chancel:

"H. S. J.

ZAC. ISHAM, S. T. P. H. Ecclesiæ rect.
Ecclesiæ Cant. & D. Pauli Lond. Prebendarius,
Vir singulari eruditione & gravitate præditus,
In concionando celeberrime facundus,

Qui Cler. Lond, & L. Diœc. in Convocat. digniss. represent;
Obiit quinto die Julii, anno Dom. 1705."

On another stone:

"B. M.

ELIZ. ISHAM, Conjugis optimæ ac dilectissimæ,
et HENRICI fil. dulcissimi,
Z. I. lugens P.

Quem ea antecessit, Jan. 11, 1702-3;
Hic Apr. 28, 1703."

XLIX. To

XLIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

March 18th, 1700-1.

I CAN give no very punctual account of what was done to-day in the House, for I was not there. I
saw

* From this date till Sept. 6, no Letters from our Author occur; which is the more to be lamented, as within that period some remarkable events occurred to him. On the 8th of April, Dr. Finch, having been sent with a message from the Lower to the Upper House of Convocation, returned with an account, that no message would be received from them, for want of the Prolocutor's presence. Hereupon the Dean of Gloucester took occasion to observe, "that, since the Upper House refused this correspondence with them, it was now time for that House to return their thanks to Mr. Atterbury, for his learned pains in asserting and vindicating the Rights of Convocation." Upon which a debate ensued, and it was proposed to change the form of thanks from "learned pains in asserting and vindicating," to "his endeavours to assert and vindicate;" but, upon a division, it was carried for the first motion, and the thanks of the House returned accordingly. In consequence of this vote, a letter was sent to the University of Oxford, expressing, that, "whereas Mr. Francis Atterbury, late of Christ Church, had so happily asserted the Rights and Privileges of an English Convocation, as to merit the solemn thanks of the Lower House of it, for his learned pains upon that subject; it might be hoped, that the University would not be less forward in taking some public notice of so great a piece of service to the Church: And that the most proper and seasonable mark of respect to him, would be to confer on him the degree of Doctor in Divinity by diploma, without doing exercise, or paying fees." The University approved the contents of this letter, and accordingly created Mr. Atterbury D. D. by diploma, in 1701; [*March* 5, according to the List of Oxford Graduates; a mistake possibly for *May* 5.]

The activity of Dr. Atterbury in the business he had undertaken was not abated by this testimony of respect. We find in the Minutes of the Lower House, May 9, a direction, "that the Committee of Adjournments should be desired to take
" into

saw it was intended and resolved to do nothing, and thought therefore I should not be missed; which is the first time I have been absent since we met. But if these leisurely steps and over-wary measures go on (which I cannot fall in with) I shall be absent oftener.

I hear all they did to-day was, to increase their Committee of Religion for Foreign Factories and Plantations with eight more, and to receive the Bishops' excuse for not making answer to our paper about prorogations and adjournments, which they have had now in their hands almost a fortnight; and we are told that their answer will not come into our hands till Saturday

“ into their consideration, the notes that *Dr. Atterbury* had “ that day communicated to the House.”

On the 29th of May, *Dr. Atterbury* preached before the House of Commons; and received their thanks through Mr. Bromley and Mr. Harcourt; on which occasion *Dr. Welwood* (in a MS. letter to *Dr. Cay*, Physician at Newcastle,) observes, “ This day the House of Commons have been re-
“ galed, by the Rev. *Dr. Atterbury*, with one of the usual
“ Sermons in the days of *K. Charles II.* of blessed memory.”

A Sermon was preached the same day, before the Lower House of Convocation, by the Hon. *Dr. Finch*, who received the thanks of the House, and was requested to print his Sermon; but he begged leave to be excused.

On the 19th of August, *Dr. Atterbury* published, “ The
“ Power of the Lower House of Convocation to adjourn it-
“ self, vindicated from the Misrepresentations of a late Pa-
“ per, entitled, A Letter to a Friend in the Country, con-
“ cerning the Proceedings in the present Convocation.”

And on the 21st appeared this advertisement: “ There will
“ shortly be published, A full and plain Reply to a late Pam-
“ phlet, entitled, The Power of the Lower House of Con-
“ vocation, &c. Wherein the false Reasonings and Cita-
“ tions of that Pamphlet are laid open, and the Power of the
“ Metropolitan over his Provincial Convocation or Synod,
“ as to their Sessions and Debates, is asserted, from the Rights
“ and Customs of this Church and Nation, as they appear
“ from the most authentic Records.”

next,

next, though we shall meet before that on business. For want of other matter, I have inclosed a paper of the Bishops' questions, and our returns to them; of which I think that before I sent your Lordship no copies.

The Paper of the Conversation between the Upper House and the Prolocutor, Feb. 28.

- " Whether this Lower House of Convocation did sit after
 " they were *prorogued* * by his Grace on the 25th day of
 " this instant month of February? And,
 " Whether they did meet this morning without attending in
 " this place (meaning Jerusalem-chamber) where they were
 " *adjourned* * ?"

Upon some discourse concerning these questions, the Prolocutor told his Grace and their Lordships, " that the Lower House were preparing somewhat to lay before them, concerning the method of prorogations, and some other things of form;" whereto his Grace answered, " that he and his brethren were ready to receive whatsoever should be offered by them, and would consider and do upon it what should appear to them to be just and right: but, in the mean while, his Grace and his brethren think fit to continue their present practice."

Upon reading the aforefaid schedule, the question was put,
 " Whether this House should not comply with his Grace
 " and their Lordships' directions in this matter for the present, till the Committee appointed to inspect the usages and customs of this House had made their report (*sub protestatione tamen, & salvis juribus & privilegiis hujus Cætus, Domus Inferioris Convocationis*) or not?" And it was unanimously resolved in the affirmative.

* Here is an example of the promiscuous use of the terms *prorogued* and *adjourned*, as synonymous in the language of Convocation. See p. 82.

The Report of the Committee of the Lower House appointed to search the Convocation-books for Directions concerning the Prorogations of this House, made on Thursday, March 6.

“ We find, that the common usage of this House hath been, to continue sitting till the Prolocutor did prorogue or adjourn, or intimate the adjournment or prorogation thereof, either personally, or by some member of this House thereunto deputed by him; and in both these cases (as we conceive) with the consent of this House. And we also find, by some instances, that this House did not always prorogue or adjourn to the same day with the Upper House.

“ We find the like common usage of this House to have been, That when in the Upper House the Convocation was prorogued or adjourned by the words *in hunc locum*, this House did meet apart from the same, at the same particular place where it sat last. And when the Convocation was prorogued or adjourned to some other general place, viz. St. Paul's or Lambeth, then also this House did assemble in a separate place, distinctly from their Lordships.

“ And we further find no footsteps of evidence to conclude, that it was ever the practice of this House to attend their Lordships, before this House did meet and sit pursuant to their former adjournment. But when this House hath first met and sat, it hath been the constant practice to attend their Lordships with business of their own, at their own motion, or when called up to their Lordships by a special messenger.

“ Agreed to by the Committee, *nemine contradicente*,
March 5, 1700, juxta &c. in præsentia mei,

“ THOMÆ ROUS, Not. Pub.”

The report from the Committee concerning Toland * was finished yesterday, and ordered to be presented to

* See pp. 81, 87.

the House to-day; but was not. It seems some expressions in it did not please some of our Lay friends, and it must be altered therefore before it is presented. The purport of it is, to lay the matter before the Bishops, and beg their direction and advice, what steps we shall take towards suppressing and preventing his and all other such like pernicious books.

I received a letter from Mr. Newey, by your Lordship's order, yesterday. I cannot assure your Lordship that, in that cautious way in which we now proceed, we shall venture to say any thing about the Articles. It was mentioned in plain terms once in the House, but hushed up again; and I do not find any inclination, in those who govern measures, to revive that, or any other point of moment.

Your Lordship's presence here may put a new spirit into things. But at present the great point of wisdom is thought to be, to sit still and do nothing.

The election * on the thirtieth of January should have come on before now, had Mr. H—— sent a proper petition. When he transmits one that is so, for which I have written to him, the House will surely proceed upon it.

I have sent to the Dean of Gloucester †, to acquaint him with the design of your Lordship's setting out, as
your

* Q. Whether for Parliament or Convocation. See p. 81.

† William Jane, of Christ Church, M. A. May 21, 1667; B. D. Nov. 11, 1674; Canon of Christ Church July 5, of Wennington in Essex, to which he was presented by Bp. Compton to whom he was Chaplain, Oct. 24, 1678; Prebendary of Chamberlainwood, St. Paul's, June 24, D. D. July 4, Treasurer of St. Paul's and Archdeacon of Middlesex, Oct. 7, 1679; Regius Professor in Divinity at Oxford, May 19, 1680; Dean of Gloucester June 6, 1685; Chancellor of Exeter, July

your Lordship commanded me; and further than that, I shall be sure not to impart it.

I am your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

L. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, Sept. 6, 1700-1.

THE address your Lordship was pleased to send me pleases here wonderfully. Your Lordship's letter says, that the grand jury had resolved to print it; but nothing of that nature is done yet. I would have put it this day in the papers; but I thought I durst not, without particular directions from your Lordship. It is pity but that the world should have a sight of it as soon as may be.

I have reason to believe your Lordship may not have seen the inclosed *, because, though it has been printed this fortnight, yet it has been distributed here only among confiding persons, none of them being sold publicly, or to be procured but by trusty friends, till yesterday. I am credibly informed, that two thousand of these are sent into Ireland after my Lord R—— †. Upon reading it, your Lordship will quickly see that it comes from a member of your own House, if not from two or three of them; for it is certain that all the heads

3, 1702-3; Præcentor of Exeter May 6, 1704; died Feb... 1706; and was buried in the Cathedral at Oxford without any memorial.

* Probably the "Full and plain Reply," &c. See p. 91.

† The Earl of Rochester, who had been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1700. See pp. 56, 63, 76.

and

and purses of the great men of the party are joined in order to stem the tide, and a mighty fund is raised for the dispersing of scandal.

The "Dialogue between Whiglove and Double*" takes extremely here, and does great execution; there is a large quantity of them directed to Mr. Blackburne † by a subscriber, and sent by this day's carrier, in order to furnish the West, if they are not furnished already. It lies between Dr. Davenant and my Lord Peterborough; but the first is the author, and the other only an assistant.

Before this comes to hand, I hope your Lordship will have seen the "Narrative ‡" and may have observed that it contradicts the Answer to the Bishop's Paper ||, in two or three places, merely for contradic-

* This little pamphlet, "The Picture of a Modern Whig," is printed in Davenant's Works.

† Subdean of Exeter. See a Letter dated Oct. 9, 1703.

‡ "A Narrative [published Sept. 1, 1701] of the Proceedings of the Lower House of Convocation, relating to Prorogations and Adjournments, from Monday, Feb. 10, 1700 (English account), to Wednesday, June 25, 1701; drawn up by the order of the House;" and supposed to be written by Dr. George Hooper, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was assisted, as appears from this letter, by Dean Aldrich; and the "Narrative" itself was communicated to the House from time to time, whilst it was drawing up, by a Committee appointed for that purpose; who were Dr. Jane, Dr. Aldrich, Dr. Woodward, Mr. Bridges, Dr. Binckes, Dr. Wynne, Mr. Needham, Mr. Atterbury, and Mr. Duke.

|| "A Letter to a Friend in the Country, concerning the Proceeding of the present Convocation, 1701," was published by Bishop Gibson. "This pamphlet did for some time continue what it is called in the title, being truly and properly no more than a *Letter to a Friend in the Country*; for at first it was sent by the General or Penny Post to such persons only as were known favourers of the cause it defends; but, after some time, it was made more public, and no longer shunned the sight of the opposite party." Narrative, p. ii.

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tion-fake, without any design, that I can see, of serving the common cause by it; particularly, the last article of the Appendix is inserted, and was written, on purpose to give a different account of the irregular session in 1640, from what is given in the "Answer*" to the Bishop's Paper: for the Dean of Christ Church wrote it, after that "Answer" was out, and the "Narrative" was gone to the press. What the meaning of this can be, I know not. I dare say, the enemy will make sport with it, and answer both these accounts, by setting them one against the other. I have since reconsidered that matter; and find, by unquestionable proof, that the Dean of Christ Church, in his account of it, is certainly mistaken; which makes his insertion of that new article still more strange.

I beg your Lordship's pardon for troubling you with these matters; but your Lordship will find that it will have very ill consequences. Mr. Bennet printed 1500 of the "Answers," and they are pretty well gone off. Dr. Jane sent for 40 of them; but none of our other great men here have been pleased to give any manner of encouragement to it. A pamphlet is come out in defence of my Lord Bellamont, in the

* This "Answer," by Dr. Atterbury, was intituled, "The Power of the Lower House of Convocation to adjourn itself, vindicated from the Misrepresentations of a late Paper, intituled, A Letter to a Friend in the Country, concerning the Proceedings of the present Convocation." It was first published Aug. 16, 1701.

As the introduction to this Tract contains a material part of the subject in dispute, and is a good specimen of our Author's exquisite talents in controversy, it shall be inserted in the Fourth Volume of this Collection.

matter of Kid * ; or rather in defence of Lord Somers ; and is supposed by good judges to be written by him. I cannot yet get it, or else I would send it this day to your Lordship. Monday was sevensnight that noble Lord dined publicly at my Lord of Canterbury's, which was the first time that ever he did so.

I humbly thank your Lordship for the hint out of the " Regale ;" and am your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Oct. 15, 1701.

I HOPE all the pamphlets I have sent have come safe to your Lordship's hands. Two more went this evening to the Exeter carrier ; one of them, the answer to the paper of adjournments. It came out here on Thursday, is a quarto of 18 sheets of paper, in a very close print † ; is written very craftily and skilfully, and will carry a reputation in the world, and by its

* Captain William Kid, of the Adventure Galley, accused in the House of Commons as a notorious Pirate ; of which business many curious particulars may be seen in the Journals of the House of Commons, 1697—1701. The Earl of Belamont, then Governor of New England, had been active in causing him to be apprehended.

† " The Right of the Archbishop to continue or prorogue the whole Convocation ; asserted in a Second Letter, by way of Reply to a Pamphlet, intituled, The Power of the Lower House of Convocation to adjourn itself, &c. And also to a later Book, intituled, A Narrative of the Proceedings of the Lower House, &c. with the Publisher's Preface, as far as they relate to the point of Continuation, 1701."

About the same time appeared, " A Letter to the Author of the Narrative, containing a Vindication of the Proceedings of some Members of the Lower House, with relation to the Archbishop's Prorogation of it, May 5, 1701."

friends

friends be called unanswerable, till it is fully considered; which, your Lordship may depend upon it, will be, if somebody has life and health *. But in the mean time, till that is done, they will make a great noise with it, and make great advantages to their cause by it. It is impossible to write and print a thorough satisfactory answer to this bulky piece under ten † weeks from this time; and before that can be done, unless some spirit be put into our affairs and the managers of them, and they attend here punctually, and behave courageously, our cause must sink, and we must be broken; for we are beset, and, unless a vigorous stand be made, shall find they will be too hard for us. Their Lay-interest is much stronger than it is imagined to be: they know it, and feel it, and accordingly speak in a much higher strain than ever they used to do, and talk more securely of success at the next meeting. This is an account, in which, as I do not deceive your Lordship, so I am sure I am not deceived myself.

I wrote to your Lordship, I think, something of my fears about the advantages that would be made of some differences between the "Narrative" and the "Paper of Adjournments;" and some concessions made in the

* See the following Letter.—On the 4th of November the following advertisement appeared. "There will shortly be published a full and plain Reply to a late Pamphlet, intitled, The Power of the Lower House of Convocation, &c. Wherein the false Reasonings and Citations of that Pamphlet are laid open, and the Power of the Metropolitan over his Provincial Convocation of Synod, as to their Sessions and Debates, is asserted, from the Rights and Customs of this Church and Nation, as they appear from the most authentic Records."

† He answered a part of it in little more than three weeks; see p. 101.

“ Narrative,” not I fear much to the service of the argument. It has proved so, my Lord; for the book I send your Lordship this night lays hold of these disagreements, and exposes the common cause by them; and they are so far from being wrought upon by any concessions that have been made, that they take it as an evident sign, either that we distrust our cause, or are weary of contending for it; and accordingly are grown by it more insolent and inflexible than ever they were.

Our friends, I believe, are convinced now that there is but one way of dealing with these men; and that is the plain direct one, without hoping for terms or compromises, or bating them an ace in any thing. I wish all our friends may be of this mind at the next meeting: it is of the utmost importance that they should be so. The gentlemen in Northamptonshire work with them perfectly, and will certainly stand by them; and, which is a misfortune on the other side, the great men in Ireland will probably stay there all this winter, as I learn from a letter I received from thence this evening.

What can be done by one poor hand and head, by the blessing of God, I will do, towards stemming matters. But, in the mean time, it is a little uncomfortable to be left to work alone, without any assistance, or any body to bear a part in the same cause. I shall think all the pains I can possibly be at too little to serve so good a cause; but I should be able to serve it to more purpose, if other pens were at work as well as mine: we shall be borne down else by swarms of the opposite writers. Permit me, my Lord, to say these things to
you,

you, whose influence in this matter will be of great use, I know, towards raising up our friends into that degree of vigilance, industry, and courage, which are absolutely necessary to secure the ground they have gained; and without which, I beg leave to say once again, we must be broken.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,
FR. ATTERBURY.

LII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Nov. 17, 1701.

THE inclosed * is this moment printed off, and will be distributed this evening into all the dioceses of this province; where it will be of great importance to keep off an interposition, which, as things stand, may happen to create a majority. My Lord of Altham † died yesterday, and is the third member that the side hath lost since the last sitting. Dr. Edisbury ‡ sends me word what your Lordship hath generously offered towards fitting up the place for the Lower House; but I am much afraid, my Lord, that there is something else wanting to that end, beside money.

* His answer to the tract mentioned in p. 98. It was called, "A Letter to a Clergyman in the Country, concerning the Choice of Members, and the Execution of a Parliament-writ, for the ensuing Convocation, dated Nov. 17, 1701;" and was followed by a "Second Letter," on the same subject, dated Dec. 10, 1701.

† Richard Annesly, S. T. B. dean of Exeter; to which dignity he was elected and installed April, 7, 1681. He became a Prebendary of Westminster, Sept. 20, 1679; and was buried in that Abbey.

* See p. 57.

When I waited upon Dr. Knipe * to Hampton-court with the Address, I talked to him about it; and the answer he gave me was, that Sir Christopher Wren had viewed it, and said it was *too little* to hold the Lower House. I could not forbear telling him, that Sir Christopher Wren needed not be quoted on that occasion; for any carpenter in the town understood that matter as well as he: and I would undertake to bring one that should contrive seats to hold near six score; which is more than ever yet met at once in the Lower House of Convocation.

I am in expectation of hearing from your Lordship about the passage in the late book concerning the Archbishop's power to adjourn. I humbly beseech your Lordship not to let the execution of the *Præmunientes* † drop in your diocese. I have considered that matter with all the care and application in the world;

* The successor of Busby in the school at Westminster; and one of the Prebendaries of that church. See a Letter dated March 4, 1702-3.

† In answer to the two Letters abovementioned appeared, "The Case of the *Præmunientes* considered, 1701," 4to; and about the same time, another reply, intituled, "The late Pretence of a constant Practice to enter the Parliament, as well as the Provincial. Writ in the front of the Acts of every Synod, considered, in a Letter to the Author of that assertion, &c. 1701," 4to. This was followed by a second reply, intituled, "The late Pretence, &c. further considered and disapproved, &c. 1701," 4to; which occasioned "A Third Letter to a Clergyman in the Country, &c. in defence of the two former," dated Jan. 8, 1701, by Dr. Atterbury; and presently appeared, in rejoinder, "An Answer to a Third Letter, &c, wherein the great Disingenuity of the Author of it is plainly shewn, and the Rashness and Falseness of his former Assertion is fully proved upon him, 1701," 4to.

and,

and, whatever thoughts other people have of it, am satisfied that is the only immoveable foundation of the Clergy's right to a Parliamentary attendance. And of the same opinion, I believe, some other people would have been, if it had not been convenient to take up another, in order to justify their own neglect in not demanding it. Upon what your Lordship does in this matter, will in great measure depend what the Bishops of London and Rochester* shall do. I have sent none of these papers into your Lordship's diocese.

I am your Lordship's in all duty, FR. ATTERBURY.

LIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Dec. 30 †, 1701.

WE had a melancholy prospect last night. The old Prolocutor ‡ absolutely refused to stand; Dr. Jane || was not come up, and we were forced to agree upon the Dean of Sarum § : for whom nevertheless we carried it by eight votes; there were thirty-seven for him, and twenty-nine for Dr. Beveridge**, be-

* Compton and Sprat.

† "Concio ad Sanctam Synodum, ab Archiepiscopo, Episcopo & Clero Provinciæ Cantuariensis celebratam; habita in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali S. Pauli, London, 30 die Decembris, A. D. 1701, per Gulielmum Sherlock, ejusdem Ecclesiæ Decanum," appeared in a few days after this date.

‡ Dr. Hooper, Dean of Canterbury. See p. 76.

|| Dean of Gloucester, who had been Prolocutor in 1689. Why he had not this station at that period, see p. 76.

§ Robert Woodward, of New College, Oxford; B. C. L. June 30, 1677; D. C. L. July 7, 1685; nominated by the King to the Deanry of Sarum April 23, 1691; died in Feb. 1701-2, within two months of his being elected Prolocutor.

** William, D. D. Archdeacon of Colchester, 1681; Prebendary of Canterbury 1684; Bishop of St. Asaph, July 16, 1704; died March 5, 1707. See the Biographical Dictionary.

fides the Dean of Lincoln *, whose vote, he not being yet installed, was disputed.

Your Lordship will hear from other hands that Harley † carried it by four in the House of Commons ‡; but I have not learnt the numbers.

We are to present the Dean of Sarum § this day fortnight : which long adjournment is not well relished. All your Lordship's members were upon the spot.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Since I wrote, I hear that the whole number of the house was 430. Sir Thomas Lyttelton was proposed first by my Lord Spencer ||. Sir George Rooke made a speech for Mr. Harley, which is much commended. Joy and dejection reign in extremes in this place.

* Dr. Richard Willis had been instituted Dean of Lincoln only four days. He published, Nov. 5, 1702, a "Concio ad "Sanctam Synodum," &c. delivered at St. Paul's Oct. 20; and was consecrated Bp. of Gloucester Jan. 16, 1714; translated to Salisbury Nov. 21, 1721; to Winchester Sept. 21, 1723; died August 10, 1734.

† Robert, afterwards Earl of Oxford, 1711—1724.

‡ As Speaker. § Dr. Woodward. See p. 103.

|| Charles, eldest surviving son of Robert Earl of Sunderland; to which title Lord Spencer succeeded on the death of his father, Sept. 21, 1702. He was made Secretary of State Dec. 3, 1700; dismissed June 14, 1710; had a pension of 1200 l. per ann. settled on him, Sept. 1, 1716; was again appointed Secretary of State, April 16, 1717; Lord President of the Council, March 16, 1717-18; Groom of the Stole, Feb. 6, 1718-19; and died April 19, 1722. He married, first, Lady Arabella Cavendish, youngest daughter of Henry Duke of Newcastle; and secondly, Lady Anne Churchill, second daughter of John Duke of Marlborough; to whose titles her eldest surviving son Charles succeeded in 1733.

LIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Jan. 8, 1701-2.

I SEND the "Expedient*" your Lordship ordered Dr. Newey † to write about; I send it by the post, because it would not else be with your Lordship at Trelawn till near a fortnight. It is of Dr. Binckes's ‡ writing;

* "An Expedient proposed, or, the Occasions of the late Controversy in Convocation considered; and a Method of Adjournment pointed out, consistent with the Claims of both Houses, whereby all Disputes in that matter may for the future be avoided. In a Letter to the Author of a late Book, intituled, *The Right of the Archbishops to continue and prorogue the whole Convocation asserted, &c.* With some Queries put to the Author in relation to his Book. By a Country Divine, Dec. 30, 1701," 4to. This was followed by "The pretended *Expedient*, &c. shewing the Title to be contrary to the Book, 1702," and by "Reflections upon a late Paper, intituled, *An Expedient proposed*; shewing the Reasonableness thereof, and particularly the Misrepresentations concerning the Archbishop's Schedule, and with the Transmission and Intimation. In a Letter to the Author, with a Postscript, asserting the Integrity of the Attestation concerning the Archiepiscopal Mandate, prefixed to the *Right of the Archbishop*, &c. against the Slander of a late Letter, 1702," 4to; supposed to be written by Dr. Gibson.

† See pp. 25, 64, 76, 94, 112; and under Dec. 30, 1703.

‡ William Binckes, D. D. Vicar of Lenington in Warwickshire; Prebendary of Nassington, in the Cathedral of Lincoln, June 13, 1681; of Dasset Parva, Lichfield, July 15, 1695; Proctor in Convocation for the Clergy of that Diocese; installed Dean of Lichfield, June 19, 1703; Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, 1705. He was the author of 1. "A Letter to a Convocation-man, concerning the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of that Body, 1697;" which led to the whole controversy. 2. "An Expedient," &c. (as above). And, 3. of "An Examination of a late Book, intituled, "An Exposition of the XXXIX Articles of the Church of England,"

writing; but will have no effect; for our superiors are not in the humour of laying hold on Expedients. The new Prolocutor * with Mr. Needham † have been to wait upon the Archbishop in an afternoon, stayed with him near an hour, and not a word was on either side mentioned of Convocation-matters. The Archbishop ‡ would not call him "Mr. Prolocutor," I suppose, because he hath not yet confirmed him.

The Convocation List is not come out; when it is, your Lordship shall have it by the post.

The other paper mentioned in the Flying Post is a secret to me; and I believe there is nothing more designed in it than to frighten Nicolson § with a title.

Our majority in Convocation is much sunk to what it was; and there are other discouragements, both within ourselves and without us, which make all of us, and me in particular, earnestly wish for your Lordship's coming. I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

"land, by Gilbert Bishop of Sarum;" with an Examination
 "of some Passages in the Preface to the Exposition, by way
 "of Appendix to the foregoing Discourse. By a Presbyter
 "of the Church of England, 1702," 4to. [This produced
 "Remarks on the Examination," &c. from Bp. Burnet.
 June 25, 1702.] Deane Binckes died June 19, 1712: and
 was buried at Lemington, without any monument. See a
 letter dated Feb. 21, 1701-2. * Dr. Woodward.

† William, B. D. Rector of Alresford, and one of the Proctors for the Diocese of Winchester. He preached a Thanksgiving Sermon before the Lower House of Convocation, Nov. 12, 1702; which was published Nov. 21. ‡ Dr. Tenison.

§ When Archdeacon and Prebendary, soon after (May 6, 1702,) elected Bishop of Carlisle; who afterwards exerted himself strenuously against Atterbury's institution to the Deanry; was translated to Derry in Ireland in 1718; and nominated, Jan. 28, 1726-7, to the Archbishoprick of Cashel; but died suddenly at Derry, Feb. 13, a few days after his promotion.

LV. To

LV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

January 13, 1701-2.

THIS day we met in Henry VIIth's chapel. The Old Prolocutor *, and the New one †, spoke, both like men that were willing to heal the breach that had been unhappily made; and the Archbishop ‡ answered them as mildly, in a long speech, full of professions of his being willing to forget and to forgive, and of assurances that the suspicions we had entertained about the Bishops were altogether groundless. At the end of his speech, he directed us to go to the Consistory, and call over our House. We did so; and by that time we had done it, Tyllot was there ready with his schedule, wherein their Lordships had adjourned the Convocation from Henry VIIth's chapel to Jerusalem Chamber. It was insisted, that the Prolocutor should read this schedule as a message from the Archbishop. We at last agreed, that the Actuary should read it as a paper, not as a schedule. After it was read, many were for going out, as having sufficient notice of the Archbishop's adjournment: but at last they were prevailed with to stay. Then the debate rose, whether we should adjourn, in the style of the schedule, to Jerusalem Chamber, or *in bunc locum*. The dispute held an hour or more; and at last it was agreed to adjourn, in the style of the schedule, to

* Dr. Hooper. See p. 103.

† Dr. Woodward. See p. 103.

‡ Dr. Tenison.

Jerusalem

Jerusalem Chamber, with a *salvo jure* *. Our adjournment is for a week at least, if not for more; I did not hear the day.

To be plain with your Lordship; not only our Prolocutor is changed, but the whole face of our affairs too. By the next meeting, if I do not hear that your Lordship will be upon the road before that, I shall be able to give you a more decisive account of things.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* The following memoranda on this subject are printed from loose papers in Dr. Atterbury's hand-writing:

" The Being of the Lower House depends upon their power of adjourning themselves.

" Without which, they are not a body of men capable of debating and resolving separately; for *they* only can be the judges of the time in which they are to manage such debates, and frame such resolutions.

" As part of the Synod, they are only obliged to attend the Archbishop and Bishops when sitting; and, consequently, to meet always at the time to which their Lordships adjourn: but, as a separate House, they have all the intermediate time to prepare business for the synodical day, when both Houses, *i. e.* the whole Synod, assemble.

" The Synod is never, properly speaking, held but when the two Houses are together in the *Locus Synodi*, the room where the Bishops sit: and therefore it is, that the Archbishop, in the forms of adjournment, is said, *continuare Synodum sive Convocationem Prælatorum et Cleri*; *i. e.* the synodical meeting of the whole Convocation in the Upper House (where alone the Synod [in the strict sense of that word] is held), and on the synodical day. The Archbishop and Bishops therefore are properly said to adjourn the Synod; because, till the day on which they meet, no Synod can be held.

" 'Tis

" 'Tis the same thing in Parliament.

" The adjournments of the Lords House run always, *Dominus Cancellarius continuavit præsens Parliamentum*, because the *Parliamentum*, or assembly of the King and States, is held always in the House of Lords, where the Commons appear always before the King, when the parliamentary consent and sanction is given to any act. And there and then only is the true parley [or *parliamentum*] between the King and his subjects.

" No instance can be produced in the world of any Synod which was otherwise adjourned than by the common consent of the majority of all such as had a decisive voice in the affairs of it. The Clergy have a decisive or definitive voice in all other synodical acts: how come they to want it in that of adjournment?

" Three several Mandates, issued by Archbishop Warham and Archbishop Cranmer, in 1523, 1529, and 1536, expressly summon the Chapters and Parochial Clergy of each diocese to send up *Procuratores habentes in eâ parte auctoritatem, potestatem, & mandatum sufficientia consentiendi prerogationi locorum & dierum ex hinc sequentium*. And in the two last of these Convocations the way of adjourning by schedule was certainly practised: and therefore the schedule cannot possibly adjourn the Clergy without their own consent, which was expressly allowed to be necessary to every adjournment of the synod by the Archbishop's mandates of summons.

" The Lower House are allowed a power of appointing Committees of their own body to sit in the intervals of the synodic prorogations. Now, no Committee of any body (as of either House of Parliament) can sit, but when the body itself might have sat if it pleased: And; consequently, the Lower House may sit on those intermediate days whereon they may appoint their Committees to sit.

.

" The

“ The words of the Statute of Submission are, ‘ They, nor
 ‘ any of them, shall attempt, alledge, claim, or put in use,
 ‘ any canons or constitutions or ordinances, provincial or
 ‘ synodal; nor shall enact, promulge, or execute such canons,
 ‘ &c. unless they may have the King’s royal assent and li-
 ‘ cence, &c.’

“ There is no danger of the Clergy’s coming under the prohibition of this act, by the Bishops receiving their subscribed declaration; because,

“ 1. It is no Canon, Constitution, or Ordinance, which are all rules made by ecclesiastical persons for the government of ecclesiastical bodies: whereas this Declaration binds nobody, and relates to nobody, but the Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation; and is a simple declaration of their opinion in a point upon which they have been publicly traduced.

“ 2. Even a Canon cannot be said to be attempted till it is attempted to be made a Canon by the Clergy; and that can be only by their pressing the Bishops to pass it as such, without regarding the royal licence: whereas the declaration comes up with no other desire but that the Bishops would receive it, and lodge it in the records of their House.

“ 3. A Canon must be the act of both Houses; this really not the act of so much as one, but only of those particular persons in the Lower House who have subscribed their names to it.

“ The Lower House have done much more than this, and the Higher House have not stuck to receive it. For in the year 1536 (the next Convocation to that which made the submission) the Lower House (without any licence) brought up to the Bishops a long account of erroneous doctrines, maintained by preachers and writers in the province of Canterbury; and it was received and entered in the Upper House Journal; and is from thence printed at length by Fuller in his “ Church History.”

LVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Jan. 17, 1701-2.

I HAVE sent a part of a paper * now in the press, as much of it as is this night printed off; the rest will be done next week: part of it I will send your Lordship in the same manner by Tuesday's post, and the rest, I hope, by Thursday's. The List of Convocation-men is not yet come out; when it is, your Lordship shall have it by the same conveyance. The town talks of my Lord R's † being made Lord High Treasurer of England; I know not with what probability ‡. I never see the Master of the Rolls § but he enquires particularly of your Lordship's health, and directs me to send his most humble service to you.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I cannot forbear telling your Lordship of a speech of my good Lord of Sarum, upon the oath of abjuration; wherein, among other things, he said, that "there was no article of Religion more necessary to preserve the Christian Faith, than this oath was for the support of the present Government." It was said in and to the House of Lords, openly, upon the debate; and perhaps your Lordship hath had an account of it from other hands already.

* "A Third Letter to a Clergyman," &c. See pp. 101, 102.

† Earl of Rochester.

‡ This event did not take place.

§ Sir John Trevor, 1685—1689; and again, 1692—1717.

Your

Your Lordship hath heard, I suppose, that the Duke of Ormond made a dinner this week for my Lords Halifax*, Somers†, and Orford‡: but the latter was indisposed, and could not come.

I am advised to remove Atherton from Totness to Exeter, where the registry was ever kept till the latter end of Archdeacon Snell's § time, and where Atherton will be more under the eye and observation of your Lordship's Consistory. I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordship with it, and to beg your Lordship's directions in it.

LVII. To Dr. NEWRY ||.

DEAR SIR,

January 31, 1701-2.

BOTH yours came to hand, and I thank you for both. I missed giving my Lord some account of our last session; and will beg you, therefore, now to supply it.

All we did was to appoint three Committees; one at the Bishops' motion, two others at our own appointment. Our own Committees were, 1. For rights and usages and elections. A petition was brought in, relating to a disputed election in the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, and was referred to it. 2. Another for considering books written against the truth of the Christian religion professed in the Church of England.

* Charles Montague, Baron Halifax; created Earl of Halifax in 1714; died May 19, 1715.

† The famous Lord Chancellor.

‡ Edward Ruffel, Earl of Orford 1697—1727.

§ George Snell, M. A. Bishop Atterbury's predecessor as Archdeacon of Totness. He was installed June 1, 1694; and died Jan. 14, 1700.

|| See p. 105.

To the Committee of Rights we particularly referred two things: whether we ought not to have the possession of our own books while the Convocation sat; and the choosing of our own Actuary. The occasion of the other Committee was this; my Lord of Canterbury sent for the House, and told us, that, by the great Providence of God, the register of the Upper House of Convocation, from 1661 to 1666, was lately come to his hands. He told us a long story about the manner and circumstances of finding it. And the close of it was, that five Bishops should meet ten of our House that morning to view it. We went down, and had a great struggle about the choice, being resolved to have all our men in the Committee; and so we had after some contest. We divided upon the Dean of St. Paul's* and the Dean of Christ Church†, which of them should be of the Committee; which was the first compleat division we have yet had; and we carried it, 45, as I remember, to 24, besides a large majority of proxies. After this they gave us less trouble.

This morning we met the Bishops, and read one-third of the Convocation-book; and were surprized to find that in all we read there was not one syllable to our prejudice; but, on the contrary, every thing rather made for us. If the other two-thirds prove like this first, it will do us more good than mischief. But this Committee was not ordered, I suppose, merely to read

* Dr. William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's from June 12, 1691, till June 19, 1707; when he died at Hampstead, aged 67. He was buried at St. Paul's. See pp. 19, 22, 30, 37, 103; and a life of him in the Biographical Dictionary.

† Dr. Aldrich. See p. 16.

this book, but to bring on an accommodation in general, if they find us in temper for it.

You cannot imagine what a noise the poor Dean of Christ Church's picture * before his Almanack hath made; almost as much as the three members dining with Pouffin. The most malicious constructions in the world have been made of it, and handed about with the greatest assiduity.

There are three papers lie at Exeter, for Blackburne, Dr. James, and yourself, directed in a cover to Blackburne by the carrier.

The House of Commons have voted to-day to make good all deficiencies †.

My duty to my Lord, and humble service to Dr. James. I am yours most faithfully,

FR. ATTERBURY.

The "Counter Narrative" (a book of about 40 sheets) is come out ‡. The Bishops have subscribed for about 500 of them. Kennet § is the writer; and it is writ in

* See p. 123.

† The vote here alluded to was a resolution of the Committee of Supply, "That provision be made for making good the principal and interest due on parliamentary funds, since his Majesty's happy accession to the crown." See Journals of the House of Commons, vol. XLII. p. 714.

‡ The title of this book is, "The History of the Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, summoned to meet at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, on Feb. 6, 1700; faithfully drawn from the Journal of the Upper, and from the Narrative and Minutes of the Lower House, 1702."

§ Dr. Kennet (see p. 79.) was at this time Archdeacon of Huntingdon; to which he had been collated May 16, 1701.

his saucy malicious way *. I have sent one to my Lord this even, by the Exeter carrier.

LVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Tuesday, Feb. 17, [1701-2.]

DR. Binckes and Dr. Smalridge have put their Sermons † into my hands, to transmit to your Lordship; and they will be sent by the carrier on Saturday next; and with them the "History of the last Parliament," which came out yesterday, and is said to be writ very well. Dr. Drake ‡, a Physician here in town, is named for the author. But it is more certain, that the same hand drew this account which wrote the half-sheet "Defence of the last Parliament" that I sent your Lordship.

By the post that brings this, I suppose, your Lordship will receive a sheet that is to come out to-morrow

* Some severe strokes of personality occur throughout this publication of Dr. Kennet. For example, speaking of the Notes mentioned above, p. 90, he says, "How incapable forever the House might be to pay a deference to such *Party-notes*, and what consideration soever the Committee had of them; yet it is well known the Prolocutor did not always follow the suggestions of that particular Member; for once, in a regular session, when the Archdeacon of Totness took the liberty of whispering some advices to the Prolocutor in his chair, he very honourably answered, "Mr Atterbury, you must not put upon me, I will not be put upon!"

† Dr. Binckes's Sermon was preached before the Lower House of Convocation, Jan. 30, 1701-2. Dr. Smalridge's, before the Lower House of Commons, on the same day.

‡ James Drake, M. D. F. R. S. of whom see the "Illustrations," N^o XIX.

about our Convocation-matters *. It was absolutely necessary to do something of that kind, since the adjournment of Saturday last, when we were put off to Thursday next, without any intimation that we should even then choose a Prolocutor †. There was a consult of Bishops held upon this point that morning; and their opinion was, that they should not be allowed to choose any. This I have from good hands. But by what methods they intend to defeat the choice, or whether they still persist in the same opinion, I cannot learn. If we are allowed to choose, the Dean of Christ Church ‡ will be the man; for the old Prolocutor § is not to be prevailed upon to accept it. The several treatises on the Articles || are ready, and your Lordship will hear of some of them shortly.

Mr. Young **, Sir William Dawes ††, and Dr. Trinnell,

* See p. 118.

† That office had just become vacant by the Death of Dr. Woodward, Dean of Sarum. See p. 103.

‡ Dr. Aldrich.

§ Dr. Hooper.

|| Against Burnet, by Binckes, Burseough, &c.

** Dr. Edward Young (who succeeded) did not long enjoy the Deanry of Sarum, dying there Aug. 7, 1705, in his 63d year. This worthy Divine (who in 1681 was Fellow of Winchester College and Rector of Upham) was, in Sept. 1682, collated to the Prebend of Gillingham Minor in the Church of Sarum. Bp. Ward was so pleased with a Latin Sermon of his in 1685, that he told the Chapter, "he was concerned to find the Preacher had one of the worst prebends in their Church." He afterwards was Chaplain to King William and Queen Mary; and though particularly recommended by that Queen, a little before she died, to the care of some right reverend Prelates, he was not made a Dean till Feb. 1701-2. He published two volumes of Sermons, 1702; and was afterwards

nell *, are talked of for the Deanry at Sarum. It is universally reported, that the Dean died in very poor circumstances; which is very amazing to every body. The Lower House design to attend him to his grave, if he be buried here in town; and to go with his corpse a little way out of town, if he be carried into the country. The House will want the six Western members that come to town this night; for this is the day of the grand debate about their rights and privileges.

I obeyed all your Lordship's directions to the Master †, Mr. Burscough ‡, &c. I beg your Lordship's blessing; and am, my Lord, your most obedient and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

wards Chaplain and Clerk of the Closet to Queen Anne (who, in 1681, had honoured him by standing Godmother to his son the celebrated Poet). See Bp. Burnet's high character of the Dean in Mr. Herbert Croft's Life of Dr. Young, among those of the English Poets by Dr. Johnson.

†† D. D. Master of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, 1697; Dean of Bocking 1698; Prebendary of Norwich; Bishop of Chester 1708; Archbishop of York 1713; died April 30, 1724, aged 53; and was buried, without a monument, in the chapel of his College at Cambridge.

* Charles Trimnell, of New College Oxford, M. A. Jan. 14, 1688; Prebendary of Norwich and Archdeacon of Norfolk, 1698; B. and D. D. July 14, 1699; elected Bishop of Norwich Jan. 23, 1708; Chaplain to Queen Anne; Clerk of the Closet to King George I; and in 1721 was Bp. Trelawny's successor at Winchester. He died at Farnham Castle, Aug. 13, 1723.

† Of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor. See p. 111.

‡ Robert, of Queen's College, Oxford; M. A. July 6, 1682; installed Archdeacon of Sarum, March 1, 1703. He published in that year "A Vindication of the Twenty-third Article of Religion, from a late Exposition ascribed to my Lord Bishop of Sarum."

LIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Thursday, [Feb. 19, 1701-2.]

THE paper * could not be printed off early enough on Tuesday; but now I have sent it, and am sorry that with it I must send your Lordship an account, that the Archbishop † hath again this day adjourned us to the fifth of March, that we may be upon our cures, catechizing, and preparing people for the blessed Sacrament at Easter. About forty-five of us went down afterwards to our own House, but came to no resolution; and are therefore to meet again on Saturday morning, when, I hope, we shall draw up a remonstrance.

I am your Lordship's in all duty,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* This paper (promised in p. 116.) was probably "A faithful Account of some Transactions in the three last Sessions of the present Convocation, in relation to an *Accommodation*, and the Choice of a Prolocutor, N^o I."—In a day or two after appeared "N^o II. Containing an Account of what passed in Convocation Feb. 19, 1701-2, when his Grace the Archbishop made a Speech."—On the other side was published, "A true Copy of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Speech in the Jerusalem Chamber, on Thursday Feb. 19, 1701-2."

† Dr. Tenison.

LX. To

LX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

[Feb 21, 1791-2.]

WE met to-day, as a private company, in Henry the Seventh's chapel, to debate what was to be done, in this exigence, to secure our rights. Some of the members thought it convenient to have a Chairman to manage this debate, and accordingly placed Archdeacon Drewe in it. There were then two or three methods of doing ourselves right proposed. One was, to choose on the next synodical day a Prolocutor (under some other name), and act as a body under him. Another was, to go up the next session (March 5) to the Jerusalem Chamber, and there, by some one member pitched upon for that purpose, to declare, by word of mouth, our sense of that hardship. I will freely own to your Lordship, that I was of a third opinion; and proposed, that we should draw up a solemn protestation, in form; subscribe it, every one, with our names at length (while we had yet numbers enough in town to countenance such an act), deliver it in the Jerusalem Chamber on March 5, and desire that it might be then entered in the Upper House Journal.

In behalf of this, it was urged by several of us, " that
 " this was the known method of Convocation; and the
 " right of every member of it, to dissent, by an humble
 " protestation, to whatever passed there, and was not
 " approved by any person or persons. That there could
 " never be a greater occasion to justify the entering of

“ such a dissent, than we now had before us. That,
 “ without it, we did not do all we could to secure the
 “ constitution, nor consequently did answer the trust
 “ reposed in us. That whatever else we did, would
 “ not be so significant, and we should probably be bas-
 “ fied in it. An oral representation by one of our
 “ members would die in the Jerusalem Chamber, and
 “ never be entered on record there, just as the repre-
 “ sentation of the Dean of Christ Church * and some
 “ other members, made on such an occasion eight or
 “ nine years ago, was dropped without any notice
 “ taken of it. That if this high violation of our right
 “ was to take place, it became us to have our sense of
 “ the injury declared in as public and solemn a man-
 “ ner as it was done. And if there was a refusal to
 “ enter this protestation above, we had it certainly in
 “ our power to enter it below in our own books, and
 “ might, if we thought fit, proceed to publish: and
 “ it would certainly have its weight, and hinder poste-
 “ rity at least from thinking that we were any ways
 “ consenting to this infringement. And as to the ap-
 “ pointing one to preside in the room of a Prolocutor,
 “ it was judged that this, if it were thought fit to be
 “ done, should follow the protestation; and when the
 “ right had been insisted upon and been denied, then
 “ would be the time, if the House so pleased, and
 “ thought it worth while, under the present want of
 “ members, to practise it. At present, his Grace
 “ would say, that he had no ways notice from us that
 “ the putting off the choice of a Prolocutor was

* Dr. Aldrich.

“ thought a grievance by us; and that he wondered
 “ we would proceed to a new choice, without giving
 “ him the opportunity of redressing the hardship, if it
 “ were one, by a due information given him concern-
 “ ing it: and that the very substituting such a Prolo-
 “ cutor, without a previous declaration of right, and
 “ desire of redress, would be a plausible argument for
 “ cutting off for the future all correspondence between
 “ the two Houses.”

All that I could hear urged against the subscribed Protestation was, that it might bring the members into danger that did it; and we were to take care of ourselves, as well as of posterity. It was answered, that there was, and could be, no manner of danger in it; for it was doing no more than every single member of Convocation had a right to do, and a right to be hearkened to when he did it. But the danger was still urged, and prevailed so far, that we broke up without any resolution, but this only, to meet early on March 5, in the morning, and then determine what to do; and by that time near half the members will have left the town.

I beg your Lordship's pardon for troubling you with this long account: but, being under the unhappiness to be of an opinion which some whom I have a great regard for opposed; and which your Lordship may (it is possible) hear of from another hand, I thought it not amiss to be punctual.

The paper I sent your Lordship last post has produced another; which I have inclosed.

On

On Thursday next, Mr. Pelham * of the Treasury is determined to bring Dr. Binckes's Sermon † into the House of Commons, as blasphemous, and to complain of its being printed, and approved by the Lower House of Convocation. It comes to your Lordship by to-night's carrier, together with Dr. Smalridge's, and the "History of the late Parliament ‡."

Mr. Fisher § desires earnestly your Lordship's leave to return; and indeed, unless we were a little more vigorous, I see not to what purpose his stay here at present would be.

I beg your Lordship's blessing; and am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant, FR. ATTERBURY. I humbly beg that your Lordship would be pleased to preserve these letters where matter of fact is related, that, if there be occasion, I may have recourse to them.

* Henry Pelham, Esq; M. P. for Lewes. He was Clerk of the Pells.

† This does not appear to have been done. On the contrary, Dr. Binckes was promoted to the Deanry of Lichfield in June following (see p. 105;) and on the 5th of November, 1704, was appointed to preach before the House of Commons; and published his Sermon. He was, however, complained of in the House of Lords, May 12, 1702: where it was resolved, "That in the Sermon were several expressions that gave just scandal and shame to all Christian people." The motion for burning the Sermon was negatived; but the Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry [Dr. Hough], Dr. Binckes's Ordinary, was directed to censure him according to the course of the ecclesiastical courts. Dr. Binckes published another single Sermon, on the consecration of a church, 1710.

‡ See p. 115.

§ Peter, of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; M. A. June 23, 1680. He was one of the Proctors in the Convocation for the Clergy of Exeter.

LXI. To Dr. JAMES *, at the Bishop of Exeter's.

DEAR SIR,

Chelsea, March 3, [1701-2.]

IN haste I sent you an Ash-Wednesday-explication of the Almanack †. Since that, another copy, made by one of our House, hath come to my hands, and I think it very well worth your seeing; and therefore, as busy as I am, will steal time to transcribe it for you. It is, it seems, a description of one Beconsall, of Brazen-nose, who is a man of ideas, and full of the spleen. If you will overlook a false quantity in the first verse, the rest will please you.

An Cælum agat in Animam? Negatur.

Obscuras cerebro volvit Damasippus ideas,
 Dum latera infestat triste lienis onus.
 Mox lectum petit, accessitque Machaonas omnes;
 Protinus abjiciens pharmaca, poscit equum:
 Bisque die prodit, venator amabilis auræ;
 Bis, ne pulmones opprimat aura, timet.
 Tum rediens, iterat solitas sine fine querelas;
 “Jam morior! longum, fide caballe, vale!”
 Cràs Baias equitat: sed & hinc redit ocyùs æger,
 Jurans se Stygios hìc tetigisse lacus.

* Chancellor of Exeter. See p. 12.

† In the emblematic picture of 1702. The political allusion is not at all obvious. That of 1706 became the subject of much discussion; and was explained in different modes by the contending parties. The Almanack of 1709 occasioned some remarks in the Tatler, N^o 39 and 43.

Inde petit terras alio sub sole calentes;
 Felicésque vocat quos sua terra tenet.
 Nequicquam, Damasippe, solum mutabis & auras;
 Quem fugiunt omnes, te fuge, sanus eris.

As for Convocation news, you know, Sir, that is all at an end, by what our great Master * did on Thursday sevensnight. Thursday next is the day of the session he then appointed; when it is intended by the members here in town to make some oral claim in the Upper House. But I suppose the Commissary †, who comes to prorogue, will tell them he hath no power to do any thing but that act alone, and consequently not to receive what they offer. There is an end of the constitution, if this practice obtains quietly.

Pray, Sir, give my duty to my Lord, and let him know that I have this day sent some papers to the press, which contain a state of the Schedule at large ‡.

* Abp. Tenison. † Bp. Gardiner. See p. 125.

‡ " Case of the Schedule stated, wherein an Account is
 " given of the Rise and Design of that instrument, and of the
 " Influence it hath on the Adjournments of the Lower House
 " of Convocation; and all the Authorities urged in Behalf of
 " the Archbishop's sole Power to prorogue the whole Convo-
 " cation, are occasionally examined. By a Member of the
 " Lower House of Convocation." 4to. On the 11th of April
 " appeared this advertisement: " There will be shortly pub-
 " lished, The Schedule revived; or, a Defence of the Arch-
 " bishop's Right to continue or prorogue the whole Convo-
 " cation, against the forced Interpretations put upon the
 " Schedule and Register, by two late Pamphlets, viz. *The*
 " *Narrative vindicated*, and "*The Case of the Schedule*." This
 " announce, which came from Bp. Gibson, was brought forth
 " on the 18th of July, under the altered title of " The Schedule
 " reviewed; or, the Right of the Archbishop to continue or
 " prorogue the whole Convocation, cleared from the Excep-
 " tions of a late Vindication of the Narrative of the Lower
 " House,

The first sheet will be finished by Saturday at furthest; and by that post I will send it his Lordship, and a sheet, I hope, by every post for about a fortnight afterwards, unless his Lordship shall command me to defer them till I can send the whole. I am, Sir, your most faithful and most humble servant, FR. ATTERBURY.

Binckes's * book will not be out till (at least) a fortnight hence.

LXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, March 7, [1701-2.]

ON Thursday last† it was agreed among the members, when they met, to put Archdeacon Drewe in the chair, and by him to make an oral representation to the Archbishop's Commissary ‡, when he came to adjourn, that we thought it our right to be directed to the choice of a Prolocutor. Before Archdeacon Drewe was sufficiently impowered and instruct-

" House, as to the Point of Adjournments; in Two Parts.
" And of a Book, intituled, The Case of the Schedule stated.
" With a Letter to the Author of the Case of the Schedule,
" from the Answerer of the Third Letter concerning the Par-
" liament-Writs, &c. 1702," 4to.

* His " Examination," &c. See p. 105.

† The Convocation, which met on that day, did not chuse a Prolocutor, but adjourned for a fortnight.

‡ On Thursday March 5, appeared, " The present State of Convocation. In a Letter, giving the full Relation of Proceedings in several of the late Sessions: beginning from Wednesday, January the 28th, and continued to Thursday, February the 19th. Correcting the Mistakes and Slanders of the pretended Faithful Accounts." Numbers 1, 2. And on the 14th, " A Continuation of the faithful Account of what pass in Convocation; N^o 3, being a Relation of the Ground of Complaint from the Lower House against the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sarum."

† Dr. Gardiner, Bp. of Lincoln 1694—1705.

ed in this matter, the Commissary had done his business, and disrobed. But the message was delivered to him afterwards as Bishop of Lincoln. He took it in writing, and promised to deliver it to his Grace.

Your Lordship's commands about the plate for the altar will be obeyed to the best of mine and Dr. Edisbury's knowledge. Matters, I fear, are past hopes at Kenfington *.

I am your Lordship's in all duty, FR. ATTERBURY.

LXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

March 25, 1702.

I HAVE heard nothing from Dr. Newey about Sanford's bill; when I do, since I have received your Lordship's commands, I shall know how to behave in it. The A. D. † your Lordship mentions, hath been to wait on the new Dean ‡, since his return hither. The reason given is, to solicit for my Lady Altham § :

* Where King William died on the day after the date of this letter. His Majesty had been long in an ill state of health, and for some time seemed sensible of his approaching end: but his death was hastened by a fall from his horse, in hunting, by which he broke his collar-bone, Feb. 21, 1701-2. He was carried to Hampton-court, where the bone was well set; and finding himself tolerably easy in the afternoon (contrary to the advice of those about him) went in his coach to Kenfington, where he lived till March 8.

† Edward Drewe. M. A. Archdeacon of Cornwall.

‡ This was Dr. Wake, who had been elected and installed Dean of Exeter, Feb. 16, 1701-2.

§ Relict of Richard Annesly, D. D. and Lord Altham, who died Nov. 16, 1701. He was Dr. Wake's predecessor as Dean of Exeter. See p. 101.

but,

but, I suppose, their discourse was not confined to that point: the rather, since I find by Dr. Edisbury *, that the Dean's answer to what your Lordship did him the honour to move in that matter was so stiff and unbecoming.

I have a book of Dr. Binckes's † for your Lordship, which shall be sent by the Exeter carrier on Saturday next. It pleases very well, and, which is better, displeases the other side, I hear, extremely. Dr. Edwards's ‡ piece upon the second article is actually printed; but the edition delayed till Dr. Binckes's book hath been a little while in people's hands. I question whether Dr. J. § has finished his part on the first article. He comes to town this night; and I will endeavour to make him sensible of the expectations the world have about it. The Vice-chancellor of Oxford || was with me yesterday, and promises that, as soon as these pieces are out, and have been read, he will put out a *Pro-*

* See pp. 57, 101, 126.

† Exposition of the XXXIX Articles, &c. See pp. 105, 125.

‡ Jonathan Edwards, a native of Wrexham in Denbighshire, became, in 1655, a servitor of Christ Church, Oxford, where he was admitted B. A. October 28, 1659; elected Fellow of Jesus College in 1662; B. D. March 15, 1699; afterwards Rector of Kiddington (where Mr. Warton barely mentions him), which he exchanged, in 1681, for Hinton in Hants; Principal of Jesus College, Nov. 1686; D. D. Dec. 1, that year; and Vice-chancellor 1689—1691. He had two other livings, one in Anglesea, the other in Caernarvonshire. He was Proctor in this Convocation for the Chapter of Landaff; and published "A Preservative against Socinianism, Part I. 1693;" "Part II. 1694;" "Part III. 1697;" and "Part IV. 1703," 4to.

§ Dr. William Jane. See p. 94.

|| Dr. Roger Maunder, Master of Baliol College. See p. 85.
gramma,

gramma, to forbid the reading of the "Exposition" in the University; and, I dare say, he will be as good as his word. The Bishops go on still to treat the University of Oxford very unhandsomely: for whereas Sir Thomas Cook left five Bishops joint trustees with the Heads of Colleges and Halls in Oxford, for the direction of the ten thousand pounds charity, which he left to the improvement of learning, they, finding themselves so much over-matched in number, have resolved to put it out of the trustees hands, and to get an act of parliament, which, by the help of Lord Somers, is now passing (and will pass) the Lords. But the University hope to make their stand in the Commons; and, in the mean time, do very much resent this indignity. Every thing looks very promisingly at Court, though nothing yet be done there, or will be done yet-a-while. Your Lordship, when you come up hither, will find a new world, and the face of things quite altered. My Lord of London * hath not yet been able to pay his duty to the Queen, and I know not when he will; for he hath not yet got the use of his legs. This last fit hath been more severe by far than any of his former, and has weakened him extremely. If they return in such a manner, he cannot easily out-last many of them.

I return your Lordship my most humble thanks for the hints you were pleased to give me in your last, which I will pursue to the best of my skill; though I am sensible how little any thing I can do will avail me; your Lordship's kindness being the only thing in this world I have to rely on. If your Lordship hath any

* Dr. Compton. He died July 7, 1713, aged 81.

commands for me in my Visitation, I shall set out from hence on the 20th of April, and from Exeter on the 27th. If the Coronation doth not bring your Lordship up before (which I question whether it will or no, for it is still a doubt * whether it can be done on St. George's day), I will beg leave to pay my duty to your Lordship at Trelawn.

I have sent the orders to Atherton †, which your Lordship empowered me to give him; and will do my endeavour to look narrowly into his ways when I am on the Visitation.

I am, my Lord, with all the gratitude and respect in the world, your Lordship's most obliged and most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY ‡.

* The doubt, whatever it might be, was removed; for Queen Anne was crowned April 23, 1702.

† See p. 112.

‡ In the interval between the date of this and the following letter appeared, April 11, "Synodus Anglicana: or, the Constitution and Proceedings of an English Convocation, shewn from the Acts and Registers thereof to be agreeable to the Principles of an Episcopal Church. Appendix. I. Three Registers of the Upper House; in 1562, in which the XXXIX Articles were agreed upon; 1640, under Archbishop Laud; 1661, &c. in which the Common Prayer was revised. II. The two entire Journals of the Lower House, in 1586, and 1588." Which had been announced, as shortly to be published, so long before as Jan. 3, 1701-2, under the title of "Synodus Anglicana: or, the Constitution and Proceedings of an English Convocation: shewn from the Acts and Registers thereof to be agreeable to the Principles of an Episcopal Church. With a Preface, containing Reflections upon a late Paper, intituled, The Expedient, &c." And on the 21st of May appeared, "The Vindication (of the Narrative of the Lower House of Convocation, as to the point of Adjournment) continued, from the Exception of a Letter, intituled, The Right of the Archbishop to continue or prorogue the whole Convocation."

LXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

June 13, 1702.

SINCE I came to town, I have made what enquiries I can in relation to Atherton *; and the opinion of all I have consulted is, that, if those facts I 'alledge can be proved against him (as they certainly can), he is deprivable; and that I shall have justice in the Arches against him, where therefore I intend speedily to begin. I design, with your Lordship's leave, as soon as I serve the process upon him, to send him terms, which if he complies with, it may be stopped; and those are, that he and his son should quit the office forthwith, and allow of a deputy, to act for him at a reasonable rate; old Atherton enjoying the surplusage of the profits during his life, because he is an infirm, crippled creature, and incapable of supporting himself in any other manner. And, if he doth not accept of these terms before I proceed in the suit, that he must expect no mercy afterwards, when he hath put me to the great charge and trouble of turning him out.

In order to a full detection of his crimes, I intend a circular letter, to be read in every church throughout the jurisdiction, informing each congregation there of the prosecution designed, and inviting such as have suffered by his extortion and rapine to come in and make discovery of it. And I doubt not but to find the good effects of such a method, if your Lordship shall approve of it. I beg your Lordship's directions to me on this

* See pp. 112, 129.

head, because without them I know not how far it lies in my power, as Archdeacon, to order such a circular letter to be read in all the churches of the jurisdiction.

I have not yet bestowed your Lordship's bounty on the poor knight; but will find him out quickly, and do it. I have written to Spragg, the appointer, as your Lordship commanded me.

I find, my Lord, great dissatisfaction here among the friends of the Church, about the measures that are taken, and particularly at the conduct of my Lord Nottingham*, who is thought to be as deep as any body in all the new methods of moderation. Robin Price†, the Parliament-man, a worthy gentleman, had the promise of being Baron ‡ in Hatfield's room: but this day we are told, that Mr. St. John Broderick § of the Temple will have that place; to the character of whose family your Lordship is no stranger. My Lord Nottingham is the great instrument employed in procuring him it.

My Lord Archbishop || hath been surprizingly gracious, in his visitation, to every body but two poor Christ-Church men, who were seized at Dover, while he was there, coming out of a boat from France, where they were travelling when war was proclaimed, and got away as soon as they knew it. They were brought before

* Daniel Finch Earl of Nottingham, 1682; afterwards (1729) Earl of Winchelsea.

† M. P. for Weobly.

‡ Baron Hatfield's patent (granted Nov. 25, 1697) was revoked June 8, 1702; and Baron Price succeeded him.

§ Brother to Allan the first Viscount Middleton.

|| Dr. Tenison.

him; and when he knew their college and their acquaintance, he used them very scurvily; and bound them over to appear here before the Secretary, by whom they have since been discharged. Among other terms of reproach that he bestowed upon them, he told them, "they were High-church-men"—which was an objection, that, from a person in his Grace's station, was thought to sound pretty oddly.

I beg leave most humbly to thank your Lordship for all the favours you have pleased to do me. I hope I shall never do any thing to forfeit (what above all things in this world I value) the good opinion you have been pleased to entertain of your Lordship's, in all obedience, gratitude, and duty,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LXV. To Dr. JAMES, Chancellor of Exeter.

Chelsea, June 23, 1702.

THANKS to you, good Mr. Chancellor, for the favour of yours; which came to me about the same time that mine came to you. I have been able to do nothing yet to purpose in Atherton's affair*; but am considering how to take my steps most prudently, and most effectually. I know not whether the protestation of Duke Hamilton and the fourscore and odd members† hath reached you, and therefore have in-

* See pp. 112, 129, 130.

† "Letters from Edinburgh of the 12th say, that the Parliament have given several orders against the proceedings of the Party there, that question the legality of their meeting, and ordered some forces to be posted at the gates of Edinburgh, and in the neighbourhood of that city, for preserving the public peace." *Postman*, June 20, 1702.

closed

closed it, at least such a copy of it as I could get. Things go not well here; the spirit of moderation prevails to an immoderate degree, and the Church is dropped by consent of both parties. Castaires and the agent for the Irish Presbyterians are more familiarly seen, and more easily received, at the levees of some great ministers (who are called our friends) than much honefter men; and our Lambeth friends in Convocation triumph excessively in the late ecclesiastical promotions. The Bishop of Carlisle * is going to Cambridge, for his degree. The letter for it was proposed to the Heads of the Houses at Oxford; and they deferred passing it till the Vice-chancellor † had received a suitable answer to that he sent Nicolson; of which notice being sent the Bishop, he resolved to send no answer, but apply himself elsewhere. The Act is put off; but on the Thursday after the verses that are prepared will be spoken publicly in the Theatre, and then printed. Burgess ‡, the Nonconformist's son, is made solicitor of the commission of prizes, and in opposition to a gentleman of a very fair character. Mr. Tucker §, with the greatest struggle in the world, hath got the paper-office, from

* Dr. William Nicolson. His Consecration Sermon, preached by Bp. Gibson in Lambeth chapel June 14, 1702, was published on the 27th.—Bp. Nicolson was of Queen's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. July 3, 1679; and obtained that of D. D. by diploma June 23, 1701, nine days after he had been consecrated Bishop. It appears from a subsequent letter (see Sept 11, 1704) that the University (on Dr. Atterbury's account) made "a demur to giving the Bishop his degree."

† Dr. Maunder. See pp. 85, 127.

‡ Daniel; with a salary of 100*l*.

§ John Tucker Esquire, who held the office several years.

one Chamberlayne *, secretary to the reformers, and to the committee for propagating religion in the Indies. Pray God send us a good Parliament—Or else——

Yours most gratefully and faithfully,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LXVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, [October] 1702.

I SENT your Lordship a book † on Thursday last, which I have just finished, and intend to publish some few days before the Convocation sits. It was directed to Mr. Cook, by the Exeter coach, and will be with him at Exeter this evening; and I hope he will take care to convey it to your Lordship. I find Mr. Bennet, in his haste, sent the last sheet and half very incorrect, and falsely printed; and therefore thought it proper to have more correct copies of them sent to your Lordship by the post; and have accordingly ordered Mr. Bennet this night to inclose them.

The University are at length come to a resolution of discommuning the Mayor of Oxford, and three other

* John, F. R. S. son of Edward Chamberlayne; and afterwards gentleman-usher to George Prince of Denmark.

† “The Parliamentary Origin and Rights of the Lower House of Convocation cleared, and the evidences of its Separation from the Upper House produced, on several Heads, particularly in the Point of making separate Applications (as a distinct Body of Men) to other Bodies or Persons, in Pursuance of an Argument for the Power of the Lower House to adjourn itself, 1702,” 4to.

towns-men, for their affront in contending for precedence at the Queen's entry *.

They are under great uncertainty there, what they shall do to get a new Vice Chancellor †; for Dr. Rogers ‡ (for whom the Duke left a letter) is dangerously ill; nor is it known whether he will live or die. And the Vice Chancellor must be chosen by Saturday.

I cannot find that there is any tendency in the other side towards an agreement in Convocation; and fear we shall be upon the same foot at this meeting that we have been at all the others. For which reason (as your Lordship will find in the book I sent) I have, by precedents, prepared the way for a separate application of the Lower House to the Queen or Parliament, for a determination of our difference, if our members shall think it adviseable, or be driven to make such an application, the event of which I have no very promising apprehensions of as affairs stand. But if we can no other way come at peace, I believe your Lordship will be of opinion, that it must be ventured. When your Lordship comes to town §, it will be proper to come to a resolution on that head.

* The Queen had visited Oxford Aug. 26 and 27, 1702.

† Dr. Delaune was the new Vice Chancellor in 1702; and held the office for that and the three preceding years. See p. 85.

‡ John Rogers, of Magdalen College, M. A. April 22, 1675; B. D. July 23, 1687; Master of his College April 12, 1700; D. D. May 12, 1701. He died Feb. 10, 1702-3; and was buried in his chapel, without any memorial.

§ The Bishop having passed his Christmas in the metropolis, a chasm naturally occurs in the correspondence; which is in some measure supplied by the twelve articles which follow this, extracted from "An Account of the Proceedings between the two Houses of Convocation which met Oct. 20,

I cannot yet give your Lordship any account of P. B. though I have endeavoured it late and early. I humbly beg your Lordship's blessing; and am your Lordship's ever obliged and most dutiful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY †.

LXVII. The humble Application of the Lower House of Convocation to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of CANTERBURY, and their Lordships his Suffragans in Convocation assembled, [in November 1702.]

WHEREAS in the two late Convocations many differences have arisen between the two Houses, concerning the manner of Synodical Proceedings, and principally

“ 1702; particularly of the several Proposals made for putting an End to the present Differences. With the Instruments at Large.” The hand of Atterbury will be found conspicuous in penning the papers from the Lower House.

* Peter Burroughs. See p. 117.

† In the interval between this and Letter LXXIX. Bp. Trelawny had the high honour of preaching before the Three Estates of the Kingdom assembled in the Metropolitican Church. “ On Thursday, Nov. 12, being the day appointed for Public Prayers and Thanksgiving for the Victories obtained over the French and Spaniards both by Sea and Land, her Majesty came to the Cathedral of St. Paul's in the following manner. The Honourable House of Commons preceded, next the Judges, the Peers in their Robes, the Officers of the House attending. The Horse Grenadiers and Yeomen of Guard made a Lane from Ludgate to St. Paul's; then followed the Sheriffs and Aldermen with their Officers; after which followed three of the Queen's Coaches, in one of which were the Duke of Ormond and Duke of Somerset; the other two having in them the Ladies and Maids of Honour. Then followed the Lord Mayor attended with all his Officers, carrying the Sword; after
“ whom

principally concerning the Right then humbly claimed by the Lower House, of holding and continuing their assemblies in the intervals of the Ordinary Prorogations and continuation of the Convocation, made in the Upper; which principal difference, as well as the other lesser and dependant, remain yet undecided, to the hindrance of the intention and business of such Convocations, and to the great disturbance of the order and peace of this Provincial Church. And whereas we find, that the course which after other endeavours was heretofore proposed by the Lower House, of adjusting the matters in dispute by a verbal conference, was not thought fit to be condescended to by your Lordships, but became itself the subject of a new question: We therefore, the Clergy of the Lower House of the present Convocation, out of our earnest desire to have all such disputes at last composed and ended, do make this our first and most humble request, that your Lordships would again take the questions in dispute into your wise and paternal consideration; especially that concerning the right of the Lower House before expressed; and would be pleased to suggest to us some method whereby that controversy at least, on which, as we conceive, the being of the Lower House subsists, may come to a speedy and final determination.

“ whom followed her Majesty's Coach drawn by eight Horses;
 “ after whom followed the Earl of Rivers's Troop of Life-
 “ guards. The Sermon was preached by Sir Jonathan Tre-
 “ lawny, Lord Bishop of Exeter; and the evening concluded
 “ with illuminations and other demonstrations of joy. The
 “ Musick was incomparably fine, and all things performed
 “ with the order and decency suitable to that great solemnity.”

Postman, Nov. 14, 1702.

LXVIII. The

LXVIII. The Answer of the Archbishop and Bishops
to the humble Application of the Lower House of
Convocation, [in November 1702.]

WE are desirous, as much as in us lies, to put an end to all differences, and to preserve a good understanding between us and you.

As to the point of proroguing the whole Convocation by the Archbishop, with the consent of his Suffragans; That is a right which we were in possession of, and it has been derived to us from our Predecessors.

And in fact, we find it was so far from destroying the Being of former Convocations, that, in them, business of the greatest importance has been transacted and brought to a happy conclusion.

In the exercise of this right, you may assure yourselves, that, by God's blessing, all such methods shall be used by us, as after the most impartial examination will appear most conducing to unity, and to the true ends of an English Convocation, and of this in particular.

To this purpose we have appointed a Committee of seven Bishops, to consider of such methods, and to meet with some of your body, not exceeding fourteen, on the 14th instant, being Saturday, in the Organ-room, at ten in the morning, to offer and receive what may contribute to these ends.

LXIX. Two Proposals given as Instructions to the Committee of Bishops, November 13, 1702.

I. **T**HAT the Lower House may meet in Committees, to prepare business between the Synodical Prorogations.

II. That when business shall be before the Convocation, the Archbishop, with the consent of his Suffragans, will so order the Prorogations, that there shall be sufficient and convenient time allowed for the considering and finishing of it.

LXX. The Reply of the Lower House of Convocation to the two Papers they have lately received in Answer to their humble Application, [in November 1702.]

May it please your Grace and your Lordships,

YOUR Lordships inclinations to peace, mentioned in your first paper, we hope we have given you no just occasion to think we ever distrusted. Nor did we ever question his Grace's power (especially as he now claims it with the consent of his Suffragans) to prorogue the whole Convocation, that is, to appoint a further day on which the whole body should attend; nor could we imagine that such a power was destructive of the Being of a Convocation.

But we humbly conceive, that such a power is no way inconsistent with the right claimed by the Lower House, in their humble application ; to wit, the right of holding their assemblies, and continuing to act as a House, in the intervals of his Grace's ordinary Prorogations.

Which right, in our humble opinion, is so indispensably necessary to the Being of the Lower House (for of our own House only we spoke, and hoped to have been understood) and has been also of late so openly opposed, and with so much pretence of authority denied, that we think we cannot answer the trust reposed in us, unless we continue to insist upon the claim of it, and use our utmost endeavours to bring this question to a speedy and final determination.

A method of doing this is what your Lordships in your last paper seem wholly to decline, though it be the thing chiefly and plainly aimed at in our humble application. And therefore we cannot but again make our humble request, That your Lordships would be pleased to offer something more effectual to the purpose we intended.

LXXI. The Answer of the Archbishop and Bishops to the Paper brought up by the Prolocutor from the Lower House, upon November 18, 1702.

WE wish that the proposals we sent you for the due ordering of the proceedings of both Houses of Convocation had satisfied you, as they did us, because

cause we thought that in them we had offered you what was sufficient towards the ending of the differences that have been between us.

We cannot depart from the Archbishop's right of proroguing the whole Convocation of the Upper and Lower House with consent of his Suffragans, according to the constant usage as it appears in our Act-books.

This right you allow in general terms, while you own that the Archbishop's Prorogation is the appointing a further day on which the whole body shall meet. But you should do well to take notice, that by the same Act by which the Convocation is prorogued, the whole business of the Convocation is likewise continued in the state it is then in, to that further day of the next session.

And the right you claim of continuing to act as a House between the days of the Archbishop's Prorogations, as indispensably necessary to the Being of the Lower House, does (as we conceive) by immediate consequence overthrow what you had just before allowed the Archbishop, whose act cannot be said to prorogue the whole Convocation, if a part of it does notwithstanding remain in a condition of acting as a distinct House of Convocation.

Nor can we see how it should be necessary to the Being of the Lower House, to continue to act as a House between the days of the Archbishop's Prorogation, since all the business of the Lower House in former Convocations, and particularly the part that they had in the revising of the book of Common Prayer 1661, was managed

managed by them without any intermediate actings as a House.

The premisses being well weighed, we do not find how we can admit of your new claim, since it would be plainly to recede from a right that we have always enjoyed. We must therefore leave the proposals we sent you to your farther consideration; not doubting but that the provisions therein made for the exercise of the rights of both Houses, will be very sufficient for the doing of any business that is to be done in Convocation.

LXXII. To the most Reverend the Archbishop, and the right Reverend the Bishops, in Convocation assembled. The humble Request and Proposal of the Lower House of Convocation, [Dec. 2, 1702.]

YOUR Grace and your Lordships, in your last paper, having again waved to make such a proposal to us, as in our dutiful and repeated applications we hoped to have obtained, and chusing rather to enter into argumentation, with which the world and we are already sufficiently tired, and which method is in our humble opinion endless; we believing also that your Lordships will not think it reasonable, as indeed we cannot, that either House should be judge over the other in its own cause; do therefore now at last crave leave in all humility to make this our following proposal.

That

That your Grace and your Lordships would be pleased to permit us of the Lower House to join with your Lordships in an humble address to the Queen*, praying that her Majesty, out of her tender regard to the peace and good order of the Church, would vouchsafe to take this Controversy into her princely consideration, and appoint such persons as she in her high wisdom shall chuse to hear and finally determine it.

LXXIII. The Answer of the President of the Convocation and his Suffragans to the "Proposal of the " Lower House," brought up December 2, 1702.

WE sent down in our proposals to you the best means we could think of to put an end to that argumentation, wherewith you now say you are tired. We are still of opinion, that if you agree to those proposals, they will be found to answer sufficiently all the ends of business in the Convocation. And we cannot go beyond them, without manifest injury to our Constitution as an Episcopal Church.

We expected, after these concessions, wherein we departed so much from what in strictness might have been insisted on, to have found some advances towards accommodation made on your part. But instead of that, in the paper you last brought up to us, you seem to affect to express yourselves in a manner that sets the two Houses upon such an equality, as we judge inconsistent with the Episcopal Authority, and the Presidency of the Archbishop over the whole Convocation; and

* See Dr. Atterbury's Letter to Bp. Trelawny, p. 135.

leads to such an independency of Presbyters upon their Bishops, as the Clergy of the Lower House in former times never pretended to.

We are abundantly assured of her Majesty's most tender regard to the peace and good order of the Church, and are very thankful to God and her Majesty for it. But we cannot think it proper to trouble her Majesty with this Controversy, since we believe it unnecessary after the overtures we have already made, and which we cannot exceed; it being not in our power to part with any of those Rights with which we are entrusted by the Constitution of our Church, and the laws and customs of the realm.

LXXIV. To the most Reverend the Archbishop, and the Reverend the Bishops of the Upper House of Convocation assembled. The humble Address of the Lower House, [December 1702.]

May it please your Grace and your Lordships,

WE the Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation having to our great trouble found ourselves aspersed both in discourse and writings, as if we were ill affected to the Metropolitcal and Episcopal Rights of your Grace and your Lordships; have thought ourselves obliged to make and sign the declaration hereunder written, and humbly to lay it before your Lordships, with our most earnest request to your Lordships, that you would not give any credit to such evil suggestions, but discountenance all such persons as shall be found

found to be the authors and spreaders of such infamous reports and libels; and that your Lordships would be pleased to order, that this our declaration may be entered upon your Lordships' books, there to remain as a testimony of our respect and duty to your Lordships and to the sacred Order of Bishops.

Whereas the Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation have been by the discourses and writings of several persons very maliciously and scandalously misrepresented, as if they were favourers of Presbytery in opposition to Episcopacy, and were enemies to the just rights, privileges, prerogatives, and jurisdiction of Bishops over Presbyters, as they are established by the laws of God and of this land :

Now, lest such perverse and wicked misrepresentations should make any impression upon the Lords the Bishops, and thereby prejudice them against their Presbyters, or create any jealousies and distrust in any of those whom we represent, or mislead such persons as are less acquainted with our principles and pretensions to conceive a false and ill opinion of us; we have thought it incumbent upon us, to make this following declaration, and each of us voluntarily and freely to subscribe the same, that it may remain upon our books, for our own just and necessary vindication.

We, whose names are underwritten, members of the Lower House of Convocation, do hereby declare, that we acknowledge the Order of Bishops as superior to Presbyters, to be of divine apostolical institution, that we neither have done, nor will do, any thing knowingly or designedly that may be to the prejudice of the

rights and privileges that are given to the Archbishop and Bishops by the Constitution of this Church: That we are ready to pay all duty and respect to their Lordships, as of right we ought, and as becomes us with relation to their high character and station in the Church.

That we do believe, that none of us have claimed, or do claim, any other rights and privileges, than what they are fully persuaded were enjoyed by our predecessors, and which they conceive to be necessary to the very Being of the Lower House of Convocation, and such as in their opinion may be continued to it, without any the least incroachment upon the Rights of Episcopal power and jurisdiction.

J. ALDRICH.
GEO. HOOPER.
SAM. RHODES.
JO. DAVIS.
EDMOND MEYRICK.
JOHN HUTTON.
PET. BIRCH.
W. LANCASTER.
THO. WHINCOP.
EDW. DREWE.
EDW. LAKE.
CHARLES ALSTON.
AD. OTTLEY.
ROB. PIERCE.
PET. FISHER.
E. SANDYS.
ROB. BURSCOUGH.
HUGH POWEL.
JONATH. EDWARDS.
BENJ BARNET.
JO. SKELTON.
PET. BASFORD.
W. MOORE.

THO. LESSY.
MAUR. VAUGHAN.
WILLIAM BINCKES.
JONATH. KIMBERLEY.
L. BLACKBURNE.
JOHN JONES.
THO. WILLIS.
HEN. LAYNG.
MATTH. HUTTON.
MAT. MASON.
ROB. WYNNE.
GEO. SMALRIDGE.
FR. ATTERBURY.
WILL. POWEL.
JOHN COOK.
PHIL. MADDOCKS.
THO. OWEN.
WILL. NICHOLLS.
WILL. NEEDHAM.
WILL. JANE.
EDW. JONES.
ROB. MANDER.

LXXV. The Additional Addrefs.

THOUGH the scandals which extorted the paper we have now delivered, might have juſtly and eaſily been deſpiſed by the ſubſcribers of it, whoſe affections to the Eſtabliſhed Church, and zeal for your Lordſhips' order, are ſufficiently known; yet they could not reſt contented without endeavouring to ſatiſfy even the moſt unreaſonable of their calumniators.

But finding, both by public report, and by the objections made to them in their own Houſe, that their well-intended Declaration hath been ſo unhappy as, inſtead of giving ſatiſfaction, to occaſion new offence; and that, from having been traduced for allowing too little to Epiſcopacy, they are now accuſed of aſcribing too much to it, in the clauſe which owns it of divine Apoſtolic institution, as if this were a novel doctrine, not ſufficiently warranted by our Church :

The ſubſcribers, therefore, have conceived themſelves again obliged to have recourſe to your Lordſhips for your direction and aid; and have moved the Lower Houſe to pray your Lordſhips, as hereby we moſt humbly do, that in order to the perfect ſettling the judgments both of them and the reſt of our Communion, and for the more ſure eſtabliſhment of the Epiſcopal Order, your Lordſhips would think it worthy your particular care, to take the aforeſaid doctrine into your mature conſideration: and if it ſhall appear, that the ſubſcribers have not erred concerning it, as from unqueſ-

tionable authorities they humbly presume they have not; that your Lordships will be pleased (by what declaration or other method shall to you seem fittest) to abet and support the true doctrine, and to discourage and repress the contrary, whether Arian or Erastian opinions.

Relict. super Tabula per Prolocutorem,
undecimo die Decembris, 1702.

LXXV. A Counter Declaration from the Lower House.

To the most Reverend Father in God, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and to the right Reverend the Bishops of his Province, assembled in Convocation.

WHEREAS there has been a form of declaration agreed upon by the Lower House of Convocation, to be subscribed by such of the members as should be willing to do it; which has since been subscribed by several of them, and presented to your Grace and your Lordships, containing among other things this following Proposition, "We acknowledge the Order of Bishops, as superior to Presbyters, to be of divine Apostolical institution." Of the legality of passing which declaration without a royal licence we have just reason to doubt; and whereas in an additional address, presented at the same time with it, a suggestion is made, as if the subscribers had been accused by some members within the House, of ascribing too much to Episcopacy in the clause abovementioned: We think ourselves bound to signify to your Grace and your Lordships, that

that none of us, whose names are under written, did make any objections against the truth of the doctrine contained in that clause; but, being justly apprehensive of the danger of making any declaration of this nature in Convocation without a royal licence, some of us did object against the legality of passing of it; and we do now, for ourselves, and for all those by whom we are impowered, protest, that we have not in any wise consented to the making of the said Declaration, nor of the Additional Address, wherein your Grace and your Lordships are prayed to take the aforesaid Declaration into your mature consideration, in order to the perfect settling the judgments of those of our Communion, and the more sure establishment of the Episcopal Order. And we do further pray your Grace and your Lordships, that this our dissent and protestation may be admitted and entered into the Acts of the House.

WILL. SHERLOCK, Dean of St. Paul's.

SA. FREEMAN, Dean of Peterborough.

WILL. HAYLEY, Dean of Chichester.

WILL. WAKE, Dean of Exon.

RICH. WILLIS, Dean of Lincoln.

WILL. LLOYD, Proctor for the Dean of Worcester.

WILL. HAYLEY, for the Dean of Hereford.

R. WILLIS, for the Dean of Bangor.

WILL. WAKE, for the Dean of Norwich.

WILL. STANLEY, Archdeacon of London.

CHARLES TRIMNELL, Archdeacon of Norfolk.

WHITE KENNET, Archdeacon of Huntingdon.

150 ATTERBURY'S EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE.

WILL. WAKE, for the Archdeacon of Gloucester.

CHAR. TRIMNEL, for the Archdeacon of Norwich.

CHAR. TRIMNEL, for the Archdeacon of Suffolk.

WILL. HAYLEY, for the Archdeacon of Barks.

J. CAWLEY, Archdeacon, Lincoln.

WILL. LLOYD, for the Archdeacon of Worcester.

THO. GREENE, Proctor for the Diocese of Canterbury.

WILL. LLOYD, Proctor for the Diocese of Worcester.

WILL. STANLEY, for Dr. Ashton, Proctor Chap. Ely.

WILL. STANLEY, for Mr. Evans, Proctor Chap. Peterborough.

WILL. LLOYD, for Dr. Jephcott, Proctor Chap. Worc.

WILL. LLOYD, for Dr. Ley, Proctor Chap. Bristol.

WILL. LLOYD, for Mr. Stillingfleet, Proctor Dioc. Worcester.

CHARLES TRIMNELL, for Dr. Littell, Proctor for the Chapter of Norwich.

CHARLES TRIMNELL, for Mr. Whitefoot, Proctor for the Diocese of Norwich.

RICH. WILLIS, for Mr. Roberts, Proctor for the Dioc. of Lincoln.

W. HAYLEY, for Dr. Edes, Proctor for the Chapter of Chichester.

JOHN WICKARD, Dean of Winton.

RICH. WILLIS, for Dr. Intet, Proctor for the Chapter of Lincoln.

PETER ALLIX, Proctor for the Chapter of Sarum.

WILL. BEVERIDGE, Archdeacon of Colchester.

Secunda Schedula.

WE whose names are under written, do humbly pray your Grace and your Lordships, that all such other absent members of the Lower House of Convocation, as shall be desirous hereafter to subscribe the Protestation which we have now delivered, may have your Graces and your Lordships permission to subscribe the same, when they shall offer themselves so to do.

WILLIAM HAYLEY.	WHITE KENNET.
WILLIAM WAKE.	PETER ALLIX.
RICHARD WILLIS.	THO. GREEN.
HAWLEY.	WILLIAM LLOYD.
CHARLES TRIMNELL.	

LXXVII. The Answer of the President of the Convocation, and his Suffragans, to a Paper called, "The humble Address of the Lower House."

IN the preface to the form of Ordination in our Church, we find the following declaration :

- ‘ It is evident unto all men diligently reading Holy
- ‘ Scripture and Antient Authors, that from the
- ‘ Apostles time there have been these Orders of
- ‘ Ministers in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests,
- ‘ and Deacons.’

To this we have subscribed, this we have taught, and shall, by God's blessing, continue so to do against all opposers whatsoever.

But we conceive, that, without a Royal Licence, we have not authority 'to attempt, enact, promulge, or execute, any Canon, Constitution, or Ordinance Provincial, by whatsoever name it may be called, which shall concern either doctrine or discipline.'

We have likewise understood, that this is the opinion of divers very learned persons in the Lower House, who for that reason could not join in the late Declaration; though upon all occasions they have given undeniable proofs of a dutiful and conscientious regard to the Rights of Episcopacy.

However, we cannot but take due notice of your expressions of great zeal for our Order, and the Rights of it, and do hope that you will act agreeably hereunto in your future proceedings.

LXXVIII. The humble Reply of the Lower House of Convocation, to a Paper sent from the President of the Convocation and his Suffragans, [January 20, 1702-3]

May it please your Lordships,

THE Lower House had just hopes, that the late profession made by so great a majority of them, of the venerable esteem they have always had for your Sacred Order, would have been their sufficient vindication from those injurious aspersions, which the intemperance

perance of some pretended Zealots of the Archiepiscopal Prerogative had thrown upon them; and that your Lordships moreover would have thought it proper, and at this time more especially seasonable, to own and recommend that opinion, which holds Episcopacy to be not of human institution.

But, to their great wonder, they find, that your Lordships upon this latter Article, with which you chuse to begin, are pleased to express yourselves with so much caution, as by no means to satisfy the Lower Clergy, that your Lordships do not dissent from them even in this point too.

They humbly conceive, that, though your Lordships were restrained by the Statute of 25 H. VIII. from giving them your opinion concerning any ordinance to be made, which yet does not appear, and your Lordships misrecite the Statute; yet to declare your sense concerning any truth of religion, speculatively only, and without requiring either assent or obedience, is not forbidden by that Act; so they are informed by persons very learned in the law. However, it is not to be questioned but your Lordships might, without the least suspicion of danger, have signified your sentiments in some such manner, as not to have left them doubtful, either by avowing ~~concerning~~ the Right of Episcopacy, as you seem to do concerning the antiquity only; that "This you have taught, and shall by God's blessing continue so to do against all opposers;" or at least by saying, that in that matter you did not differ from us in your private opinions; which to say in our own House,

House, one of those very learned persons so highly applauded by your Lordships was not afraid.

The said majority of the Lower House are likewise sorry, that the scandalous Reflections made upon them by ignorant or malicious men, of which they complained to your Lordships, are rather like to be confirmed and kept in countenance by your Lordships' answer, since it takes so cold notice of a Declaration, made by us with great zeal, and in your Lordships' apprehensions with great danger, and mentions your hopes concerning our future proceedings in words so like an Admonition, as if it were designed to intimate, that our present expressions of our duty towards your Order were occasional only, and our past behaviour had given just ground for the reproaches so liberally bestowed upon us; whereas in truth the Character, under which the generality of us most commonly lye, is (as your Lordships well know) very far from that extreme; and the Rights we humbly claim, are no other than what are well consistent with the due subordination we profess, and which our predecessors have (under your Lordships' predecessors) all along enjoyed: of both which, as we have often offered, we are still ready to make full proof, when the question comes to be discussed before a competent audience.

We therefore cannot but again recommend the Declaration made by the subscribers to your Lordships' more mature consideration, humbly desiring, that your Lordships will think fit more freely to own a truth, which is the most proper foundation and best security
of

of your sacred order ; and that you would not suffer the reasons of those persons to be of any authority with you, who, though distinguished by you here in a character much to be envied, have, in our humble opinion, rather deserved your reproof, for the irregularity of their separate application.

LXXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Feb. 4, [1702-3.]

I HOPE, long before this, your Lordship is got safe to Trelawn. Our affairs in Convocation are not mended at all since your Lordship left us. No answer, or hope of any answer, that I can hear of, from the Queen ; and those of our House, who before were the most sanguine, begin now to despair, and both to see and own that the game is lost on our side, and that we have no reason to hope for a determination in our favour.

Dr. Birch * preached before us on the 30th of January. His Sermon was bold to the utmost ; and had very broad reflections in it both on the last reign and this ; so it was not thought to be either for his service or the Lower House's that it should be printed : and the matter was thus concerted, that the House should thank him, and desire him to print it, and that he should wave it, which was accordingly done ; and this was all we did on Wednesday. We intended to have sent up a paper to the Bishops, in answer to their last † ; but were

* Dr. Peter Birch. See p. 76.

† This does not appear.

prevented by the Archbishop's sending his Commissary * early, who adjourned before our House sat. We found the schedule waiting for us at Henry VIIIth's chapel when we came. Nevertheless, we said prayers, and sat an hour though we had little to do; though this was a sort of intermediate Session.

The House of Peers have been these two days upon my Lord Halifax's affair †; and have examined into the matters which the House of Commons censured him for. It is thought they will declare him not to have been guilty of any breach of trust; and then leave the Attorney General and the inferior Courts to do what they can or dare do with him. Yesterday they sent to the Commons, that the Commissioners of the Public Accompts might attend them. The Commons have taken time to deliberate of that message till to-morrow. The Occasional Bill, it is thought, will be dropped; for the leading men in the House are most of them against it.

A paper hath been read from my Lord Bishop of London ‡ in St. James's, implying, that some persons of quality (not there named) had committed some faults in that Church, which were not found to be so enormous as they were at first represented to be; and had since shewn themselves very penitent, and begged God's and the Bishop's pardon, and given something to the

* Dr. Gardiner, Bishop of Lincoln.

† See p. 161.

‡ Dr. Compton.

poor of the parish: upon which, his Lordship hath thought fit to drop the prosecution*.

The discourse, that the Portuguese are fallen off from us, grows every day stronger and stronger: and it is now again strongly reported, that Dr. Trimnell† is the next man who is to sit on your Lordship's bench.

I am your Lordship's most obedient and most dutiful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LXXX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Feb. 9, 1702-3.

I YESTERDAY received a Letter from Canon Gilbert‡, wherein he tells me, that your Lordship hath been so good as to let him know your pleasure in relation to me, if another vacancy should happen; which, he says, he shall be very ready to comply with. I take the first opportunity of paying my most humble acknowledgments to your Lordship; whose favour to me, as it hath been hitherto, so will it still be my only stay and support: for, from every quarter beside (even from those whom I have most served by my poor labours), I meet with nothing but discouragements and unkind usage. God preserve your Lordship's life, your good thoughts of me, and in-

* See p. 160. The news-papers of the times are silent on this subject. Our ancestors had neither "Posts," "Heralds," nor "Worlds." It possibly may have some allusion to what is mentioned in a letter dated March 13, 1702-3.

† See p. 117.

‡ A Canon-residentary of Exeter.

tentions to me! and then no other accidents will be able to discourage me.

We are still further from the hope of an answer from the Queen than ever we were. Thursday, I believe, will be the last day in which we shall meet; and I hear not that any message is then expected. The mystery of my Lord Rochester going out of the Lieutenancy is not yet perfectly cleared*. But it is certain, that it was not his choice, any farther than that he chose to quit it, rather than go over and leave himself at mercy during his absence. Dr. Hickman† will certainly be Bishop of Londonderry, if that Bishop‡ accepts Dublin; otherwise, he will be Archbishop.

The Commons, who gave us such a kind Address and Voté at the entrance of this session, have not stuck now, at the close of it, to pass two bills, which will be of very ill consequence to the Church. One of these was in agitation while your Lordship was in town; the bill about repairing Churches§. It hath since been carried up to the Lords; and, I doubt not, will there be thrown out, to shew us that we have better friends in that House than in the other. The other bill is to

* See p. 367.

† Dr. Charles Hickman obtained the Bishoprick of Derry, March 19, 1702-3.

‡ Dr. William King, translated to the Archbishoprick of Dublin, March 11, 1702-3.

§ "A Bill for the more easy Recovery of Money for the Repairs of Churches and Chapels." It passed the House of Commons Feb. 2, 1702-3; but was rejected by the Lords, at the first reading, on the same day this letter was written.

enable the Queen to re-found the Savoy *: the preamble of it recites, "that it was *dissolved* by my Lord-Keeper †, the Visitor." And the way of his dissolving

* "A Bill, to enable her Majesty to settle the Lands and Revenues of the late dissolved Hospital of the Savoy to such charitable and public Uses as are therein mentioned, and for making the Chapel there a Parochial Church," passed the House of Commons Feb. 13; and was rejected by the Lords on the 24th.

† Sir Nathan Wrighte, in whose life this was one of the most remarkable events. "The sentence of dissolution, July 31, 1702, says, 'Et quia modò nec Magister nec Capellanus perpetuus ejusdem Hospitalis existit, idem Dominus Visitor Hospitale prædictum dissolutum esse declaravit.' Dr. Killigrew, the last master, died in March 1699. From that time to July 1702, the Visitor was Keeper of the Royal Conscience and Privy Counsellor. Why did not he advise King William and Queen Anne better?" I quote this passage from some curious Remarks on the Case, by Sir Nath. Lloyd, LL. D. communicated to me in MS. by the late Dr. Ducarel. "That the Lord Keeper was wrong," proceeds the Remarker, "may be guessed at by this: That he applied to Parliament to get his sentence confirmed; which was needless if the sentence had been good in law. When that bill was brought into the Commons, where it passed, T ‡ (who lived on the spot, and had an eye to the Mastership for himself,) alarmed Fowler Bishop of Gloucester, who expected to hold the Savoy *in commendam*; Fowler alarms Lord Halifax his friend; Halifax alarmed the Dukes of Somerset and Ormond, the Chancellors of the two Universities, who made head against it strenuously; insomuch that it was rejected with indignation, and sharp words passed about sending Wrighte to the *Lions*. The site was cut out into Wrighte-street, Nathan-lane, &c. Lord Cowper, who succeeded Sir Nathan, did not think the sentence valid; yet he thought the best way to get it right was by act of parliament; because, from the dissolution, several mistakes

‡ It does not appear who T. was.

ing it was, first, he deprived the four Chaplains * for not observing the Statutes; and then, there being nobody to elect others, he, on the same day, declared the Corporation dissolved, and that it reverted to the Crown. If this precedent be extended further (as it may be at a proper juncture), it will be fatal: for there are few foundations in England which may not by this means be dissolved, and yet the Commons pass the act, which confirms this dissolution, very readily. They will surely feel the influence of these false measures, when they have need of the Clergy at a new election; which, some people say, may be before next winter. There is talk both of my Lord Keeper and Lord Nottingham † leaving their several posts: but nothing certain is known of it.

A paper hath been read in St. James's Church, from my Lord of London, importing, that some noble persons had, in that place, committed some faults, which had not been found so enormous as they were at first represented to be; and had, since that, begged pardon of God and his Lordship, and given something to the poor of the parish: for which reason, his Lordship

“ might arise, which a new law might redress at once; and
 “ accordingly designed to get such a law. That Law in-
 “ duced T. to draw up a new scheme how the new Hos-
 “ pital should be modeled; which T. did; and as to the
 “ main it was liked.” See the “ History of Hinckley,”
 p. 239.

* The names of these chaplains were, John Hook, clerk; John Lambe, D. D.; Nicholas Only, D. D.; and Lionel Coles, clerk.

† Daniel Finch, earl of Nottingham, was then one of the Secretaries of State.

hath

hath thought fit to stop the prosecution of them *. I could not procure a copy of the paper itself; but this is the substance of it; and in some parts of it, I believe, I send your Lordship the very words. Those here that have a true honour for my Lord of London are mightily concerned at it. I have sent your Lordship, in a separate parcel, the proceedings of the House of Lords in relation to my Lord Halifax †; and am, with all respect and gratitude, your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LXXXI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD,

February 11, 1702-3.

WITH all possible thanks I acknowledge your Lordship's goodness to me in your last letter; wherein you are pleased to let me know, what sure and early steps your Lordship hath taken towards securing the next Canonry for me. God return it to you and your family! for, I am sure, all the services which I shall ever be capable of paying you while I live, will be but a poor return to your Lordship's bounty.

Your Lordship will be pleased to do what you shall judge proper in relation to the Dean of Exeter ‡. I will not presume to put your Lordship on any step whatsoever in this matter; wherein all things have been

* See p. 157.

† On the business of the Commissioners of Accompts. See the Report in the Journals of the House of Lords, vol. XVII. p. 270.

‡ Dr. Wake.

done by your Lordship in the most free and generous manner that ever any man conferred a favour. Should your Lordship think fit to ask the Dean for me, and should he comply, it will, I suppose, no ways restrain me from writing again in the points disputed between us; for, when I write, it will be in such a manner in which it may become one Member of your Lordship's Church to treat another. And this point of decency I shall think myself obliged to observe towards the Dean, whether he be or be not for me.

I will impart your Lordship's directions to Charles Bernard*, and give him time to weigh the case, and send your Lordship his deliberate opinion concerning it; which I hope to procure by next post: and, if so, it will meet your Lordship at Trelawn by that time you get thither.

I acquainted Dr. Smalridge with what your Lordship ordered me; and he returns your Lordship his most humble duty and thanks for it. He hath, I think, secured the Archbishop of York † and Lord Nottingham ‡, and hath taken good steps towards securing the Treasurer §.

* F.R.S. and Serjeant Surgeon. See pp. 165, 169, 175. He died about 1711. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, April 11, 1711, says, "I went to the auction of Charles Bernard's books; but the good ones were so monstrous dear, I could not reach them; so I laid out one pound seven shillings very indifferently, and came away, and will go there no more;" and, two days after, he adds, "At evening I went to the auction of Bernard's books, and laid out three pounds three shillings, but I will go there no more; and so I said once before, but now I will keep to it."

† Dr. Sharp. ‡ Then Secretary of State. See p. 131.

§ Sidney Godolphin, Lord Treasurer 1702—1710. He was created Earl of Godolphin May 8, 1702; and died Sept. 15, 1712.

We

We are still in the Lower House as your Lordship left us; our wise men are tricked, and see it, though they do not care to own it. The Archbishop, this day, spoke to us in an higher tone than ever; for, when we carried up an Answer to the Bishops' last paper, and withal renewed our application for a rehearing of the matter between Dr. Hooper * and Bishop Humphreys † (at Dr. Hooper's request), he told us, that he thought we had been satisfied, long before this, that what was entered in the Journals of one Convocation could not be erased at another; which was letting the Dean of Canterbury know, that he should certainly stand there recorded to posterity as a Prevaricator. The Archbishop, at the same time, peremptorily demanded those Lower House Journals written by Chase, which the Dean of Canterbury hath gotten into his custody, and this with an air which he hath not used upon other occasions; so that it is plain that he thinks his interest stronger than it was a while ago, and that he shall gain his point upon us. The rock on which the Dean of Canterbury seems to me chiefly to have split, in his late management, was, that while he seemed to court the Treasurer ‡, he really confided in my Lord Rochester § only; from whom he took all his measures, how to manage with the Treasurer, and gain

* Dean of Canterbury. See p. 107.

† Dr. Humphry Humphreys, Bishop of Hereford, 1701—1712.

‡ Earl of Godolphin. See p. 162.

§ Who had just before resigned the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. See p. 158. His successor, the Duke of Ormond, was appointed Feb. 6, 1702-3.

his interest. This the Treasurer saw, and that my Lord Rochester would have all the thanks for what *he* was to do; and therefore turned short upon us. I have good reason to believe that from hence our defeat in great measure proceeded.

My Lord Rochester was not turned out of the Lieutenancy *, but only pressed by the Queen herself to go over and hold a Parliament; which put him upon the necessity either of going immediately, or quitting; and he chose the latter. He went off, however, with great uneasiness; and hath appeared at Court since but very little; not even on the Birth-day † itself: nor can I certainly learn that he hath been since at the Cabinet Council. His friends say, that he recommended the Duke of Ormond to the Queen at parting. But, as far as I can find, that matter was of other people's doing; and, I believe, when your Lordship hath accounts of it from sure hands, you will find it to be so.

The Bill about repairing Churches ‡ was thrown out by the Lords on Tuesday, at the first reading, not one Lord offering to speak a single word for it. Conyers solicited it above; particularly with my Lord Halifax, who immediately consulted my Lord of Canterbury upon it. His Grace told him, "that it would be very prejudicial to the Church, and that he intended to speak against it." He did so, and so likewise did the Bishop of London; and it was rejected as universally,

* See pp. 158, 163.

† The Queen's Birth-day was the 6th of January.

‡ See p. 158.

and with as much form, as any bill ever was. The Commons were forewarned of this, that they would by this means lose their interest with the Clergy, and give the Lords an opportunity of increasing theirs: but they were deaf to all our entreaties and applications. There is another Bill, about the Savoy, now depending with them, of as pernicious consequence; for it confirms the *dissolution* of it made by the Lord Keeper *, and made upon such grounds as will reach most Church-foundations, if future times shall think fit to follow the precedent: yet the Commons have ordered the engrossing of this bill, and will certainly pass it. I know not whether the Lords will think fit to throw it out; but fear rather that they will pass it †.

My Lord Somers is very ill ‡.

I beg your Lordship's blessing; and am, with all possible respect and gratitude, your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble servant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LXXXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

February 13, 1702-3.

I HAVE discoursed Charles Bernard §, as your Lordship ordered me; and, for fear I should mistake him, or he should give his opinion too hastily, left a transcript of that part of your Lordship's letter which related to him in his hands; to which he sent me this

* See p. 159.

† The House of Commons *did* pass this Bill; but the House of Lords did *not*. See p. 159.

‡ See Letter XCIX.

§ See p. 162.

return. I think every thing which your Lordship directed to be enquired is answered, except your Lordship expects any directions before the use of the Bath. If your Lordship will be pleased to let me know whether you do or not, I will proceed accordingly upon that head also.

The town is very uneasy upon this ill news of the Duke of Bavaria's beating the Emperor *. The Commons have passed the bill of Abjuration this day, together with the Lords' amendment, which made it treason to endeavour to defeat the Hanover succession †. There was no division upon that amendment; but there was another, which provided, that persons recapacitating themselves by taking the oaths should not come into the places out of which they were turned, if full. Upon the division, the Lords' amendment was carried by one.

The Commons' Address ‡ is not yet come out; or else I would have sent it to your Lordship.

I am your Lordship's most obedient and most dutiful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* This proved a false rumour. A letter from Frankfort says, "The pretended victory of the Elector of Bavaria over the Duke of Wirtemberg proves altogether groundless." Post-boy, Feb. 18, 1702-3.

† See Journals of the House of Commons, vol. XIV. p. 193.

‡ On the Commissioners of Accompts. Ibid. p. 189.

LXXXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD,

Feb. 20, 1702-3.

THINGS continue here in no good posture. The high votes which the Lords made * in relation to the message from the Commons (and of which Dr. E. † tells me the Bishop of R. ‡ undertook to give your Lordship an account), are not what they intend to stop at: they are now preparing something by way of antidote to the Address, which it is now, I fear, too late to send to your Lordship; and I have been ill since my last, which hindered me from writing to your Lordship sooner. Every body begins now to fear, that by these steps matters may be driven on to a dissolution §. The vast majority that there was to bring off Sir George Rooke || hath occasioned some men to say, that where the Great-ones are in earnest they can always prevail: and they are saucy enough, therefore, to suspect and say, that the Great-ones were not in earnest when the Occasional Conformity bill was carried. No Bishop

* See p. 170.

† Dr. Edisbury. See p. 57.

‡ Dr. Sprat, Bp. of Rochester.

§ A message was delivered to the House of Peers from the Queen, on the 22d, "that her Majesty intended to put a speedy end to the Session;" and on the 27th the Parliament was prorogued.

|| "It is resolved and declared, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That Sir George Rooke, with respect to the instructions he received, and the councils of war by which he voted, has done his duty, and behaved himself like a worthy and brave Commander, with honour to the Nation." Journals, Feb. 17, 1702-3.

was against Sir George Rooke but the Bishop of Sarum *; and nine, there present †, were for him. The Archbishop useth us with an air of greater authority than before, having adjourned us till Tuesday seven-night at our last meeting; and resolving, I suppose, to end this Convocation as he began it, with a long ten days interval between session and session. Dr. H. ‡ is certainly Bishop of Londonderry; so far my Lord R. § hath prevailed, as well as for the doubling of his own pension, if same says true; which tells us also, that this last was the condition of his return to Court, and proposed to him in his retirement by his Royal Highness ||, who, immediately upon his going off, went to visit him at Pet—m. But it doth not yet appear, that he hath any more interest in the management of affairs since his return, than he had before he went off; and the managers, therefore, in our House, are still under the utmost despondency.

I beg your Lordship will be pleased to consider what commands you may have for the Clergy, whom I intend to see early this year, intending to stay here only till Easter is over, and to come off from Plymouth, and pay my duty to your Lordship at Trelawn, and then return on in my course to Tavistock. I hope the illness, which I hear is in your Lordship's family, will not long hinder your return to that place.

* Dr. Burnet,

† Four other Bishops were present that day, but quitted the House before the question was put.

‡ Dr. Hickman. See p. 158.

§ The Earl of Rochester. See p. 164.

|| George, Prince of Denmark.

I am your Lordship's most obliged and most dutiful
servant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LXXXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD,

Chelsea, Feb. 23, 1702-3.

I HAVE sent to Charles Bernard * about the syrenge;
and, by that time he can have procured it, will
call upon him for it, and send it down to Mr. Cook,
at Exeter, by the first carrier. The Lords, yesterday,
threw out the Qualification Bill † by four voices and
three proxies; they intend also to throw out the bill
which confirms the Dissolution of the Savoy ‡. The
Queen hath sent a message to quicken them §; and it
is thought the Parliament will be up by Thursday.
Perhaps your Lordship may have had no copy of the
inclosed papers ||, and therefore I have sent them. The
post is ready to go away, or else I had transcribed them
fair for your Lordship. I beg your Lordship's pardon
for sending them in such a condition; and, with many
thanks to your Lordship for all your great and repeated
favours, am, may it please your Lordship, your ever
obliged and most dutiful servant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* See p. 162.

† "An Act for providing, that no person shall be chose
member of the House of Commons, but such as have suf-
ficient real estates."

‡ It was rejected on the 24th. See p. 159.

§ See p. 167.

|| The inclosed papers are printed in pp. 170, & seqq.

“ The Reasons of the Commons, delivered to the Lords at a conference in the Painted Chamber, 17th of February, 1702, why they cannot comply with the Lords' desire of the 4th of February, of giving leave to the Commissioners of Accompts, or some of them, to attend the Committee of the Lords.

“ The Commons cannot comply with your Lordships' desires, contained in your message of the 4th instant, because the Commons are still of the same opinion as was delivered to your Lordships, in February 1691, at a free conference upon the subject-matter of the amendments made by the Lords to the additional bill for the appointing and enabling Commissioners to examine, take, and state, the Public Accompts of the kingdom; when they desired to know the end your Lordships would propose to yourselves by an enquiry into the Public Accompts. For, should any misapplication of money, or default of distribution, appear in the Accompts, your Lordships cannot take cognizance thereof originally, nor otherwise, even in your judicial capacity, than at the complaint of the Commons. And should a failure or want of money appear, it is not in your Lordships' power to redress it: for the grant of all aids is in the Commons only; or, if there be any surplussage, the Commons only can apply it to the charge of the ensuing year. But, should the Commons have given leave to the Commissioners to attend your Lordships, no information they can give against any person whatsoever can entitle your Lordships either to acquit or condemn. Yet, since this message, the Commons find in your Lordships' Journals the following resolution:

“ It is resolved and declared, by the Lords Spiritual and
 “ Temporal in Parliament assembled, that Charles
 “ Lord Halifax, Auditor of the Receipt of the Ex-
 “ chequer, hath performed the duty of his office,
 “ in

“ in transmitting the ordinary Imprest Rolls to the
 “ Queen’s Remembrancer, according to the antient
 “ custom of the Exchequer, and the direction of
 “ the act octavo & nono Gul. Tertii Regis, inti-
 “ tuled, ‘ An act for the better observation of the
 “ course antiently used in the Receipt of the Ex-
 “ chequer;’ and that he hath not been guilty of any
 “ neglect or breach of trust upon that accompt.”

“ Which looks to the Commons as if your Lordships pretended to give a judgement of acquital, without any accusation brought before your Lordships, and consequently without any trial. And that which makes your Lordships’ proceedings yet more irregular, it tends to prejudge the cause, which might regularly have come before you, either originally by impeachment, or by writ of error from the Courts below. And, therefore, the Commons can see no use of this Resolution, unless it be either to intimidate the Judges, or prepossess a Jury.

“ But, if your Lordships could have judged in this matter, it does not appear by your Lordships’ Journals, that you have had under examination the respective times of transmitting the several Imprest Rolls to the Queen’s Remembrancer; without which, it is impossible to know whether the Auditor of the Receipt had done his duty according to the act of parliament.”

“ *Die Jovis, Feb. 18, 1702.*

“ It is resolved and declared, that the Lords have an undoubted right (which they can never suffer to be contested) to take cognizance originally of all Public Accompts, and to enquire into any misapplication or default in the distribution of public monies, or any other mismanagement whatsoever.

“ That the Lords, in their enquiry into, and examination of, the observations of the Commissioners of Accompts,
 in

in relation to Charles Lord Halifax, and in their resolution thereupon, have proceeded according to the rules of justice, and the evidence that was before them.

“ That the Commons, in their Reasons delivered at the last conference, have made use of several expressions and arguments highly reflecting, and altogether unparliamentary, tending to destroy all good correspondence between the two Houses, and to the subversion of the Constitution.”

LXXXV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, London, Feb. 25, 1702-3.

YESTERDAY the Lords ordered the Conformity-bill, together with the amendments made by them to that bill, and their reasons for those amendments, to be printed; though the bill itself, as it began in the House of Commons, so it is also lodged there at present. I do not hear that the oldest Peer remembers any precedent of this kind *.

On the same day they threw out the Savoy Bill †, with reflections upon the mischiefs that might ensue from the dissolution of bodies corporate. Several Bishops went out without voting, and some stayed in against it.

The Lords, notwithstanding the Queen's message on Monday ‡, adjourned the Subsidy-bill to Friday; which must, by the very tenor of it, pass before the 1st of March; so they are of necessity to do it or reject it tomorrow: and the Queen comes to the House on Saturday, to pass it.

* Several Lords entered a protest against it.

† See p. 159.

‡ See p. 167.

This day there was a free conference between the Lords and Commons, upon those Resolutions I sent to your Lordship last post. My Lord Halifax spoke much in the conference upon the second article, wherein he himself was particularly concerned; but, in the judgement of all who heard him, did his cause no service; and his friends went back to their House with a worse opinion of it than they had before.

Mr. Finch, this afternoon, when I left the Court of Requests, was moving against the printing of their Votes for the future. What the meaning of that motion, or what the event was, I have not yet learnt*.

I forgot to tell your Lordship, that the Lords did also yesterday order their remarks on the observations of the Commissioners of Accompts to be presented to the Queen, with an Address; and both to be printed. Some of these remarks fall in with, and some oppose, those made by the House of Commons in their Address to her Majesty.

Mr. Bromley is fallen into a very ill fever; but last night he slept better, and there is good hopes of him.

The word CONVOCATION† is not mentioned now once in a day between the Abbey and St. Paul's; and

* It was occasioned by the proceedings of the House having been misrepresented in Dyer's Letter; and occasioned a resolution, "That no Votes of the House shall be printed without the particular order of the House." A similar order is still issued at the beginning of every session, but of late years has never been enforced.

† "A short State of some present Questions in Convocation; particularly of the Right to continue or prorogue; by way of Commentary upon the Schedule of Continuation," was published February 27, 1702-3.

people have forgot that there is any such body in being. And yet we are told, that some words of favour will be dropped, will be publicly dropped, in a day or two. If they are words only, and no deeds follow, they will not be much regarded.

My Lord R. * comes not to Court or Cabinet at present, or but very little. The dissatisfactions every where are great beyond imagination. Altham † will, in all probability, succeed Hyde ‡; though Dr. Allix is, I hear, talked of. Sir John Cook § is made Dean of the Arches; Bramston ||, they say, will be Head of Trinity Hall, and Dr. Brookbank ** Professor. I have communicated what your Lordship was pleased to write about Dr. Sm. †† to him; who gives your Lordship his most humble duty and hearty thanks. I have sent your Lordship the Pope's Sermon in another letter, and am your Lordships most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Rochester. See p. 164. † Dr. Roger Altham. See p. 29.

‡ Thomas Hyde, D. D. Hebrew Professor at Oxford. He was succeeded by Dr. Altham.

§ Her Majesty's Advocate; he was also at this time made Vicar General.

|| George Bramston, LL. D. succeeded Dr. Oxenden, as Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in March 1702-3.

** This did not prove true. Dr. Oxenden was succeeded, in his office of Law Professor at Cambridge, by Dr. Thomas Ayloffe.

†† Dr. Smalridge. See pp. 162. 175.

LXXXVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

March 4, 1702-3.

I SENT the syrenges * by the post, because I feared your Lordship might be in present want of it; and I paid the carriage, lest the post should think it was intended to come frank, and drop it. The chocolate shall be sent by the carrier on Saturday next; and I will undertake to your Lordship, that it shall be as good as his shop can afford; for he hath been many years my druggist.

I can write no Letter without having a new opportunity of returning my most humble and hearty thanks to your Lordship for your repeated favours. I will lay hold of that which your Lordship hath given me of thanking Mr. Canon Kendal †, without letting him know that I have seen the evidence of it under his hand; and, when I wait upon your Lordship, will bring his letter with me to Trelawn. He speaks fully up to the point, and as becomes one who owes his preferment to your Lordship. I hope no one who hath, or shall ever share, your Lordship's favours, will prove less dutiful or grateful.

Dr. Sm. is very sensible of your Lordship's kindness to him, and is now, I think, sure of succeeding ‡ whenever a vacancy happens. My Lord Treasurer, on

* See p. 162.

† Nicholas Kendal, M. A. See a letter dated June 29, 1703.

‡ In the Divinity chair at Oxford. See pp. 162. 174.

Tuesday last, told Sir Roger Mostyn so, and began the discourse himself. There is great talk, that he *, and Sir Levison Gower †, Mr. Finch ‡, and a fourth §, whom I have forgot, are to be made Lords immediately ||. Sir E. Seymour ** hath put in hard for his son Conway ††, but I cannot learn that he hath succeeded; at which I much wonder. I will wait upon him before I take my Western journey, and know what commands he hath to your Lordship, and endeavour to represent our Convocation-affairs to him in a proper light; and improve upon the hint your Lordship hath been pleased to give him, so as to let him see how little we have been beholden to our managers; who,

* Sir Roger Mostyn did not attain a peerage though he held some high offices in the state both in this and the following reign. He was constantly in Parliament from June 1701 to 1734; and died May 5, 1739.

† Sir John Levison Gower, created Baron Gower of Stittenham, March 16, 1702-3; died in August 1709. He was grandfather to the present Earl Gower.

‡ Heneage Finch, an eminent Lawyer, and brother to Daniel then Earl of Nottingham, was created Baron of Guernsey, March 15, 1702-3; and Earl of Aylesford, Oct. 26, 1714. He died July 22, 1719. The present Earl is his great-grandson.

§ This was John Hervey, created Baron Hervey of Ickworth, March 23, 1702-3, and Earl of Bristol, Oct. 19, 1714. He died in January 1751. He was father to the present Earl and to his two immediate predecessors.

|| See the next Letter.

** Comptroller of the Household to Queen Anne.

†† Son of Sir Edward Seymour by his second Lady. He was the adopted heir of Edward Earl of Conway, whose name he took; was created Baron Conway, both of England and Ireland, March 17, 1702-3; and died Feb. 4, 1732. The present Earl of Hertford is his son.

instead

instead of serving their body, have been really playing their own game; and have, by that means, been defeated in both.

The word now at Lambeth is (I can assure your Lordship) that the D. of C. * is a moderate man, only a little pertinacious in one small point, wherein he thinks his honour is concerned: and, perhaps, that single point may somehow or other be adjusted by next winter; and then good night to all the other claims we have made, however necessary to our being or well-being; for the peace will be struck up upon the single point of adjournment. That which pleases the Bishops most is, his declared aversion to our entering on any sort of business; which, at Dr. Knipe's † son's

* Dr. Hooper, Dean of Canterbury. See pp. 73, 188.

† Dr. Thomas Knipe, a Prebendary of Westminster, 1707; and Head Master of Westminster school from 1695 till his death in 1711. In Westminster Abbey the following epitaph, on a handsome monument of veined marble, records his merit:

THOMAS KNIFE, S. T. P.
 Hujusce Ecclesiæ Prebendarius,
 In Claustrorum parte huic marmori oppositâ
 Reliquias suas jacere voluit;
 Ubi uxorem ANNAM,
 Cum quinque ex eâdem Liberis tumulaverat.
 In Scholâ Regiâ Westmonasterienâ
 Per quinquaginta annos
 Promovendæ pietati bonisque literis elaboravit,
 Per sedecim eidem Archididascalus præfuit;
 Quam Provinciam,
 Et egregiis doctrinæ subsidiis instructus,
 Et indefessa industriâ usus,
 Et humanissimâ suavitate conditus,
 Felicissimè administravit;

son's burial, the other night, he took care openly and with great warmth to own, though it be the opinion of many of our body (some of them very wise men, and all such as wish as well to it, I dare say, as he doth), that our aiming at no business, and not attempting any thing worthy of a Synod these three meetings, is the very thing that hath rendered us despicable in the eyes of the Laity, and of the Bishops themselves, and will still keep us so.

One thing I can tell your Lordship, from a sure hand, that he was proposed to the Queen by the E. of R. * for the Primacy. It was objected by Lord G. † that

Et Juvenes optimis disciplinis institutos
In utramque Academiam emisit;
Multos qui Ecclesiæ et Reipublicæ
Ornamento jam sunt,
Plures qui in eandem indies spem succrescunt.
His insuper laudibus
Cæteras, quæ virum bonum commendant virtutes,
Sanctimoniam, liberalitatem,
Comitatem, benevolentiam,
Candorem, fidem,
Et propensam in egenos benignitatem addiderat.
Firmam valetudinem provectamque ætatem
Alienis omninò commodis impendit,
Donec ingruenti morbo paulatim cederet;
Quo pertinacius tandem urgente
Pauperibus, discipulis, amicis, nepotibus, conjugi
Desideratissimus obiit
8º idus Aug. anno Domini 1711, ætat. 73.

Marito charissimo
ALICIA lectissima Fœmina,
Secundis illi nuptiis conjuncta,
Hoc monumentum mœstissima posuit,
in eodem tumulo
et suos aliquando cineres depositura.

* Rochester.

† Godolphin.

he

he was no Bishop already, which the future Primate ought regularly to be. The Queen further added, that the opinion of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York was to be known in the case, whether they approved that promotion. Lord R. asked, with some concern, whether the Archbishop of Canterbury's opinion were fit to guide in any thing? to which nothing was said. But the E. of R. added, that though he thought the person he proposed very fit for the Primacy, yet he would by no means press that matter; because he was too useful a man to be parted with out of the kingdom, and his service would be absolutely requisite in our House of Lords *. Your Lordship may see from hence in what posture his interest stands, and how far he is able to secure it by the help of one † who hath not been able to secure his own footing at Court, and under a direct opposition from another ‡ who certainly doth every thing. This is the case: and from hence it was chiefly that our Convocation miscarriage proceeded; for I am well assured, that Lord G. did at first intend really to serve us, till he found that the formal application alone was made to him, but the confidence was placed elsewhere.

There is something coming out, in a day or two, from our people; but what I know not. The Court is very uneasy that the Savoy Bill § was rejected, and would have been very glad to have had it pass; why,

* Where he soon after obtained a seat.

† The Earl of Rochester. See pp. 111, 158.

‡ Lord Godolphin, then Lord Treasurer.

§ See p. 159.

they best know. The passage in the Queen's speech was designed as an equivalent for the dropping of our Address.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LXXXVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, March 6, 1702-3.

I WRITE this only to correct the account I sent your Lordship in my last *. The new Lords now in every one's mouth are, Mr. Granville† (who by this means will be removed from a competition with Harley for the chair), Sir J. Levison Gower, Mr. Finch, and Conway Seymour. Lord Weymouth‡, it is said, is to be made a Marquis, and his son § called up to the House of Lords, with one or two more. This is not yet done; and, when it shall be so, it is whispered that the favour will be balanced by making some on the other side also.

* See p. 176.

† The Hon. John Granville, second son to the Earl of Bath, and then member for Fowey. He was created Baron Granville of Potherege, March 13, 1702-3.—On the 28th of April, the Duke of Buckingham and Normanby, Lord Granville, Lord Guernsey, and Lord Conway, were introduced into the House of Peers.

‡ Thomas Thynne, Lord Viscount Weymouth. This promotion did not take place. He died July 28, 1714.

§ The Hon. Henry Thynne, only son to Lord Viscount Weymouth. He died in his father's life time, without obtaining a peerage, Dec. 20, 1708.

Lord

Lord Wharton * is yet in a doubtful state; nor can it certainly be judged whether he will live or die. Lord Somers is out of all danger: but he had much ado to escape; his old wounds had like to have made his new one mortal; and his body, the physicians say, cannot well hold out long †; he hath an ulcer in his back. Some of his predecessors, your Lordship may remember, made a shift to live a few years by tapping.

I humbly thank your Lordship for admitting me to pay my duty to you at Trelawn, where I hope to wait on your Lordship on Friday, and to stay there till Tuesday; and have accordingly ordered my visitation.

I am your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I hope your Lordship will like your chocolate.

LXXXVIII. To Bp. TRELAWN.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD,

March 13, 1702-3.

I AM not sure these prints reach your Lordship always, or so soon as by the post; and therefore take the liberty to dispatch one to you that way, which

* Thomas Lord Wharton, afterwards Marquis of Wharton, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His son was the famous Duke.—Though this may not be quite the proper place for it, I will just mention here, that at the Rev. Mr. Neal's, at Whetstone, is an original picture of Sternhold the Psalmist (a three quarters length), which formerly belonged to the Duke of Wharton, and afterwards to Bp. Atterbury.

† He died of an apoplectic fit, April 26, 1716.

contains something worth your Lordship's reading *.
A little before the writing of this Letter, a Reform was
made

* This was a paper, intituled, " Her Majesty's most Gracious Letter to the Council of Scotland :

" A N N E R.

" Right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Counsellor, right trusty and intirely beloved Cousins and Counsellors, right trusty and right well beloved Cousins and Counsellors, right trusty and well beloved Cousins and Counsellors, right trusty and well beloved Counsellors, and trusty and well beloved Counsellors, we greet you well. Having by our royal commission of this date established you to be our Privy Council in our antient kingdom of Scotland, in an intire confidence of your prudence, experience, and loyalty, and especially of your firmness to the Reformed Protestant Religion: We do, in the first place, recommend to your care, the Church now established by law, in its superior and inferior judicatures, such as Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and General Assemblies; as also, in the exercise of their holy functions, and in what concerns their persons and benefices. We are informed, that there are many Dissenters within that kingdom, who, albeit they differ from the Established Church in opinion as to church government and form, yet are of the Protestant Reformed Religion, some of which are in possession of benefices, and others exercise their worship in meeting-houses. It is our royal pleasure, that they should be directed to live suitably to the Reformed Religion which they profess, submissively to our laws, decently and regularly with relation to the Church established by law, as good Christians and subjects: and in so doing, that they be protected in the peaceable exercise of their Religion, and in their persons and estates, according to the laws of the kingdom: And we recommend to the Clergy of the Established Discipline, their living in brotherly love and communion with such Dissenters. In the next place, we recommend to you, the protection of all our civil judicatures, and the execution of our laws, for the good of our people; and that you direct our Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace to a diligent execution of the laws, in so far as committed to them. And, in the third place, the
security

made in the Scotch Council, and nine turned out, who are said to be rank Presbyterians. Of these my Lord Tiv—t * was one; and he a little after the writing it was, to make him amends, made a Lieutenant General †. My Lord Carlisle is, it is said, out of all. There were great riots in Scotland on the 30th of January, and particularly at Edinburgh, where an Epif-

security and peace of the kingdom; and for this end, that you will take special inspection of the diligences done by our Highland commissions. We recommend likewise to you, to enjoin the observation of those laws which tend to the encouragement of trade and manufactories, for the good and profit of our people, whose prosperity and safety is our greatest concern. That our forces within the kingdom observe discipline, and occasion no grievance to our other subjects: And, for this end, it is our royal pleasure, and we have given our special orders to our Thesaury, for paying them exactly and timously, according to our establishment. We doubt not that the funds appointed for their pay, by us and our Parliament (whose authority we are firmly resolved to sustain), will be duly payed in by all who are liable thereto; and if any shall fail therein, to evite the inconveniences by the soldiers want of pay, it is our royal pleasure, that you cause such execution to be made use of, for timely inbringing thereof, as is prescribed by our laws; and if there be any undutiful opposition made by whatsoever person or persons to those our just commands, we require of you to call them before you in legal manner, and to punish the guilty as accords by law. We expect your information from time to time of what occurs in our and our peoples concerns; and, that they may know these our royal intentions and affection to them, you shall cause print and publish this our letter in such manner as is usual. And so we bid you heartily farwel. Given at our Court at St. James's the fourth day of February 1702-3, and of our reign the first year. By her Majesty's command,

TARBAT."

* Sir Thomas Levingston, created Viscount Teviot in 1688. Dying without issue in 1711, the title became extinct.

† In February 1702-3.

copal meeting was disturbed by the mob; and the minister, who called King Charles the First a martyr in the pulpit, was openly opposed in the church, and told "he was no martyr, but a tyrant, and was now "in the place of tyrants, Hell." I think I sent your Lordship word before *, that one O'Neal, a Roman Catholic lady in St. James's-street, had a ball and a basset on that day, and the Italian woman † to sing within hearing almost of the palace. So both sides conspire to run down the day, and none dares to support it.

I am your Lordship's dutiful servant.

FR. ATTERBURY.

Port-Royal is burnt down to the ground ‡.

LXXXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, London, March 17, 1702-3.

I HAVE been with Booston, the clerk of St. Dunstan's, who confirms to me all the circumstances of Howlet's § character, as they stand in the letter written to your Lordship, and inclosed in your Lordship's to me. But whether the Northern wife be now living or no, he knows not: she was living five years ago, but since that he knows nothing of her. The guilt of

* See pp. 157, 160.

† The famous Margarita. See a letter dated July 13, 1703.

‡ This calamity, in which all the town except the fortifications and some few houses were demolished, happened on the 9th of January 1702-3

§ See the subsequent letters.

Howlet

Howlet depending on that circumstance, I will first endeavour, if I can possibly, to get intelligence whether Howlet's first wife be still alive; and, if I find she is, will wait upon the Archbishop * as your Lordship directs whom I have not seen now these three months, nor desire to see, unless when your Lordship hath any commands for me to him; because, I dare say, he will tread in the very same steps as his brother Prelate † did, and do the very same things, but with a better grace as having a better character.

The books your Lordship writes about shall be taken care of; and I will be sure to press Archdeacon Drewe, as your Lordship orders me, on Friday sevensnight next, which is the only day I shall be with him at Exeter; and he is so much my friend, that he hath sent me a very pressing letter to dine with him on that day. But before that evening is over (when I have put the plain question to him), I fear he will think his wine thrown away upon me.

Your Lordship, I know, hath the Gazettes always, or else I would have sent you one of this week, where the outed Scotch Clergy's Address and the Queen's Answer is. Your Lordship will be pleased to observe the word *conveniently*, which was used also in answer to the Address of the Lower House of Convocation.

A pamphlet is come out to-day, with this or a like title, ‡ “King William's Affection to the Church of

* Dr. John Sharpe, Archbishop of York. See p. 67.

† Dr. Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury. See p. 124.

‡ This was the exact title. A third edition of it, Price 6d. was published April 3, 1703, by Eliz. Mullet, near Fleet-bridge.

"England examined." How it is written, or on which side, I know not; but, if it be worth your Lordship's fight, I will bring it along with me. They pretend to make sure here of the King of Portugal as soon as our squadron can get thither.

I am, with all gratitude and duty, your Lordship's ever obliged and most obedient humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Dr. South * is very large in his expressions of respect to your Lordship, which I have been failing sometimes in not letting your Lordship know as he desired me. He is so out of heart at the present management, that he cannot bring himself yet-a-while to think of putting any thing to the press; and is therefore no forwarder in that matter than when your Lordship left him.

The University of Oxford are determined to choose my Lord Derby †.

* See p 22.

† Into what office I am unable to discover. The Duke of Ormond was at that time Chancellor, and continued so til 1715. The Earl of Clarendon was Steward.

XC. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD,

Chelsea, March 18, 1702-3.

I WILL bring the proceedings of the two Houses along with me, bound. They were too large to send your Lordship by the post: one of the three papers (that which the Lords drew up about the Accompts) being composed of twenty-two sheets.

I will give Dr. Sm. * the instruction your Lordship is pleased to hint to me. He shall take no notice of that matter to Dr. J. † himself, though I doubt not but that the persons your Lordship mentions will do it for him. And yet one of them cannot do it in the way of complaint, having actually interested himself for another man, though without effect, as indeed all his motions in Church-matters are, and are like to be, how unwilling soever he is to be persuaded of it. Dr. Sm's solicitations were, to my knowledge, in the most respectful manner in the world to Dr. J. without dropping a word that he had any the least hint of his design of quitting, but only securing the reversion whenever it should fall. And I can further assure your Lordship, that the Government have no thoughts of pressing Dr. J. in that matter. He may keep it, without a word said to him on that head, as long as he pleases. All his difficulty will be, how to make the University easy, who are determined upon an act this

* Dr. Smalridge. See pp. 115. 122.

† Dr. Jane. See p. 94.

year,

year, as they were fully resolved to have had one last, if Dr. J. had not expressed his apprehensions of the consequence of it in relation to his health. If it be so far re-established by July next as to let him venture into the chair at that time, he may keep it, without a word of murmur from the University itself, as long as he pleases. Otherwise, I fear, they will be uneasy, and will consequently make others so. As to what your Lordship writes about the Deanry of Wells, I have reason, from what I have heard on that head, to believe that Dr. Jane would not be denied that post *, if it were imagined that would make him easy. But that is a post to be secured in reversion only : and whether he would think it worth while to part with the Professorship and the Deanry of Gloucester directly, for so remote a promise, though never so solemnly made to him, is the question. If he doth, I doubt not but that that matter might be adjusted to his satisfaction. This I say only to your Lordship ; but by the accounts I have received from Dr. Sm. am persuaded that I say it upon good grounds.

The Dean of Canterbury's † and Prolocutor's new book is, I am told, gone to the press ; and, they say now, will be out in a week. I am not made privy to the design of it, and so can give your Lordship no further information concerning it : but, if it comes out before I come down, I will bring it with me. The Pro-

* Dr. Jane was disappointed. See the subsequent letter.

† Dr. Hooper. See the title of his book, in the letter dated June 1, 1703.

locutor * is this morning gone down to Oxford with the Earl of Rochester, who takes an occasion to be out of the way, under the pretence of looking after the edition of the second volume of his Father's History †. It hath spoilt the Dean's measures, who had otherwise determined to stay in town till May (his month of waiting) was over, and had framed a scheme to himself for the necessity of his staying here till the day to which we are prorogued, lest some trick should be played us. But my Lord R. being determined upon this journey, and desiring his company, he was forced to comply fore against his will, and return for one month to the college.

There hath been a great riot in Scotland at Glasgow ‡, where an Episcopal meeting was pulled down by the mob, as was also the house of one of the magistrates there who abetted it.

The Scotch Episcopal Clergy have at last gained audience of the Queen; it is said, their Address and her Answer will be printed in this day's Gazette. Their Address complains of the hard usage they have had since the suppression of the antient discipline of Episcopacy established by Christ in his Church, and sets out the necessities to which they are reduced, and begs her Majesty's relief. The Queen's answer is kind, and pretty large. In the close of it, as I am informed, she

* Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church; who was elected Prolocutor, on the death of Dean Woodward, in Feb. 1701-2.

† See letters dated Oct. 12, 1703; and June 10, 1704.

‡ He had before mentioned a riot at Edinburgh. See p. 183.

says, that she will do for them what she can *conveniently* *.

I will be sure to do what can be done for Mr. Ellis; and not to neglect your Lordship's commands in relation to our justification about Episcopacy. I do not find that the Dean of Canterbury is as yet a whit nearer to the end of his journey.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XCI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, March 23, 1702-3.

THE Archbishop of York † is now procuring a Privy Seal, to discharge all the arrears of first-fruits and tenths owing from all the livings in his diocese under thirty pounds a year. The Bishop of Chester ‡ and Bp. of Lincoln § are putting in the same plea; and it is thought that all three will obtain their desire, and perhaps very speedily. I thought it proper to give your Lordship this notice, that you may, if you shall think fit, interpose also for your own Clergy at least, if not for making the Privy Seal to extend to all England; which your Lordship, I think, hath once before endeavoured, but in a reign when nothing could be done in favour of the Clergy. I believe now the attempt would be much less difficult; and that a letter

* See p. 185.

† Dr. Sharpe. See p. 185.

‡ Dr. Nicholas Stafford, 1689—1707.

§ Dr. James Gardiner. See p. 124.

from

from your Lordship to my Lord Treasurer would be of great moment towards it. The Attorney general * is, to my knowledge, well inclined towards getting such a Privy Seal, and will, if pushed on, do his best toward disposing my Lord Treasurer † that way; and I could wish the motion might spring from your Lordship; no other Bishop (as I apprehend) having, as yet, thought of any thing beyond his own diocese; though the Archbishop of Canterbury ‡ hath been often put upon soliciting it, even at times when he had certainly interest enough to do it. Now, if it be done (and I apprehend the interposition of the several Bishops for their several dioceses will, at last, bring it on), the Archbishop of York will have the honour of being thought to procure it, unless your Lordship shall think fit first to move in it. There is one motive for it, which will touch my Lord Treasurer in the point of good husbandry, and shew him that it will be for the advantage of the Crown itself, to have such a Privy Seal pass; because, till it doth, great numbers of livings, as they now are, so still will be held by sequestration, to avoid the incumbrance of arrears; and, by that means, the Crown will ever lose the first-fruits and tenths of them.

I thought it my duty to suggest these things to your Lordship; which your Lordship will be pleased to judge of, and act in as shall seem proper to you. The matter of fact (as I have related it) your Lordship may depend upon.

* Edward Northey, Esq; afterwards Sir Edward.

† Lord Godolphin.

‡ Dr. Tenison.

I received yesterday a letter from Canon Kendal *, in answer to what your Lordship gave me an opportunity of writing to him. It is full and home in the point, without art or reserve; I most humbly thank your Lordship for it †.

I am your Lordship's ever bounden and dutiful servant,
FR. ATTERBURY.

XCII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, March 30, 1703.

DR. Radcliffe was taken ill on Wednesday last ‡, with something like a pleurisy; neglected it, and drank a bottle of wine at Sir Justinian Isham's § on Thursday, and took his bed on Friday; and is now so ill that it is scarce thought he will live longer than tomorrow. The Dean of Canterbury || and Mr. Whitfield ** were his confessors: He sent for them, and desired them to assist him. He hath, by a will made two days ago, disposed of the greatest part of his estate to charity; and several thousand pounds, they tell me, he gives for the relief of sick seamen set ashore.

* See a letter dated June 19, 1703.

† On the 29th of March was published, "A Defence of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sarum. In answer to a Book, entituled, A Prefatory Discourse to an Examination of the Bishop of Sarum's Exposition of the XXXIX Articles of the Church of England."

‡ March 24.

§ M. P. for the county of Northampton.

|| Dr. Hooper. See pp. 177, 188.

** William, M. A. See p. 8. He was one of the Queen's Chaplains.

I have

I have not yet been able to get intelligence, whether Howlet's northern wife be living; if I find I cannot learn that, I will wait upon the Archbishop *, as your Lordship hath commanded me. Since my sending your Lordship that "Post-man †," I hear from good hands, that the Queen's Commissioner hath dissolved the General Assembly of Scotland, they protesting against it, and hath ordered the four outed Bishops (who besides the two Archbishops, who are wealthy, are the only surviving ones) the half of the revenues of their sees; and many addressees are coming up to her from the clergy and laity in the North, to desire that Episcopacy may be re-settled there; not without some underhand countenance (as it is said) from some great men here in England. These, compared with some late steps, are such riddles as we here know not the meaning of.

I delivered your Lordship's message to Dr. South ‡, who did not spare his rhetorick on that occasion. He is going down to Caufam §, more out of humour with the present posture of affairs than he was seven years ago. I beg your Lordship's blessing, and am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Of York, Dr. John Sharpe. See his character at large in the *Examiner*, vol. IV. N° 22.

† Which contained the Queen's Letter printed in p. 182.

‡ The celebrated Prebendary of Westminster; of whom Wood observes, that, "notwithstanding his various preferments, he lived upon none of them, but upon his temporal estate at Caversham near Reading, and, as the people of Oxford imagined, in a discontented and clamorous condition for want of more." He died, far advanced in years, July 18, 1716.

§ Caversham, so pronounced.

XCIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Thursday, April 1, 1703.

THERE are now hopes that Dr. Radcliffe may escape. Charles Bernard * hath taken an hundred ounces of blood from him; and he yesterday took a strange resolution, of being removed to Kensington, notwithstanding his weakness. From this the pressing intreaties of all his friends could not divert him. So in the warmest time of day he rose, and was carried by four men in a chair to Kensington, whither he got with difficulty, having fainted away in his chair. Being put to bed, he fell asleep immediately, and waked wonderfully altered, and it is concluded now that he may do well. So that the town physicians, who expected to share his practice, begin now to think themselves disappointed. I cannot, for my life, get intelligence about Howlet's wife †, whether she be dead or living; and therefore resolve now to carry your Lordship's message to the Archbishop of York, and leave that matter with him. The Dean of Gloucester ‡ is not yet come to town; but, they tell me, at his old lodging, is expected there this evening.

I will be sure to make Mr. Archdeacon Drewe § speak plain, as your Lordship directs. I have had the

* See p. 162.

† See pp. 184. 193.

‡ Dr. Jane.

§ Edward, M. A. Archdeacon of Cornwall. He died Dec. 17, 1714; and was buried at Exeter. See pp. 119. 125, 126.

ill luck very lately to be taken with an illness, which will make travelling very troublesome to me; however, I am resolved that it shall not hinder my resolutions of paying my duty to your Lordship at Trelawn, if it be possible.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble
servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XCIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

London, April 3, 1703.

AS I was going to the Archbishop of York, by your Lordship's order, I learned from good hands that Howlet's Yorkshire wife had been dead two or three years; so I reckoned that, upon this discovery, your Lordship's commands to me on that head dropped; and accordingly did not see his Grace. Dr. Radcliffe* is past all danger; his escape is reckoned next to miraculous. It hath made him not only very serious, but very devout. The person † who hath read prayers to him often (and particularly this day) tells me, he never saw a man more in earnest. The Queen asked Mr. Bernard, how he did; and when he told her, that "he was ungovernable, and would observe no rules," she answered, "that then nobody had reason to take any thing ill from him; since it was plain he used other people no worse than he used himself." I lirt upon the Dean of Canterbury ‡ to-day, by accident,

* See pp. 192. 194.

† Mr. Whitfield probably. See p. 9, 10.

‡ Dr. Hooper. See p. 73.

at my Lord Weymouth's; and asked him, "what services he had into the West?" He could think of none; but said, if he had any, he would send them to me before Monday. So, perhaps, I shall be the messenger of his duty to your Lordship. Dr. Jane has put off his journey to town, and will not be here till Thursday next. I shall trouble your Lordship after this no more till I wait on you at Trelawn. I bring the things, your Lordship ordered, with me.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XCV. To Bp. TRELAWN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Exeter, April 10, 1703.

I HAVE improved the opportunity which Archdeacon Drewe's * stay here this day gave me, of discouraging him fully as your Lordship directed; and, to my amazement, he hath promised me that (if he cannot succeed for Mr. Burnet †) he will certainly be for me, *provided that there is any prospect of my residing here*. This was all I could get from him, and was much more than I expected. I made use of your Lordship's name as you ordered me, and told him I must make my report accordingly when I came to Trelawn; and it had its influence; for, upon the mention of your name, he professed, in general terms, that, when a canonry should be void, he would be guided by your

* See p. 194.

† Lewis Burnet, installed sub-dean of Exeter, April 9, 1702, on the resignation of Blackburne.

Lord-

Lordship. It was a good while before I could get him to be more particular : but at last, I brought him to the terms I mentioned before, and made him repeat them over and over.

Canon Gilbert continues in that posture in which your Lordship represents him ; but, though he will have his forms, I have no reason, from his discourse, to doubt but that he is at present determined for me. I have had no opportunity of discoursing the Treasurer* privately ; but, by what I see and know of him, no more doubt his compliance with your Lordship's desires, than if he had given me twenty promises. My acknowledgments to your Lordship on all these and many other accounts are past expression !

Mr. Cook hath shewed me your Lordship's directions, which I will effectually take care of ; and will, if I can possibly, view the church once more at Yalampton (in my way to Plymouth), that I may be able to serve Mr. Pollexfen to more purpose. I hope to beg your Lordship's blessing at Trelawn on Friday next ; before which your Lordship will hear of some occurrences that have happened here ; and more of them when I wait upon your Lordship.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful, humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Lord Godolphin.

XCVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD,

April 22, 1703.

I HAVE just done my visitation, and make use of a leisure hour, which I have this night at Oakhampton, to give your Lordship some account of what passed at Tavistock.

A dispute was there brought before me, by Mr. Harris of Heynes, and another gentleman of his name, and younger brother of the family, about a clock belonging to the church of Lifton, which had been put up many years ago there, and was now out of repair, but was intended to be repaired by the parish. The majority of the inhabitants contributing to the church-rate had subscribed a paper, expressing their consent to that purpose, which was produced; and the gentlemen there present (several dining with me) witnessed the truth of it. Mr. Harris of Heynes desired that the clock might be repaired, and put in order, as the parish desired, at their own cost, for the future, which every body there present thought the most reasonable request in the world, except the other Harris, who, out of some pique or other, vehemently opposed it, and yet had no hands from the parish against it, though he had endeavoured to procure some the day before. I was unwilling to make any order in it, and would fain have brought this gentleman to consent, but could not. I then proposed to him, to refer it to your Lordship's judgement. Mr. Harris of Heynes readily agreed

to

to that; but the other peremptorily refused to make any such reference. So I thought it proper (in order to the quieting of this dispute) to direct, that "If it should appear that the majority of the parish were consenting to the repairing of this clock by the parish, it should be so repaired, as a parish clock, now and for the future." This order, being conditional, only countenances Mr. Harris of Heynes and the parish in their most reasonable desire; but takes not place, till full proof be made of the parish's consent, which can certainly be done. And when the other Harris finds he can get no hands to the contrary, I hope he will stop there, and proceed no further. However, not knowing but that he might at last trouble your Lordship with this matter, I thought it proper beforehand to acquaint your Lordship with all the steps taken in it.

I received also at Tavistock, your Lordship's letter, directed to me at Mr. Burrough's *, Mr. Lye bringing it thither to me. Before I left Totness, I had discoursed Mr. Crocher on that subject, and taken care that justice should be done on the adulteress in all respects, as I had before written from London to have it done; but, it seems, it was delayed till I came upon the spot, to examine matters. I suppose the report of the Consistory's intermeddling in it, and discharging her upon a commutation, is groundless; for I do not think they would do a thing so unjustifiable and unprecedented.

I discoursed my man on the way, as your Lordship directed. He had been heartily entertained at Lescard,

* See p. 117.

and was very frank to me on the road afterwards. Every thing came up that he could tell me of Blackburne's matter. However, I found he knew nothing but the common tittle-tattle of Exeter, but had made no observations himself, nor had heard of any while he belonged to the family ; nor had he any accounts of things since from any of the servants, but only talked after other people who were as much strangers to the matter as himself.

I have had many thoughts of it, on the way, since I left your Lordship, and, upon comparing circumstances, do not doubt in the least, but that letter without a name was sent by the direction of your visitant, and timed on purpose, so as to meet him there, hoping foolishly to have had some opportunity of seconding it with your Lordship. And I question not but the same malicious method will be repeated, and your Lordship importuned by more such letters, if they can hope by that means to force your Lordship, without a legal information and complaint, to take a solemn authoritative cognizance of it. From whence (however such an enquiry ends) they will gain so much at least, to get the scandal spread and blazed ten times more than it is even already, which, I believe, is their principal aim in it.

I will endeavour to get the best lights I can into things at Exeter, and to send your Lordship an account. In the mean time, with ten thousand thanks to your Lordship for all your generous favors to me, I am, may it please your Lordship, with all possible respect and gratitude, your Lordship's ever obliged and most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XCVII. To

XCVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, [Exeter,] April 24, 1703.

BY what I can find since my return hither (whither I came about ten yesterday), the discourse about Blackburne's matter slackens here, upon his appearing on the spot; and is not near so warm as it was when I left the place, at least people here do not talk near so much of it to me. Blackburne is unhappily hindered from making all advantages of his being here, by a new illness, the colick, which, together with the medicines he hath taken for it, have confined him now for several days, and brought him very low; and should their malice carry them to push this matter on all at once, before he hath recovered his strength and spirits, I doubt much whether the application and disorder of thought which it would necessarily occasion might not prove fatal to him. I have not yet seen Mr. King since my return, though I have endeavoured it; he went into the country yesterday. My letter to him, and your Lordship's to the Treasurer, are no secrets, and have had this good effect, that the spreaders of this black scandal cannot but own that your Lordship hath shewn no backwardness towards searching into it. And perhaps this very thing may check them from doing any thing more in it; though if it should not, and they should repeat their nameless letters, under a persuasion that they had weight with your Lordship, I presume to say that your Lordship will be perpetually pestered
in

in that manner; and their success will put them upon giving you frequent troubles of that kind, in relation to every one who is so happy as to be thought well of by your Lordship, and to be in their displeasure.

And as to Blackburne's particular case, I doubt not but he will justify himself fully to the world, if he can but gain a little strength and time, which, perhaps, the absence of his great enemy from hence may procure him. Martin, I find, hath attacked him at Bodmin, with an account of what he hath found under his hand among his wife's papers, and will appear a better evidence against him, I believe, than any he hath conjured up in the other case. But I have not seen the letters themselves, and so can give your Lordship no account of them. Blackburne intends to bring them to your Lordship, and would fain be taking horse for that purpose: but his Doctor absolutely forbids him, as indeed he hath reason; for he is not yet fit for travelling. I fear to lose the post, and add no more at present; but will take the liberty of leaving another letter here for your Lordship ere I go, which will be on Monday morning.

I beg your Lordship's blessing; and am, to all degrees, your Lordship's dutiful, and bounden humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

This minute, as I am closing the letter, I receive your Lordship's from Trelawn, and will take care of that to the Dean of Gloucester, and of what else your Lordship writes.

XCVIII. To

XCVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY *.

[IMPERFECT.]

Chelsea, May 18, [1703.]

* * * * Dr. Newey to send me, and which came to my hands but this minute, was no secret to him. I am amazed at the ill-nature and barbarity that appears in this clandestine method of prosecution. The Archbishop (whose name in this case is cunningly mentioned) will never, to be sure, come in with his power in this case, and take notice of this report, till he hath it layed before him by a legal information; and your Lordship hath openly declared your resolution of doing as much, when you have the same occasion given you. Would they have your Lordship be yourself prosecutor of a man who hath so long and faithfully served you, upon a bare fame only, how general soever, without having any one evidence of the facts charged upon him brought before you? If they are so sure of the proof, why do they not (some of them) produce it in the way your Lordship hath directed; and give your Lordship the opportunity, which you have told them you desire, of doing justice? Till some of them shall do this, is not your Lordship's forbearance justified to all the world

* On the first of May 1703, was published, "The New Danger of Presbytery. Or, The Claims and Practices of some in the Lower-House of Convocation, very dangerous to the Constitution of an Episcopal and Metropolitcal Church. With an Answer to the Vindication of the Narrative of the Lower-House, &c. as far as concerns the Argument."

by

by Mr. Edmund's and Mr. Martin's own letters, which surely carry in them a stronger presumption of Blackburne's innocence, than nameless letters do of his guilt?

I humbly beg your Lordship's pardon for my presumption in giving you my sense of these things; but, by your Lordship's ordering the copy of that letter to be sent me, I thought you might expect it. I am your Lordship's ever obliged and most obedient humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XCIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

May 22, 1703.

THE news I wrote you about the Bishoprick of St. Asaph proves so true, that the Dean of Canterbury * hath not had it only proffered him, but pressed upon him by a letter from the Lord Treasurer in the name of the Queen. In answer to which, he hath waited upon him, and, as 'tis said, complied. At the same time it was said, that his Deanry was, by agreement, to be held *in commendam*, and that the Crown would immediately dispose of all the other. Upon which I took the boldness to say to several persons, from whom the great men might hear it again, that I doubted not but that the Queen, before she disposed of any thing in your Lordship's gift, would have your Lordship's recommendation. But I am now told, that the Dean of Canterbury presseth to hold every thing *in*

* Dr. Hooper. See p. 73.

commendam,

commendam, parsonage and all, till his first fruits are paid at least; *i. e.* till he finds himself strong enough in his court interest to choose to whom he will resign it. This is the state of that matter at present. If I can learn any thing more certain of it before the post goes, I will send your Lordship word; and for that reason will keep this letter open*.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble servant,
FR. ATTERBURY.

C. To Ep. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, June 1, 1703.

I RECEIVED a letter yesterday from Dr. Newey, where he enquires, whether I sent a copy of the nameless letter to the Dean of Gloucester? by which I find a letter of mine to your Lordship hath miscarried, wherein I gave your Lordship an account, that I dispatched a copy of it to Oxford, that very night in which I received it. I inclosed it in a letter to Dr. Jane by the post, and doubt not but he received it next day, that is, now a fortnight ago†.

I with several other of my letters to your Lordship have not likewise miscarried. I have not missed writing, I believe, above five posts, since I came to town. On Thursday last I sent your Lordship notice ‡ (of what I knew not myself till the day before) that Dr.

* See further on this subject, p. 206.

† The imperfect Letter in p. 203.

‡ See p. 204.

Hooper had accepted the Bishoprick *, under the condition of keeping some (it was not then known which) of his preferments *in commendam*. I am informed, from sure hands, that he insisted to keep all for some time; till his first fruits at least were paid. But that was not yielded to. It is agreed now that he shall quit his parsonage, and keep his Deanry † and Præcentorship: but the latter he is to keep for a year only, by which time he hopes to have interest enough, I suppose, to resign it into proper hands ‡; if Archdeacon Lake hath not been beforehand with him, who, the town says, hath begged it, and gotten the promise of it. I cannot believe that the Court will do any thing of this kind without consulting your Lordship; and have, as I told your Lordship in my last, taken care to have as much said to one of the great men, who might say it to the rest. But, unless your Lordship doth yourself interpose by letter speedily, they may pretend that the Queen is engaged. And at this rate, should they make Dr. Jane § a Bishop in the next place, as perhaps they may, your Lordship's Church will be filled with such as they think fit to put in, and there may be even a majority gained there.

For my part, I cannot apprehend that the Queen's prerogative entitles her to dispose of the Canonry, though of the Præcentorship it certainly doth. For

* Of St. Asaph.

† Of Canterbury.

‡ Bishop Hooper resigned the Præcentorship of Exeter in 1704; and was succeeded by Dr. Jane, who was installed May 4.

§ Who had then been only five months Chancellor of Exeter, having succeeded Dr. James, Feb. 3, 1702-3.

the Præcentorship being entirely in your Lordship's gift, there is no doubt but that, upon the preferment of your clerk to a Bishoprick, it devolves to the Crown: but the canonry being by election of the body, I see not how that can devolve also; for your Lordship knows, that if an Head of a College, who is chosen by the Fellows, be made a Bishop, the King shall not put in his successor, but the Fellows shall choose him. And we have at this very time a parallel instance, in an option of the Archbishop, depending. His option upon Chichester was Dr. Edes's † Præcentorship: Edes is lately dead, and the Archbishop hath made Gibson Præcentor; and is endeavouring to make him Canon also (in Dr. Edes's room), not by the prerogative of his option, but merely by his interest with the Dean and Chapter, which he is now employing to that purpose. I know not whether the Crown may have a greater prerogative in this case than the Archbishop; but I am sure it is against reason that it should have; and, as far as I have searched the books of law, I cannot find any plain footsteps of it. Your Lordship will be pleased to consider of it, and to consult those who are better able to inform you; for which end it is, that I have started the doubt to your Lordship.

One thing I must add, that the Dean of Canterbury will not hold the dignities in the way of *commendam* (properly so called), which is granted after consecration, but by *dispensation of retainer*, as the lawyers speak,

* Dr. Henry Edes, installed Præcentor June 10, 1696, died in 1703.

which

which is given before consecration, and prevents an avoidance, and preserves the Crown's right to the next turn, after the term for which the dispensation was given, expires; as it was judged by the Lords, in Dr. Birch's case; though that be certainly new law, and was therefore carried by a majority of three only, as I remember, notwithstanding the King employed all his interest in it. However, that judgement will make it law, whatever it was before; and the Crown will certainly demand the next turn, after the Dean of Canterbury's dispensation of retainer expires—which, I think, will be doubly hard upon your Lordship, unless you are allowed to interpose in it; as I question not but you will be, especially since there is a year's time to work in before it will be vacant.

I thought it proper to state these matters thus at large to your Lordship, that you might have all the light in the case which was necessary towards taking such steps as in your Lordship's judgement shall seem fittest.

If the Dean of Canterbury be made Bishop with a design to give him the chief hand in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs (as is supposed, and as indeed the circumstances of his advancement seem to shew, for That sought him, and not He it; and my Lord Treasurer wrote a letter to him, telling him it was the Queen's command that he should take it, and necessary in order to her affairs; and your Lordship sees that he hath more favour shewed him in the Commendam than ever any Bishop in your Lordship's time had) —If so, my Lord, I am sure to be oppressed and kept under

under as much as if Archbishop Tillotson were alive, and at the helm: for that I prepare myself, and God's will be done in it! However, let the Dean of Canterbury be as great as he will, I must take the liberty to say, that it was my poor labours that made him so*. For had not that book I wrote procured a Convocation; and given him by that means an opportunity of forming a strong body of the Clergy, and placing himself at the head of them; he could not have made it necessary for the Crown to take notice of him, in order to bring things to a temper; but would have continued Dean of Canterbury still. In return for this, I know, I am to be neglected and sacrificed, as far as he is able to bring it about: but, as long as I have your Lordship's protection and favour, I will not be discouraged.

If your Lordship hath the "Summary Defence †" (the last book he wrote), be pleased to turn to the

* See pp. 73. 177. 188. 204.

† "A Summary Defence of the Lower House of Convocation, particularly concerning Adjournments, in Answer to a pamphlet [by Dr. Gibson], intituled, "A short State of some present Questions in Convocation, particularly of the Right to continue or prorogue; by way of Commentary upon the Schedule of Continuation, 1703," 4to. Dr. Gibson replied, in "Marks of a defenceless Cause in the Proceedings and Writings of the Lower House of Convocation, particularly in their third and last System of Principles invented by the Vindicator of their Narrative, and repeated in a Pamphlet, intituled, A Summary Defence, &c. 1703," 4to. The same author likewise published, "The pretended Independence of the Lower House upon the Upper, a groundless Notion, &c. being a Vindication of Synodus Anglicana, and the Schedule Reviewed; together with the integrity of the Author, from the censures and reflections of a late pamphlet, intituled, "The Parliamentary Original, &c. 1700," 4to.

30th page; at the top of which you will find an hint to the Ministry, how (if they will but grant the Dean the single point of adjournments for which he hath staked his honour) they may manage (or rather, lay aside the use of) Convocations for the future. This hint, my Lord, hath been well understood, and made use of; and I pray God, we do not now see the schemes pursued!

If your Lordship hath not the book, I will send it you, or at least the passage transcribed from thence (as soon as I receive directions from Dr. Newey to that purpose), the words of it being well worthy of your Lordship's consideration.

I beg your Lordship's pardon for troubling you with so long a letter: but, your Lordship being my only patron and friend, I take the liberty of opening my complaints to you.

I beg your Lordship's blessing; and am your ever obliged and most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Dr. Birch * buried his wife on Friday night last; your Lordship may judge with how little concern,

* Dr. Peter Birch was Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, March 19, 1699; and performed the duty there very regularly, as appears by the frequent occurrence of his name in the registers of that parish. He was also Rector of St. James's, Westminster, Archdeacon of Westminster, and had once reason to expect a mitre. "We hear that Dr. Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, will be made Archbishop of Armagh in Ireland, and Lord Primate of all that Kingdom, and that Dr. Birch, Rector of St. Bride's, will succeed him in the See of Rochester, &c." The London Post, Dec. 23, 1702.—He opened Duke-street Chapel, May 19, 1709-10.

when

when I tell you, that on the evening before, while his wife lay dead, he went to my Lord Fitzharding's*, and there married Mr. Chetwynd † to my Lord's daughter ‡; after Dr. Smalridge had been applied to, and had refused to do it, it being an uncanonical hour and place, and there being no extraordinary dispensation to warrant him. Dr. Birch overleaped all these formalities, for the sake of five or ten guineas, which helped to bear the charges the next day of his wife's interment §.

* John Berkley, Viscount Fitzharding.

† Walter Chetwynd, Esq; created Viscount Chetwynd of the kingdom of Ireland June 29, 1717. He died without issue, Feb. 21, 1736.

‡ Mary.

§ "Last week the wife of Dr. Birch, rector of St. Bride's, died; and left a considerable sum of money to the Doctor." London Post, June 2, 1703.—This was the Doctor's second wife, Martha, daughter of Samuel Viner, Esq. and Relict of Francis Millington, Esq. She died May 25, 1703, aged 50. Dr. Birch himself died July 4, 1710; and was buried near St. Bennet's Chapel in the Abbey, at the feet of his first wife, the daughter of Waller the Poet. When James the Second knew that Waller was about to marry her to Dr. Birch, he ordered a French gentleman to tell him, that "the King wondered he could think of marrying his daughter to a falling church." "The King," says Waller, "does me great honour, in taking notice of my domestic affairs; but I have lived long enough to observe, that this falling church has got a trick of rising again." See Dr. Johnson's Life of Waller.

CI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, June 5, 1753.

MR. Middleton, the Duke of Bedford's gentleman, hath been with me, with his Grace's commands, to return his humble services and thanks to your Lordship, for communicating the matter of Sandercock to him*. His Grace utterly disavows the knowledge of the thing, or his intentions in the least to countenance him in it. On the contrary, he desires that his contempt of the rules of the Church in this case may be punished. So, if your Lordship pleases, I will fall to work with him. Upon enquiry, I now find, that the Dean of Canterbury says he will keep the Præcentorship *in commendam* but two years, though at liberty to keep it longer.

The Scotch Presbyterians begin to move; a few of them have met together at the market-cross of the town belonging to the Duke of Queensborough, and declared for the Covenant, and we expect to hear, by the next Scotch post, of the like done in some other places.

I communicated the letter (of which your Lordship ordered me a copy) to Dr. Edisbury † immediately, whom I have not yet seen. I believe your Lordship hath effectually checked all such saucy nameless applications for the future; and will no more be pressed by any of them to be the promoter. I hope your

* See p. 215.

† John, LL.D. Chancellor and Vicar General of the diocese of Exeter 1692—1708.

Lord-

Lordship hath, ere this time, heard from Dr. Jane. I am sure I was not negligent in transmitting a copy of your Lordship's letter to him, on the very day in which I received it.

It is said now that Gibson is to succeed the Dean of Canterbury in Lambeth. The Archbishop, it is certain, puts in very hard for him; and says, that since that living is not only in his patronage, but his parish church, he shall think it very hard if he is not listened to in behalf of his Chaplain*.

I am your Lordship's ever obliged and most dutiful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, June 8, 1703.

I sent you lately a letter which I had from Ireland. Since that, in answer to some of mine, I have received another from the same hand†; one part of which I think worth your Lordship's perusal, and have therefore transcribed it.

“ May 29, 1703.

“ I waited lately on the Archbishop of Dublin, and desired to know of him, whether he had taken any measures, or thought any thing about a Convocation in this kingdom. He told me, he had had some thoughts, and was well

* Archbishop Tenison had just before obtained for Dr. Gibson the Præcentorship of Chichester. He now rewarded him with the valuable Rectory of Lambeth; and in 1710 advanced him to the Archdeaconry of Surrey.

† The Bishop of Killaloo, as will appear hereafter.

“ enough inclined that way, if some points might be agreed
 “ upon. I found no difficulty to come up to him in those
 “ points. I then told him, I had discoursed several Bishops,
 “ who were of my mind; and that, in case a greater man
 “ should be of a different opinion (which he seemed to fear),
 “ we would all wait upon him (the Archbishop of Dublin)
 “ to his Excellency the Duke of Ormond, when he pleased
 “ to order us, to press on what we thought was so necessary
 “ to the preservation of the Church. In short, I settled
 “ matters with him; and that very night I sent for three
 “ Deans of my acquaintance, and roused them up to get all
 “ their brother Deans in and about the town together, in
 “ order to forward this matter, and to go in a body to the
 “ Primate, and express their earnest desire for a Convocation,
 “ and of his assistance to procure it. They all promised me
 “ to do their best. So I left them; and yesterday, being upon
 “ another occasion at a meeting of nine Bishops, I proposed
 “ the consideration of a Convocation to them, and desired
 “ that every one amongst us might come to a particular de-
 “ claration, whether he was for it, or no. I told them, we
 “ ought not to defer coming to a resolution in this point,
 “ because I found there was a design in the Clergy to
 “ call upon us; that they had a jealousy that some of the
 “ Bishops hindered the meeting of a Convocation in the last
 “ Parliament, and therefore would the more earnestly press
 “ upon us now. And I begged them, therefore, since the
 “ Duke of Ormond was daily expected, to come to an
 “ immediate determination; lest otherwise we should be
 “ driven to that which we ought to make our own choice.
 “ Two of the Archbishops laboured to put off this matter,
 “ and seemed to shew some uneasiness at the motion. But
 “ the question being pressed, and the current running strong
 “ for a Convocation, we all at last declared for one. If there
 “ should be any coolness in this matter hereafter, all possible
 “ care shall be taken to put a new warmth into them.”

I have

I have also this post gotten a letter from Dr. S.* to the Primate of Ireland †, pressing him very earnestly to insist with the Lord Lieutenant for a Convocation, and telling him now what the expectations of his friends on this side the water are; and how much they think depends on his moving vigorously in the matter. It is a very large letter, and extremely well writ; and I doubt not but that that word, and the other means used, will have a good effect. He hath put me under such solemn restrictions, that I cannot send your Lordship a copy of it. I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, June 17, 1703.

I AM glad all my letters came to you; which I had reason to doubt, when I found myself so lately reminded of your orders in relation to Dr. Jane, of the discharge of which I had given your Lordship an account so long before ‡. I beg your Lordship to believe, that I expect no answers, but when your Lordship hath any particular commands for me. I have obeyed your Lordship's orders to the Duke of Bedford §, and given notice to Mr. Lye to go on with the prosecution of Sandercock. He writes me word, that he hath had two letters sent to him (but he says not from whom), commanding him, in your Lordship's name, to stop prosecution against Susannah Roop,

* Q. Was this Dr. Swift, or Dr. South?

† Dr. Narcissus Marsh.

§ See p. 212.

‡ See pp. 205. 213.

the Dartmouth adultress *; about whom Mr. Crocher wrote to your Lordship, and your Lordship discoursed me when I was at Trelawn. I do assure your Lordship, that that adultery hath made as much noise, and given as much scandal, as any thing that hath happened in the jurisdiction, since, by your Lordship's favour, I came into it; and therefore I humbly beg your Lordship to suffer the proceedings there to take place; which, if discontinued, will, I verily believe, redound much to the prejudice and dishonour of it. Whatever your Lordship's pleasure in this case be, when I know it from yourself, or from Dr. Newey by your order, it shall be obeyed.

Tuesday last I heard the Bishop of St. David's † case argued, at the Exchequer Court, by the Attorney General ‡ for the King, and Mr. Phipps § for the Bishop. The Archbishop's power of deprivation was the sole point they went upon: and the Attorney was very zealous to support it, and was furnished with all sorts of materials by the party; if the inclination of the Court may be guessed from that of the Chief Baron ||, it will certainly go for the Archbishop. But they have taken time to give judgement, till next term.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See pp. 199. 221, 222.

† Dr. Thomas Watson, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, consecrated Bishop of St. David's June 26, 1687; and deprived, for simony and other crimes, Aug. 3, 1699. The sentence was confirmed by the Delegates Feb. 23, following.

‡ Northey.

§ Afterwards Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and great grandfather to the present Lord Mulgrave.
|| Sir Edward Ward.

CIV. To Dr. NEWBY.

Chelsea, June 19, 1703.

THANKS to you, dear N. for all your letters !
 If N. K's * illness increases, I hope I shall hear from you of it ; though my knowing it signifies nothing as to my succeeding him ; for which I have nothing to depend on but my Lord's kindness. I thought to have given you some trouble about transcripts from your registers ; but, at present, I am not ready for you, and must therefore spare you a while. But I have another favour to ask of you, in which I pray you, if it be possible, not to deny me. Should this complaint about Doidge occasion his removal (as I apprehend it will), let me prevail with you to make Mr. Lye your Curate. The thing lies as convenient for him as for any man. He will serve the Cure well, and hath a very good character for sobriety and learning, and is no ill Preacher.

If any body else claims a prior title to your favour, it may justly and truly be said, that Mr. Lye is soon likely to remove, having a presentation to a good living from my Lady Wyndham lately ; of which he will enjoy the advantage in a little time, when the title is cleared ; and then, whoever puts in for your Curacy now, may succeed him. In the mean time, it

* Nicholas Kendal, M. A. of Exeter College, Oxford, then one of the four Canons-residentiary of Exeter ; a preferment which Atterbury at this time was expecting. See pp. 192. 197.
 will

will be a comfortable support to Mr. Lye, and enable him to throw off his troublesome school-busines. I would not have the confidence to interpose in this matter with you, were I not conscious to myself that I should do this, and more than this, upon any motion of yours, did it lie in my power.

How long do you stay at Exeter? and when doth Archdeacon Drewe leave Cornwall?

They talk confidently here, that the Duke of Savoy * is come into the Confederacy—*sed non ego credulus illis*.

I am yours ever, and most faithfully,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, June 22, 1703.

I Bespoke the chocolate to-day, with and without venello's, according to your order. It will come by the carrier on Saturday.

The new Bishop † went this day for Canterbury, where he stays some time. He hath visited the Archbishop, stayed an hour and half, and drunk some part of a bottle of wine with him: His Grace was very gracious.

* The report of the day was, that the Duke of Savoy had entered into the Grand Alliance against France and Spain. It arose from the Count Aversberg having been sent to Turin from the Emperor. And the report proved true.

† Dr. Hooper, Bishop of St. Asaph. See p. 209.

Lany,

Lany, household chaplain to the late King, is likely to succeed in the vicarage at Lambeth*.

The Irish Parliament (they tell me at the Secretary's office) will sit about the 10th or 12th of August. I have heard nothing from thence; and hope, therefore, the Bishops have carried their point.

I humbly thank your Lordship for the repeated assurances you have been pleased to give me of your favour; and am your Lordship's ever obliged and most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, June 24, 1703.

SINCE my last, I received the following account from Ireland:

" Upon the 8th, all the Archbishops and several of the
 " Bishops waited on the D. of O. † and desired him, that,
 " when it should be thought fit to call a Parliament in Ire-
 " land, a Convocation might also be summoned to meet
 " concurrent with it, according as had been formerly ac-
 " customed; and that, in order thereunto, the necessary
 " writs might be issued in the due and antient form. And
 " that his Grace would be pleased to lay this their humble
 " request, on behalf of themselves and the Clergy of Ireland,
 " before the Queen, in case he had received already no in-
 " structions to this purpose. His Grace's answer was, that
 " he had received no instructions to this purpose, but would

* This event did not happen. Dr. Gibson, afterwards Bishop of London, was inducted to the rectory (not vicarage) of Lambeth, Nov. 19, 1703. See p. 213.

† The Duke of Ormond.

" lay our desires before the Queen. But nobody having
 " minded to draw up the substance of this in writing, I found,
 " by discoursing the Secretary upon the 12th, that no dis-
 " patches had been made. The sum of what was desired by
 " the Bishops I then drew up, and delivered him; and, as I
 " believe, the Duke wrote that very night; for the next day
 " he told me, the Secretary had been with him yesterday to
 " pursue the blow; the Archbishop of Dublin, with the
 " Clergy in and about the city, waited upon his Grace, to
 " congratulate his accession to the government of this king-
 " dom; and, at the same time, took occasion to thank him
 " for his kind intentions towards them in relation to a Con-
 " vocation, which they had heard from the Bishops.

" I must desire you to be private in what I write you; for
 " I have many eyes upon me, and therefore communicate
 " nothing but to a sure friend."

Since this, I have heard that the matter hath been
 debated in Council here in England; and the Arch-
 bishop spoke against it. But I know not the issue of
 that debate; only I fear the worst, since I find there
 was nothing in my Lord Duke's instructions relating to
 it; which is a clear proof that the Managers intend to
 have no Convocation if they can possibly avoid one.
 And, to be sure, several of the Bishops, who were
 forced into this public application, have underhand let
 it be known that they shall be well enough contented
 if the writs do not issue.

There are some papers in the Paper-office relating
 to ecclesiastical affairs, which it is necessary for me to
 see, in order to inform myself of some matters relating
 to our Convocation, and which, nevertheless, I shall,
 I fear, find it difficult to get at, unless your Lordship

would be pleased to write a line to Secretary Hedges, desiring his favour in that point. One word of his to Tucker will fix that matter. If your Lordship thinks fit to write to him, I desire you would be pleased to let me deliver the letter to him.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I beg your Lordship's directions in relation to Roop *, the Dartmouth adultress; against whom if prosecution cease in my jurisdiction, she must continue unpunished; for the cause having been begun and carried on by Mr. Lye, the Consistory cannot afterwards legally take notice of it, or allow her to commute there.

I have inclosed a paper just come to my hands, which will give your Lordship some account how affairs now stand in Scotland.

I think it proper that your Lordship should know, that Dr. Jane † hath lately had a new shock, which seized him with a giddiness, and from which some danger was apprehended. I know not whether your Lordship hath heard of it from any other hand: if not, you will be pleased to take no notice of it, but may depend upon the truth of it. It is well that no Doctor of Divinity goes out this act; else the trouble that it would put him to might, in his state of health, be fatal to him.

* See pp. 216. 222.

† See p. 188.

CVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, June 27, 1703.

I FIND my applications to your Lordship, in relation to Roop *, were needless; having received a letter from Mr. Burscough last night, wherein he tells me, that your Lordship hath given orders for her doing penance as the adulterer had done. And, therefore, I beg your Lordship's pardon for having troubled you on that article.

I am afraid your Lordship must be contented to hear, next post, the ill news, that Dr. Trimnell is chosen Warden of New College. Yesterday was the day of election; but I have not yet heard the event †. The Archbishop and all his friends have moved every stone to secure this post for him, and left no application untried, which it was possible for them to make any where. If he is chosen, they have then five Heads in Oxford who are sure and firm to them.

The great men here (as I learn from good hands) are very apprehensive of the consequences of that Western Progress, which another great man hath lately taken; and believe they shall hear of it next winter in Parliament.

The prosecution against my Lord Halifax goes on very slowly; and that against *Worstreet* ‡ not at all.

They

* See p. 221.

† See several of the following Letters.

‡ Perhaps purposely intended for young *Worcester*. It alludes to Mr. Lloyd, son to the Bishop of Worcester; against whom

They have not so much as begun with him; which it is thought will not relish well with the House of Commons when they meet. Sir J. Packington publicly professes, that he will then complain of it*.

The Bishop of London is not yet gone into Northamptonshire †; but hath been kept by ill weather three weeks longer in our neighbourhood than he intended.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Braithwait is chosen Head of New College by two votes.

CVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, July 3. 1703.

SINCE my last, there hath happened a rub in the matter of New College. The Fellows are obliged to signify their choice to the Visitor in so many days, under the seal of the College; which, by another statute, cannot be put but in the presence of the majority of the Fellows.

whom a prosecution was directed by the House of Commons, Nov. 18, 1702, on a complaint of Sir John Packington, relative to the Bishop and his son having improperly interfered in an election business. At the same time an Address was presented to the Queen, to remove the Bishop from his office of Almoner, with which her Majesty accordingly complied.

* On the 20th of December, 1703, the Commons directed the Attorney General to give an account of what had been done, in the prosecution of Lord Halifax, Mr. Lloyd, and Dyer the News-writer.

† Bp. Compton was a native of this county, a younger son of Spencer the second Earl of Northampton.

Whether some of Mr. Braithwait's friends are gone into the country too far to be recalled, or whether Trimnell's party have practised upon some of them, I cannot tell. But so it is, that Mr. Braithwait, though chosen by a majority of two, is not able hitherto to get a majority to signify the election; so that a devolution will follow, which leaves it in the hands of the Bishop of Winton, whose chaplain, Brideoake *, is an intimate friend of Trimnell's, and will act entirely for him.

To balance this interest, I have secured Mr. Butler, who hath wrote to Farnham about it; and, if he finds he cannot fix the old gentleman by letter, hath promised me to go down himself, and see the thing done for Mr. Braithwait. So I hope this storm may be weathered; unless a great Lord should, at the instance of a great Lady, interpose on Dr. Trimnell's behalf; in which case, I apprehend, the Bishop may give way.

The Dean of Christ Church † hath been very zealous in this matter; and (as an instance of it) hath written two letters concerning it: one to me, to engage Mr. Butler, which, I hope, I have done effectually.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Ralph Brideoake, M. A. of New College, Oxford, Jan. 14, 1688.

† Dr. Aldrich.

CIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY, IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

London, July 13, 1703.

EVER since my last, the affair of New College hath been depending. The Fellows refused (after the choice of Mr. Braithwait) to come into the signifying their choice under their college-seal; for which (by the statutes) a major part of the whole number of Fellows (not only of those who were present at the election) is requisite. This devolved the matter on the Bishop of Winchester, who hath, as yet, refused to take the benefit of the devolution, and given them time, till this day, to make out their several claims at Farnham, where it was argued this morning, and, I suppose, determined, unless the Fellows were before-hand brought to comply and sign the instrument, of which my last letters from Oxford gave some hopes.

I have had another letter from Ireland, wherein my correspondent tells me, that

“ He hath the same fears I told him I had, that some of
 “ their very Bishops underhand solicited against a Convoca-
 “ tion, though they durst not appear openly averse to it.
 “ That he hath been with Sir R. Cox, who is to issue the
 “ writs; and, by way of friendship, gave him to understand,
 “ that the Clergy had got it amongst them; that he had op-
 “ posed a Convocation both in England and since he came
 “ over; and that, if he had not great care, he would incur
 “ the displeasure of that body to an high degree. That he
 “ further acquainted him how the *Præmunientes* clause had
 “ been left out of their parliamentary writs; and that
 Vol. I. Q “ several

“ several of the Bishops were resolved to insist upon having
 “ it in now, and that he in particular would require it of
 “ him, and so left him to ruminate upon and digest these
 “ matters; and, two or three days after, sent others of the
 “ Clergy to acquaint him with the same report.”

Upon the whole, I doubt very much the issue of that matter.

I return my humble thanks to your Lordship for your letter to Mr. Tucker*. But my misfortune is, that he will not venture to admit me, unless the Secretary authorizes him so to do; and therefore I will not deliver your Lordship's letter to him, because I foresee he will refer me to his Master; but will content myself to be without the assistance which his office might afford me.

Margarita, the Italian singer, is run away lately from the man who brought her over, and enjoys the profits of her singing. And the town hath, upon that, produced the scandal which I inclose to your Lordship:

ORPHEUS AND MARGARITA.

Hail, sacred pair! tell, by what wondrous charms
 One scap'd from Hell, and one from Greber's arms.
 When the soft Thracian struck the trembling strings,
 The winds lay hush'd, and furl'd their airy wings:
 And, since the tawny Tuscan rais'd her strains,
 Sleep lulls our fleets, and trances our campaigns.
 Why both attract, the Muses can relate;
 He trees and stones, she Ministers of State.

I am your Lordship's ever dutiful and most humble
 servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See pp. 221. 233.

Sir Roger Mostyn * was this day, I think, married to my Lord Nottingham's daughter. It is said, that he, and Mr. How, and the Keeper, are to be made Lords †.

CX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, July 15, 1703.

THE affair of New College is, at last, with much ado, happily ended. Both sides appeared at Farnham on Tuesday with their counsel; Dr. Oldys and Frank Brown of the Exchequer for Mr. Brathwait; Dr. Waller ‡ and Dr. Newton for Trimmell; when also many of his party in the college attended thither, and were very noisy and zealous in his behalf. But, after a long hearing, which had almost tired the old gentleman §, at five o'clock he read his opinion out of a paper; which was, "that Brathwait was statuteably chosen;" and therefore he commanded them to signify that choice to him, under the college-seal, without delay, in order to his confirmation. An instrument is drawn up in form for this purpose, and sent to the college.

Mr. Butler went thither on Friday, and attended this matter from the beginning to the end of it. He re-

* He married Essex, eldest daughter of Daniel Earl of Nottingham by his second Lady.

† Neither of those gentlemen, however, were made Peers.

‡ Stephen Waller, LL. D. advocate of Doctors Commons; he died Feb. 22, 1706-7.

§ Dr. Mews, Bp. of Winchester 1684-1707. See more of him in the Illustrations, N° XX.

turned last night, and from him it is that I have this account.

Your Lordship can hardly imagine how far this matter was driven into a party cause, and how much concerned the great men of both sides were for the event of it.

The people about my Lord were set another way, and had used all their skill to defeat Brathwait, though without any intentions of serving Trimnell; for a third man was pitched upon: but Mr. Butler's coming brought all right again. The Bishop would not accept the devolution, but resolved to confirm the election.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXI. Bp. TRELAWNY to Bp. SPRAT*.

MY DEAREST LORD,

Trelawn, July 20, 1703.

THOUGH your drinking the waters of Bath is an allowable excuse (as your caution is almost throughout the year) for not answering letters; yet I shall trouble your Lordship, and without any great difficulty I hope in the reading this, to let you know that my Lord Treasurer †, in his letter to me of July 1, having shrunk from the offer he formerly made of discharging the arrears of tithes due on livings of 30 l. a year

* From Dr Birch's MSS. in British Museum, 4163. 21.

† Godolphin.—The Queen's message to the House of Commons on this business, delivered Feb. 7, 1703-4 was in these terms: "Her Majesty, having taken into her serious consideration the mean and insufficient maintenance belonging to the Clergy in divers parts of this kingdom, to give them
" some

year in the Queen's books to 30 l. a year real value; the address I some time since begged your Lordship's opinion of shall come to nothing, that it may be equal with the kindness, which is nothing. Had it been extended to the value in the Queen's books, I believe the bounty would have come within 4000 l. throughout England; no such mighty matter, or undoing largess, from her Majesty to all her Clergy.

I had a particular obligation to Burnet, and will publicly thank him in print * (among other matters I have to say to him and to his Articles against our religion) for his causing it to be spread by his emissaries that I was drunk at Salisbury the 30th of January; whereas the Major General †, Captain Culleford, a very honest Clergyman, and the people of the Inn,

" some ease, hath been pleased to remit the arrears of the
 " tenths to the poor Clergy: and for an augmentation to
 " their maintenance, her Majesty is pleased to declare, that
 " she will make a grant of her whole revenue arising out of
 " the first fruits and tenths, as far as it now is or shall be-
 " come free from incumbrances, to be applied to this
 " purpose: And if the House of Commons can find any
 " proper method by which her Majesty's good intentions to
 " the poor clergy may be made more effectual, it will be of
 " great advantage to the public, and very acceptable to her
 " Majesty." The Commons hereupon addressed her Majesty, expressing their hearty thanks for her gracious message, and her great and pious concern for increasing the maintenance of the poor Clergy out of her own revenue; and assured her Majesty, they would do their utmost to make her Majesty's charitable intentions most effectual. The thanks of the Lower House of Convocation for this bounty, Feb. 23, 1703-4, will appear in a future page. The act passed April 3, 1704.

* Possibly in the tract published under the name of Mr. Burscough. See p. 117.

† Trelawny, the Bishop's brother.

(which was a Coffee-house too), can swear I drank nothing but two dishes of coffee; and indeed I had not stopped at all, but to enable my children, by a very slender bait, to hold out to Blandford, where I dined at six that night.

Pray let me know by Mr. Moore*, if he does not drink waters too, how your Lordship considers Mr. Wells

* Thomas Moore, D. D. Chaplain to Bp. Sprat; afterwards Private Secretary to Bp. Atterbury. He was apprehended, Aug. 24, 1722, as he was going to dinner after having preached before the company of Clothworkers, at St. Botolph Aldersgate, where he was then curate. He was soon discharged; but was examined before the Lords of the Committee of Council, Feb 28, 1722-3, as to his knowledge of the book of accompts kept by the Bishop's coachman, and supposed to have been secreted by Dr. Moore. Being warned to consider of his answer, he replied, "he was considering that he was called upon to accuse his best friend, "which he looked upon to be as ill, as if a child should accuse "his father." It is a fact little known, that Dr. Moore was imprisoned in the Tower with the Bishop; a political manœuvre, to prevent his being an evidence for his Lordship. Dr. Moore was editor of two posthumous volumes of Atterbury's Sermons, to which he prefixed a preface. Two sons of his have at this time ecclesiastical preferments in Kent*; and the elder of them has in his possession some undigested MSS. of Atterbury; hints chiefly and memoranda which the Bishop made for his own use; but which, it is hoped, will at some future period be deposited in the Museum, or some other public library.—It has been suggested, however, that the Mr. Moore mentioned above might possibly be the Librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and uncle to the late Dr. Moore of Carolina (see *Gent. Mag.* 1784, p. 190.). The time of his death we know not; but that of his wife appears in the following inscription on a mural tablet of white marble over the door of the Library in the Eastern cloister of the Abbey, where he was buried:

"This

* Thomas, Rector of North Cray, 1765, and Foot's Cray, 1768; and Charles, M. A. Rector of Cuxton, 1770, and Vicar of Boughton Bleas, 1778

Wells * for the third part of his map of the Holy Land, that I may in some proportion account to him for my share in it.

My humble service to my Lady. I wish you both your own wishes in taking the waters; and am, my dearest Lord, most faithfully, most affectionately, and for ever yours,

JONATHAN EXON.

CXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

London, July 24, 1703.

YESTERDAY Dr. Edisbury communicated to me your Lordship's sense of the matter in dispute at Plympton; which I will be sure to observe, and do the honest gentlemen concerned all the right that is in my power. But, it being a party cause, upon which the issue of the future election in that place much depends; it is but reasonable that those who will entirely reap the benefit of it should come into the support of

“ This Monument was erected
in memory of ELIZABETH MOORE,
who died the 3d of July, A. D. 1720,
aged 35 years,
by her truly afflicted Husband,
THOMAS MOORE, Gent.
Librarian of this Church.”

* Edward, then M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford (where he was at that time a tutor, and amongst others had the famous Browne Willis for a pupil), and D. D. there, April 5, 1704. He was rector (and his nephew E. Wells curate of Blechley, Bucks; rector also of Cotesbach in Leicestershire; author of several useful geographical treatises; and editor of “Dionysii Geographia emendata & locupletata, additione scil. “Geographiæ hodiernæ, Græco Carmine pariter dilata, cum “XVI Tabulis Geographicis,” 8vo; a valuable publication, which has passed through six editions. He died in August 1727.

it, especially since, as I am credibly informed, the other side have joined both heads and purses to carry it on; and it is like, therefore, to prove a matter of great expence, if it be insisted on by the adverse party. But I hope, that as soon as they find, by the return I shall make, that I am determined to resist them to the utmost, they will drop it.

I received letters both from Mr. Hele and Mr. Roach, last post, concerning this point; wherein they seem very ready to do every thing that is proper to indemnify me. I will write to both of them next post, and put them in the way of doing it effectually; and then all will go on as they desire it should.

Indeed the largess intended the Clergy is clipped with a witness, and will not, as it is managed, much engage the body. Nevertheless, I find the Court value themselves upon it, and intend to reserve it till towards the time of the Convocation meeting, in order to have their united thanks, which it will scarce bear. Perhaps my Lord Treasurer may be willing to consider it again before it be proposed, and extend it a little further. I did indeed tell the Clergy (as I had reason to do from that letter which your Lordship was pleased to shew me), that it was another kind of thing than it now appears to be; and they will address, therefore, but heavily, when they find it so much shrunk since. I presume your Lordship's not proposing any such thing to them will be the properest way of shewing them that you promised them nothing but what had been promised you, though it happens not to be made good.

I have no good news to tell your Lordship from Ireland. My last accounts from thence give me a jealousy, that, after all, the interposition of the Bishops for a Convocation there will miscarry, by the underhand treachery, I fear, even of those who publicly appeared in behalf of it. And, when the precedent of dropping it there is once confirmed, we shall not long keep our ground on this side of the water.

I have a letter communicated to me, which was written from a Fanatic Preacher at Sarum, to another in the Isle of Wight, giving accounts of some transactions of importance which have happened there, particularly of some discourse about church matters between the Bishop and Mr. Calamy; which, when it is published, will wound his Lordship very sorely*. I will, in a post or two, send your Lordship a transcript of the particulars relating to that good Bishop and his honest designs.

I beg your Lordship † to give yourself no further trouble in the matter of Sir C. Hedges. I will apply to him myself; and, if he refuses me, will be contented to want the advantage that office will afford me. Upon second thoughts, I beg your Lordship's pardon for desiring your interposition in that affair, which might give an handle for troubling your Lordship on another head. I am your Lordship's ever dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I will take the liberty of communicating to Mr. Butler what your Lordship says of him, because I know it will please him. And, indeed, my Lord, the whole turn of the matter was entirely owing to him.

* See p. 234.

† See pp. 221. 226.

Mr.

Mr. Warden Brathwait, I hear, was met upon his return from Farnham by numbers on horseback, and made a sort of entry into Oxford, with great marks of public joy.

Gibson will succeed the new Bishop at Lambeth *.

CXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, July, 26, 1703.

ON the other side is that transcript of part of a letter which I promised your Lordship in my last †. It was written by one James Bristowe at Sarum, to a Dissenting Minister in the Isle of Wight, giving him an account of the posture of their affairs at Sarum ; where

* See pp. 213. 219.

† “ By the way, Mr. Calamy having received thanks from Bishop Burnet for his book, which was sent him down by his bookseller, he was very willing to wait upon his Lordship, if he knew how to be introduced into his presence. He acquaints me with it; and I went to a gentleman of my acquaintance, and told him, ‘ Here was a gentleman came to town, that had a mind to pay his respects to his Lordship, if he thought a visit would be grateful to him.’ He craves his name of me. I told him. Saith he, “ He need not fear of being kindly received by my Lord; for I have heard him speak of him, and commend the book lately set out by him.” This gentleman, the next morning, introduces Mr. Calamy into the Bishop’s presence, who gave him an hearty reception, shewed him his study, where they had two hours discourse together; told him, ‘ We need not fear of having our liberty taken away from us; but there would be some attempt

where the two Dissenting ministers, Squire and Keeling, had quarrelled, and carried that quarrel so high, that Mr. Calamy (a great leader here in London) was forced to come down to Sarum, on purpose to compose it : the Bishop promising and giving him his best assistance in order to that pious end, but in vain ; the Dissenters there having afterwards broken entirely upon this point, and many of them become converts to the Church (as my correspondent informs me), in spite of his Lordship's endeavours to the contrary.

The direction of the intercepted letter was, " To the rev. Mr. William Leigh, at Newport in the Isle of Wight." Of which name there being a Clergyman of

tempt made for rendering Dissenters incapable of voting for parliament-men ; but it would be opposed.' Then he talked to him about his book, and told him, ' that he had set Non-conformity in as clear light as he had seen it ; and the character he had given of those ministers he knew was right. Mr. Calamy took an occasion to ask him, ' Whether either Mr. Keeling * or Mr. Squire * had been with him ? ' He told him, ' No ; he should have been glad to have seen them.' Then his Lordship mentioned ' the difference there was between them, which he heard was occasioned by a basket of apples.' Mr. Calamy told him, ' There was some likelihood of its being made up ; and that it was thought requisite that a third man did come in order to it,' The Bishop replied, ' He thought it was best for both these to remove ; and that in case a third man did come, which was a man of prudence and temper, he should be very willing to converse with him ; and, by that means, the *public good* might be the better carried on by them.'

" *Sarum, Oct. 12, 1702.*"

* The two Dissenting Ministers at Sarum. F. A.

the

the Church of England also in that island, the letter came by mistake into his hands; and from a friend of his I had a copy of it.

Mr. Calamy's book, which the Bishop approved so much, is that wherein he canonizes all those Ministers that went out upon the Bartholomew act; and is one of the most virulent books that was ever published against the Church of England.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

A posthumous piece of the Bishop of Worcester is come out *, where the case of Exeter college is stated. I shall not see it till to-morrow, and so can give your Lordship no account of it.

CXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, August 3, 1703.

I HAVE acquainted Mr. Butler with what you were pleased to write to me. He likes what he hath done so much the better, because he finds it is so grateful to your Lordship, and to all the true friends of the Church and University, whose thanks he hath received on this occasion.

It appears now, that there was a mystery of iniquity in the management of that matter. The fellows of Mr. Braithwait's † side were of opinion, that the registers

* See this explained in p. 238.

† See p. 225.

of the College would afford them an instance, or instances, where a single fellow had determined the choice of the Warden by voting for himself. They pressed to see the registers : but Trimnell's * party, who had them in possession, would not let them be seen. Their advocate, Dr. Waller †, at Farnham, affirmed with all the assurance in the world, that they had searched the registers for 300 years past, and there was no instance of any one who had ever been so vain and ridiculous as to vote for himself. When the point was turned for Mr. Braithwait, and the registers consequently came into his power, upon inspecting them, this passage was found there, in the very terms wherein I have transcribed it for your Lordship on the other side of the paper.

“ Et prædictus Robertus Pynke, in Artibus Magister ‡— prædicti Collegii Socius, in seipsum, viz. prædictum Robertum Pynke, &c. emisit vocem suam, & consensit, seipsumque in dicti collegii custodem nominavit & elegit.”

It was sent me from Oxford on Saturday last, taken out of the original register by a faithful hand. Had this been known at first, there could not have been any possible dispute between Trimnell and Braithwait ; and Trimnell's people therefore honestly kept it a secret.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See p. 225.

† See p. 227.

‡ Afterwards M. B. and D. D. He was elected Warden July 17, 1617; and died Nov. 3, 1647.

The piece I mentioned to your Lordship as newly printed * is, I find, nothing but the speech which Bishop Stillingfleet made in the House of Lords, when your Lordship's cause about Exeter College was there debated.

CXV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Aug. 14, 1703.

I HAVE nothing new to send your Lordship concerning the Irish Convocation; only, by all I can learn, they are like not to have one, at least not as matter of right, but of grace only, and upon previous articles. It is certain the clause in the Bishop's writs is to be suppressed, the Chancellor (Sir Richard Cox) having instructions to follow the two last precedents in that case set by the worthy Mr. Methuen †.

The

* See p. 236.

† John Methuen, Esq. who was made a Master in Chancery July 4, 1685, is represented in the "Annals of Queen Anne, 1706," p. 495, as a "person of great parts, much improved by study, travel, and conversation with the best." In Macky's "Characters," he is said to have understood the affairs of Portugal perfectly well; and to have been "very near" being Lord Chancellor of England. "He is a man of 'intrigue,' this writer adds, 'but very muddy in his conception, and not quickly understood in any thing. In his 'complexion and manners much of the Spaniard; a tall 'black man, fifty years old.' On which Swift, with his usual vehemence, remarks, 'a profligate rogue, without religion or morals; but cunning enough, yet without abilities of any kind.' He was elected into parliament for the Devizes, 1695, 1698, 1701, 1702, and 1705; advanced by King William III. to the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and (whilst in that high station) was sent Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal, 1703, where he died of the
gout

The Bishop of Killaloo * is now so far satisfied that no good is meant them, that he thinks the sheet of paper I proffered him to put out near two months ago necessary, and is earnest for it when, I fear, it is too late to think of doing any thing by such means. My Lord N. † hath been the transactor of all this matter. Other people laid the scheme, and have brought him into the odious and imprudent part of executing it.

I have been twice or thrice with my Lord of London ‡, and shewed him all the steps that have been taken in this affair, which were all perfectly a secret to him: for his Lordship hath not been in the least consulted (though, I believe, somebody else hath). He hath upon this written a very earnest letter to the Archbishop of Dublin § (who is the person that transacts all in Ireland), pressing to insist, to the utmost, with the Ministry here for a Convocation, and giving it as his opinion, that if they lose their Convocation, we shall not long keep ours here in England. He shewed me his letter. One expression in it is, "I know not where

gout and rheumatism July 13, 1706. This gentleman, during his residence in Portugal, is said to have first planted the grape that produces the wine of his name. His remains were afterwards brought over into this country, and buried in Westminster Abbey. His son, Paul Methuen, Esq. was successively a Lord of the Admiralty and of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household, a Knight of the Bath, and Member in one Parliament for the Devizes, and in several for Brackley. His collection of pictures, one of the finest in England, is now in the possession of his nephew, Paul Methuen, Esq. Member for Bedwin.

* Dr. Thomas Lindsay. See p. 213.

† The Earl of Nottingham.

‡ Dr. Compton.

§ Dr. William King.

" the

“ the wind fits; but in what corner soever it is, or
 “ hath been for some time, I am sure, it hath blown
 “ no good to the Church in either of the three King-
 “ doms.”

I sent your Lordship lately a transcript of part of a letter relating to a right reverend Prelate*. I have since that an account of a matter of fact imparted to me, in which he is said to be deeply concerned. It is of so high and scandalous a nature, that I dare not venture to write it to your Lordship, till I am better acquainted with and assured of the particulars, and then I will send your Lordship an account of it †.

I beg your Lordship's blessing, and am your Lordship's dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY*.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Aug. 29, 1703.

I SENT you word, in my last, that they had wrote to me from Ireland for a sheet of paper, stating and claiming their right. I drew up and printed such an one as fast as could. Just now, when it is printed off, I hear that the Parliament writs, with the clause *Præmunientes*, are directed to issue for Ireland, so that I take a pleasure in traducing the Administration, even upon occasions where there is no ground for it. However, I will send a copy of it to your Lordship, beg-

* Bp. Burnet. See p. 234.

† See p. 241.

ging

ging your Lordship not to part with it to any body ; that, since it cannot now do the Church any good, it may do me no harm. I am at a distance from the press now, or else I would send your Lordship one this post.

The account which I received last of the Irish matters is, that the Bishops have at last prevailed to get their Parliament-writs entire, upon this condition (which they have agreed to), that the Convocation, though summoned by them, shall not sit, or do any thing. Under these assurances, it is said, the favour is granted them.

What I hinted to your Lordship in my last about the Bishop of Sarum is a very scandalous story indeed, and comes to town well attested by some very considerable clergymen of his diocese*. It relates to one Mutal, a late chaplain of his, who was almost forced by the Bishop to marry a French nun lately converted by the Bishop; in twenty weeks time after which, Mrs. Mutal was brought-to-bed of a child. Mutal openly complains, that he had no thoughts of marrying her; but the Bishop pressed him to it, and would not let him be easy till he had done it. And the gentlemen who send

* This improbable story is admitted, to shew how liable the best minds are to be warped by the idle report of the day, when it is told against a person they dislike. To act impartially, the note of a correspondent is here subjoined: " Permit me to express my concern that this letter to Bishop Trelawny should have been given to the publick, as it exposes and preserves a reproach on the private character of Bishop Burnet. Since it was unsupported, should it not have been buried in oblivion? The Bishop of Rochester derives, methinks, no honour from the credit he gave it."

" J. TOULMIN."

this account do not stick to give the reason of this conduct; and openly in their letters to say, that the Bishop wanted a cover for his lewdness. Whether this will prove true or not, I assure your Lordship, I write you nothing but what hath been written by worthy persons out of that diocese.

The cause of Sandercock * is ripe for sentence, and I think to order Mr. Lye to make him draw up and sign an acknowledgement of his fault, and a desire of pardon; and after that to condemn him in full costs; and to admonish him, not to attempt any thing of the same kind, under the penalty of excommunication. This will be a sufficient check to him and to the party; and will prevent their giving the court the trouble of a prohibition, for which there will be some ground, on the account of a doubt that may be raised, whether the canons, which forbid the act he hath done, have had their free course in England. So, if I hear nothing from your Lordship to the contrary, I will order Mr. Lye to decree in this manner.

The Bishop elect † continues at Canterbury. He hath not yet taken out his Commendam, and will not be consecrated till after Michaelmas, for this reason, among others, that he may have, and his successor may not have, this half-year's profits of Lambeth. He expresses the utmost uneasiness at Gibson's succeeding him ‡, who hath spoken so often, in print, of the Dean with the utmost contempt in the world, although he was lately his curate, and had been much obliged to him. He knows not well how to put up this affront;

* See pp. 212, 215. † Dr. Hooper. ‡ See pp. 209, 213.

and yet he is too wise, I believe, not to digest it before the next session of Parliament.

I beg your Lordship's blessing ; and am your most dutiful and most humble servant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CXVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, Sept. 5, 1703.

I HUMBLY thank your Lordship for what you have been pleased to write to me in the affair of my * Ranelagh ; and will, with your Lordship's leave, make the best and discreetest use of it I can, towards suppressing the impudence of some rude tongues, who have ventured to throw out their censures on that head at random, without knowing either the true matter of fact, or the reasons of your Lordship's conduct. This, according to the best sight I have had in that matter, I have ever done faithfully and warmly, from the moment that it first came into public talk here. Nevertheless, by a letter I received from Mr. Blackburne, the same post, I find that something hath been said to your Lordship to my disadvantage on that head, as if I had given in to the talk, instead of resisting it. But, by all that is sacred, my Lord, that information, from what hand soever it came, is a black and detestable lye ; and, I am sure, the teller of it (if your Lordship shall be pleased in your goodness to let me know who he is) will not dare to justify it to my face. For I am as sure as I am that I am now writing to your Lordship, that

* Query, what does this mean ? Perhaps either " Lord" or " Lady" is here omitted.

a syllable never fell from my lips, either on this or any other occasion, that was inconsistent with that hearty gratitude and deep respect I bear to your Lordship, and shall ever, while I breathe, pay you. I doubt not, my Lord, but that there are those who envy me the share I have had in your Lordship's favour; and the marks of it which, with an unparalleled bounty, you were pleased to bestow upon me, at a time when nobody else either would or durst take notice of me. And I doubt not their readiness, on this account, to suggest any thing they can and dare to your Lordship, that may be to my prejudice. But it must be the rankest matter in the world, that could lay such an action as this to my charge; which I abhor as much as (if it were true) I deserve to be abhorred. I humbly beg your Lordship's pardon for the warmth I express on this occasion: but the deep concern I have to find myself so represented to your Lordship, forces it from me. I once more beseech your Lordship to give me an opportunity of justifying myself more particularly on that head, and of proving to your Lordship that the reporter of this story was a villain.

By what Mr. Blackburne hints to me, and by what I gather from your Lordship's letter, I apprehend that your Lordship thinks, some great man, to whom I am particularly known, hath been a sharer in those bold and groundless reflections on your Lordship. I have considered who it is your Lordship should mean, and can fix on nobody in my thoughts but the Master of the Rolls*. But believe me, my Lord, I never heard

* Sir John Trevor. See pp. 111, 117.

him utter a word in my life of your Lordship that was not with all manner of civility and respect. If he hath fallen into this talk, it is entirely a secret to me, and such an one with which, I dare swear, he would not think fit to trust me. He knows my obligation to your Lordship too well to let any thing of that kind (whatever his thoughts may be, which I am perfectly a stranger to) drop from him before me. I heard, my Lord, after my return from the West (for I knew nothing of it when I was there) of his applications to your Lordship in relation to the Parliament, and of the event of that matter. But I heard it not from him: for, from the beginning to the end of that affair, he never made me privy to it in the least, or acquainted me with any one step of it. So far hath he been from imparting to me any of his resentments on that account (if he hath any), that he doth not to this moment know that I know of it. Your Lordship may have surer accounts, perhaps, of what relates to him from other hands. But as to my own knowledge and observation of him, this that I now give your Lordship is religiously true.

I end with my humble request to your Lordship, that you would be pleased to think me (what to my death you will always find me) firmly, and from the bottom of my heart, devoted to your Lordship's interest, honour, and service, without a reserve for those of any man living besides, where they clash. My obligations to your Lordship are greater than to all the world besides; and your Lordship, therefore, hath a just claim to all the returns of duty I am capable of

paying you, even in opposition to all the world besides.

I am, my Lord, your Lordship's ever bounden and
most dutiful humble servant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CXVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Sept. 18, 1703.

I EXPECTED yesterday to have heard from Exeter, in answer to the letter of which I sent to your Lordship a copy, and to which I might have received an answer on Wednesday last, if the person to whom I wrote * had thought proper to return any. But I suppose he hath wrote, and waits for instructions before he will venture to say any thing. The Bishop elect † returns hither in two or three days from Canterbury, and will be consecrated the beginning of October.

The Irish Convocation is still left in the lurch; for I have received accounts from Ireland, which say, that the Ministry here are positive, that the clauses in the Parliament-writs, though issued, will not qualify the Clergy to sit and act, because the provincial writs are withheld. The Bishops there seem to be very uneasy on this head, and resolve to petition for those writs. They have had answer from the Government there, that they cannot relieve them in that matter, without express orders from England.

* Archdeacon Drewe. See p. 249.

† Dr. Hooper. See pp. 242, 255.

Mr. St. Evremond died * renouncing the Christian religion. Yet the Church of Westminster thought fit, in honour to his memory, to give his body room in the Abbey, and to allow him to be buried there gratis, as far as the Chapter were concerned, though he left eight hundred pounds sterling behind him †; which is thought every way an unaccountable piece of management. Sartré ‡ buried him roundly §, and hoped

* He died Sept. 9, 1703, aged ninety years, five months, and twenty days. In the Flying Post, he is called "The Sieur de St. Evremond, so well known amongst the polite part of mankind."

By Pitt he is thus severely characterized :

" Old Evremond, renown'd for wit and dirt,
Would change his living oftener than his shirt;
Roar with the rakes of state a month : and come
To starve another in his hole at home."

† Amongst other legacies, he gave 20l. "to the poor French refugees;" and 20l. "to the poor Roman-catholics, or of any other religion;" his MSS. to the earl of Galway, his executor.

‡ A Prebendary of Westminster. He married a sister of Addison; "a sort of wit," says Swift, "very like her brother." Mr. Sartré died Sept. 30, 1713. His widow (afterwards married to Daniel Combe, esq.) died March 2, 1750; and left her estate, after some legacies were paid, for the erection of a monument in Westminster abbey to her brother's memory. The following inscription, on a small marble tablet in the East cloyster of that abbey, is probably in memory of the Poet's mother :

" In Memory of
Mrs. ADDISON;
Who died the 30th
of September, 1715,
and lies buried near this place.

§ He had ordered by his will that he should be buried without pomp; which was complied with.

that his brother would rise to life eternal. Dr. Birch* proffered to be at the charge of the funeral, on the account of the old acquaintance between St. Evremond and his father Waller†; but, that proffer not being accepted, is resolved to have the honour of laying a marble stone upon his grave‡.

My Lord Duke of Buckingham's house§, which your Lordship saw rising last winter, is almost finished. He hath placed four several mottoes upon the four sides of it, which is somewhat singular; and, which is worse, they who pretend to judge of such things like none of them. On the front, "Sic fiti lætantur
"Lares ||." On the back front, "Rus in Urbe." On the

* Another of the Prebendaries. See p. 211.

† See some of his verses to Waller in Nichols's "Select Collection," vol. I. p. 123; and "Verses written in his Effays," vol. V. p. 85.

"The praise given by St. Evremond to Waller," says Dr. Johnson, "is a proof of his reputation; for it was only by his reputation that he could be known, as a writer, to a man who, though he lived a great part of a long life upon an English pension, never condescended to understand the language of the nation that maintained him."

‡ He was buried in the nave of the Church, near the cloyster. A bust is placed over the epitaph engraven on a white marble stone affixed to the wall over against the place where he lies. See a letter dated June 10, 1704.

§ Now the Queen's palace. See a poem, by Mr. Buckridge, 1704, on the completion of this house, in the "Select Collection," vol. V. p. 160.

|| This motto occasioned the following lines:

"Happily plac'd these Lares are
To feed on viſtos and fresh air,
To dine with Humphry's Duke each day,
And gaze their supper-time away!
But Ceres, with her *sheaf* of corn,
Would better *Sh-field's* house adorn;

the side next the road, "Spectator fastidiosus fibi molestus." On the north side, "Lentè incepit, citò perfecit."

I find by a letter from Mr. Young of Plymouth yesterday, that Canon * Kendal's health is almost entirely established.

I pray for the health and prosperity of your Lordship and family; and am, my Lord, your ever dutiful and most faithful humble servant, FR. ATTERBURY. I am like to have a great deal of trouble with the Nonconformist at Tavistock †; for, instead of submitting, he hath demanded a copy of the articles; in order, as is supposed, to a prohibition, having advised with King at Exeter. But I intend, by the blessing of God, to go through with that matter, whatever the trouble and charge of it be.

CXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Sept. 25, 1703.

I HAVE received a letter at last from Archdeacon Drewe †, where he tells me all is well. I trouble not your Lordship with a copy of it, because he tells me in it, that he hath written the same thing to you. Matters in Ireland still go wrong; for, I fear, no Convocation hath met with the Parliament. It seems, the very terms upon which the Bishops obtained the clauses

To which if Bacchus grapes would bring,
Then might these merry Lares sing."
It was also rhymed and paraphrased by
"Pay your debts, and that fair is."

* See p. 217.

† See p. 246.

now restored to the Parliament-writs were, that they would not use them, or pretend to sit by them. To assure the Government of this, they sent over the following memorial :

" MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Dublin, Aug. 10, 1703.

" Whereas your Grace hath been pleased to acquaint us,
 " that her Majesty thinks it necessary to be further informed
 " of all the forms relating to a Convocation, before she re-
 " solve to have one summoned, which will require more
 " time than will be before the Parliament is to meet, so that
 " her Majesty cannot do it at present without inconvenience,
 " both to herself and the Clergy : We do humbly represent
 " to your Grace, that we do refer ourselves to her Majesty's
 " favour and wisdom, for the time when the Convocation
 " shall sit and act ; but withall do humbly insist upon hav-
 " ing the clause *Præmunientes*, or *Præmonentes*, inserted in the
 " Bishops' Parliamentary writs, as hath been constantly
 " practised in England, and likewise in Ireland, in all Par-
 " liaments held before the late Revolution, and as we con-
 " ceive it ought of right to be. Which clause doth not in-
 " fer the actual sitting of a Convocation, but the choosing
 " proper members to be ready to sit and act whenever her
 " Majesty shall think fit to require their advice. All which
 " we humbly pray your Grace to represent to her Majesty
 " soon, &c.

" Narcissus Armagh.

" William Dublin.

" William Kildare.

" St. George Clogher.

" Edward Down and Connor."

Upon this, their clauses were directed to issue ; but the provincial writs were kept back (even by the Bishops' own consent ; for they made no remonstrances concerning them, till it was too late) ; and so, on Tuesday

day last, I suppose, the Parliament was opened, without an attending Convocation. The Bishops have plainly there, as well as elsewhere, deserted the true interest of their Church and body.

I know not whether this letter will come to your Lordship, for mine are opened, and kept back. That in which I sent the printed sheet your Lordship had to the Bishop of Killaloo * was so dealt with, and never came to his hands. That paper therefore is now no secret, I believe, to those to whom it was intended to be one.

I beg your Lordship's blessing; and am your ever dutiful and most humble servant, FR. ATTERBURY.
The Dean of Canterbury is returned, and to be consecrated, I think, to-morrow fortnight. Dr. Isham † preaches the sermon.

CXX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, Oct. 9, 1703.

THE Archbishop † hath subscribed forty pounds; the Bishop of London §, I think, twenty pounds; the Bishop of Ely || ten pounds; and the Bishop of Bangor ** five pounds; the Dean of Exeter †† twenty shillings. This is, at present, all I know relating to that matter. But by the next post, I hope to be able to give you a full and particular list of what every Bishop hath subscribed. Your Lordship, however, need be in no haste as to that matter; for Mr.

* See p. 239.

† See p. 88.

‡ Dr. Tenison.

§ Dr. Compton.

|| Dr. Moore.

** Dr. Evans.

†† Dr. Wake, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thorold,

Thorold, who solicits the subscriptions, stays in town the greatest part of this winter.

I have inclosed to your Lordship the last verses St. Evremond made, a few days before his death *; which are remarkable for nothing but his hardiness in dying professedly of Epicurus's Religion. They are called here his *dernieres soupires*. They did not hinder one of the Prebendaries from burying him, nor all for forgiving their friends; nor will they hinder another from putting a stone over him †.

I shall observe your Lordship's directions as to the Bishop of Rochester, and leave that matter to Dr. Edisbury, who will be in town suddenly. But, I find,

* Perhaps the following character, which was certainly written by himself:

“ Enfin j'ai reconnue la flatueuse imposture
Des vains, des faux plaisirs que l'on goute en ces lieux;
Ce n'est qu'illusion, chimère tout pure;
Heureux qui de bonne heure a pû songer aux cieux:
J'y trouve cependant une chose assez dure;
C'est qu'on n'arrive point au séjour glorieux,
Sans passer par la sepulture,
Une autre route seroit mieux,
Passer quelques heures à lire,
Est mon plus doux amusement:
Je me fais un plaisir d'écrire,
Et non pas un attachement,
Je perds le goût de la satire;
L'art de louer malignement
Cede au plaisir de pouvoir dire
Des vérités obligeamment.
Je vis éloigné de la France,
Sans besoins & sans abondance:
Contente d'un vulgaire destin,
J'aime la vertu sans rudesse,
J'aime les plaisirs sans moleste:
J'aime la vie, & n'en crains pas la fin.”

† See pp. 247, 248.

Blackburne is determined in his resolutions of not coming up hither this winter ; and, indeed, my Lord, his enemies have been so industrious in spreading and fixing that black scandal, that he would find but a very cold and mortifying reception here, till his friends have made a little way for him, by removing men's prejudices, and clearing up matters to his service. It is incredible how diligent some people have been in fixing and riveting this malicious story * ; and how hard it is to undeceive those they have misled, even by the most demonstrative evidence.

I heard from Ireland last night, that the Lower Clergy, who are chosen upon the Parliament-writs, and now attending at Dublin, but without sitting, or even meeting, have petitioned the Archbishops and Bishops to support the Constitution †. Annesly is coming over hither ; the House of Commons having expelled him, and declared the borough for which he served incapable of another choice for this Parliament. They chose a Chaplain by ballot. It was debated whether they should go that way to work, or leave it to the Speaker as formerly. The House divided even votes upon that

* It no where appears by these Letters what this malicious accusation was. His office in the Church of Exeter was originally that of Subdean, in which he was installed, Jan. 26, 1694. He was chaplain to Bp. Trelawny in 1697 ; resigned the subdeanry in April 1702, whilst the storm was raging against him, and was again installed July 27, 1704. The next year he was elected Dean, and installed Nov. 3, 1705 ; elected Bishop in June 1717 (confirmed Feb. 24) ; and May 12, 1724, was translated to the Archbishoprick of York ; which high station, with that of Lord Almoner, he filled till his death, March 22, 1742-3.

† See Letter CXXII.

question; and Broderick the Speaker * determined it for the House, against himself. His speech is come over, which they ordered him to print; and is, they tell me, a very silly one. But he is a rank Whig, and so they are fond of him. Their vote against Asgill† had

* Alan Broderick, Esq; had been appointed Solicitor General of Ireland by King William, and was continued in that post by Queen Anne. He was chosen Speaker in 1703; Attorney General in 1707; Chief Justice of the Queen's bench in 1709; and Chancellor Sept. 30, 1714; created Baron Broderick, April 13, 1715; Viscount Middleton, Aug. 5, 1717. He died Aug. 29, 1728.

† Mr. Asgill, who was a member of the House of Commons in Ireland, was in Munster when the session of 1703 began; and before he could reach Dublin, he was informed, that, upon a complaint, the House had voted his book, "The Possibility of avoiding Death," to be a blasphemous libel, and had ordered it to be burnt: however, he ventured to take his seat in the House, where he sat just four days, when he was expelled for that performance. We have an account of this matter, given by himself, which is a very fair one, and not unentertaining. "Having," says he, "condemned and executed the book without hearing me, there was nothing left between that and my expulsion, but to prove me the author; which no one can think I intended to disown, when I had published it with my name to it. Yet, as it happened, I had then an opportunity to put them upon the proof of it. The printer, having sold off his first edition, broke the press. And the demands for more putting him upon a second, he committed in that above thirty errata from the first. And my accuser in Ireland (who, I hear, is since promoted to be Secretary to the French Prophets), having one of this second edition in his hand, demanded of me a categorical answer, whether I was the author? To which I replied, 'that I was author of a treatise written upon that argument; but that, if I must be categorical, what he then shewed me was not a print from my copy: and therefore, since he had accused me of (a crime higher than high-treason) blasphemy, I did demand it, as the justice of the House, that they would not admit any less evidence to convict me of this crime, than if I

" stood

had a fetch in it, for it was ushered in by a vote declaring some positions in his book to be heretical and blasphemous; and so they let themselves into the proper business of Convocation.

The new Bishop's Commendam is stopped, because it gave him leave to hold four parsonages in the diocese of St. Asaph, together with the bishoprick; whereas the act against pluralities allows of but two. And though the contrary hath been sometimes practised,

" stood indicted of high-treason.' Upon this, up stood two
 " volunteer evidences. The first a gentleman of the law,
 " who at my coming to Ireland (about three years before)
 " had invited me to dine with him at his own house (where
 " I never was either before or after); and his evidence
 " was, ' That there was then some jocular discourse about a
 " book.' The other was a member (with whom I had a
 " suit of law); and his evidence was, ' That I had turned
 " about upon my heel, and said, I had wrote a book, and
 " did not care who knew it:' and upon this evidence I
 " was expelled that house for blasphemy *." This inge-
 nious writer, who was bred to the profession of the law,
 was afterwards a member of the English Parliament, whence
 he was also expelled in 1707. From this period he passed
 more than 30 years in various prisons for debt; till released
 by death in November 1738, when upwards of fourscore,
 or, as some accounts say, at nearly 100 years of age. Be-
 ing asked by a friend, a little before he died, " whether
 " he still thought he should be *translated*;" he replied with
 a smile, " he believed he should not, as he found his faith
 " begin to stagger."

Prior's lines on him are too striking to be here omitted:

" And modern Apgill, whose capricious thought
 " Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught,
 " Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,
 " Which play'd so idly with the darts of death."

Ode to Col. Villiers.

* Defense on his Expulsion, p. 42, 43; and see Biog. Brit. vol. I. p. 291.

yet the Lord Keeper *, Attorney †, and Solicitor general ‡, have all declared it to be against law. Upon this a stop is put to the consecration, which was appointed to be on Sunday sevensnight; and all matters are to rest till the Parliament meets; when, I suppose, the new Bishop intends to get a private act, to make such a Commendam valid and legal. This unforeseen difficulty gives uneasiness; but it will keep him, perhaps, from appearing one way or the other in some trying bills that will come on at the beginning of the session.

I am your Lordship's ever dutiful and most faithful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

My account of what hath happened to the Bishop is a secret, which your Lordship will be pleased not to speak of till you hear it from other hands than mine.

CXXI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Oct. 12, 1703.

I HAVE been searching for Mr. Thorold, ever since my last, in order to get a full list of all the Bishops' contributions; but cannot yet find him. I will endeavour to send your Lordship an account of that matter before I go into my Windsor attendance on Saturday next. However, if I should fail, I hope it will be no inconvenience to your Lordship, for the reason I mentioned in my last.

* Sir Nathan Wright. † Northey. ‡ Harcourt.

There

There is an expedient found out by Lord N——*, in the matter of the Commendam. The four parsonages were thought illegal; but now the dispensation is to run for two benefices *with*, and two *without*, cure of souls; and so the consecration is to go forward.

The choice at Oxford will certainly, I believe, fall upon Sir William Whitlock. Dr. Edisbury is expected in town this afternoon. The Earl of Rochester † hath presented the second part ‡ of his book to the Queen. The dedication is so bold, that we wonder here how the Bishop of Rochester came to pass it.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, Oct. 19, 1703.

A SEVERE fit of the gravel (or stone rather, for so I fear I must call it) hindered me, these two last posts, from writing to your Lordship. I thank God, I am easy again now, and going to-morrow to do my duty § at Windsor. I sent your Lordship, by Dr. Edisbury, the Dutch reasons, drawn up in opposition to those of the Duke of Marlborough, &c. I now inclose two papers I received lately from Ireland, which will, I believe, at last, wrest a Convocation out

* Nottingham.

† Second son to the Earl of Clarendon.

‡ Of Clarendon's History. See hereafter, a letter, dated June 10, 1704.

§ As Chaplain to the Queen.

of the hands of those who would stifle it *. These new steps are owing entirely to the activity and zeal of the
Bishop

* What follows is printed from Atterbury's hand-writing :

“ To the most Reverend the Lords Archbishops, and Right
“ Reverend the Lords Bishops, of Ireland.

“ The humble Address and Representation of the Deans,
Archdeacons, and Proctors, of the Lower Clergy now in
Dublin.

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

“ When we first came to this town, in obedience to her Majesty's writ, and your Lordships' mandates thereupon, we hoped to have had the honour of being met by your Lordships in a full and entire Convocation : but we find that, notwithstanding your Lordships' Address to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and his Grace's repeated interposition upon that Address, we are in danger of being delayed, till possibly it may be too late to assert our rights during this session of Parliament; wherefore we humbly beg leave to represent to your Lordships the sense and desires of the Lower Clergy in this extraordinary juncture.

“ My Lords, We do, with all duty and deference to your Lordships, conceive, that the Clergy of this Kingdom, when met in a perfect and entire Convocation, do assemble in two different capacities, *viz.* in a Civil and Ecclesiastical capacity. In the first, we apprehend our ourselves called together by her Majesty's writ in the clause *Præmonentes*, and that in virtue of this we have a right to be formed into a regular body, to be attendants upon and counsellors to the Parliament, in whatever may relate to the temporal rights of the Church as interwoven with the State. In our Ecclesiastical capacity, we look upon it absolutely necessary to be empowered, by the provincial writ, and your Grace's metropolitical authority consequent upon that writ, which forms us into a National and truly Ecclesiastical Synod, to frame Canons, to enforce and reform discipline, to censure Heresy, and to exert that jurisdiction which belongs to us, in conjunction with your Lordships, as the representative members of a National Church. We have, as we hope, applied for this writ with that modesty and patience that becomes us ; and we repeat

Bishop of Kilaloo *, who, since his coming to Dublin, hath put a new life into that matter. The Consecration of the new Bishop (which was to have been on Sunday last) is put off, because his Commendam, which hath been new drawn, hath not yet passed the offices.

I am your Lordship's dutiful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Mr. Thorold is gone to Oxford: so I can as yet have no account of his subscriptions.

CXXIII. Lord STANHOPE † to Dr. ATTERBURY,
Archdeacon of Totness.

S I R,

Oct. [1703.]

I OUGHT to have returned you thanks for both your letters before this; and in not doing it I confess myself guilty of a great omission. I am now very well

peat our thanks to your Lordships for your cares and endeavours, and wish for an opportunity of returning our most humble thanks to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for his gracious concern to obtain it; but, since we have not yet prevailed for the recovery of our rights in a capacity purely ecclesiastical, we are unwilling to lose the benefit of those which, by your Lordships' vigilance, and his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's favour, we are in possession of in a civil capacity; and therefore we most humbly pray your Lordships to advise us what further methods we ought to pursue, in order to maintain our constitution, and to make our present meeting effectual."

* See pp. 239. 251.

† Philip, eldest son of the second earl of Chesterfield, whom he succeeded in that title in 1713. He was educated at Westminster-school, under the famous Dr. Busby, and was thought to have strong parts. He was a high Tory, if not

well satisfied that you can be a very good poet when you please, but not when I please. I am glad the venison was good, because it was only a taste of what I intend you shall have more of this winter. I am very much obliged to you for the service you offer to do for me at St. James's; but in that undertaking I do really think you will only lose your time to no purpose; for I expect nothing from the gentleman * that is there, but to see him bred up an ignorant, worthless amorous fop.

I wish I could you send you any news, in return to that which you have been pleased to divert me with; but I am certain there is none to be sent out of the country that a man of your taste can relish. So that I shall end this paper with assuring you that I am always, dear Sir, your most affectionate friend, STANHOPE.

a Jacobite; he was of a morose disposition, of violent passions, and often thought that people behaved ill to him when they did not in the least intend it. See Dr. Maty's Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield, p. 268. He married, in December 1691, lady Elizabeth, one of the daughters of George Savile marquis of Halifax, by whom he had the late earl of Chesterfield and five other children. He died Jan. 27, 1725-6.

* Philip Dormer Stanhope, his eldest son; who is said to have been slighted by his father, and (after the death of his mother) was placed under the care of his grandmother Lady Halifax. He was at this time about nine years old.

CXXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, Nov. 8, 1703.

WE met in the Lower House this morning, about fifteen or sixteen of us, all of one mind. The Archbishop's people had notice of the adjournment till Tuesday next, and so absented; and, perhaps, they will leave us to ourselves altogether. The few of us that came were for adjourning immediately, as soon as prayers were over; and it was as much as ever I could do, to prevail with the Prolocutor to name his Assessors, and to have the orders of the House read over. I take it for granted, therefore, that it is resolved by our own Leader that we shall do nothing. The Dean of Gloucester * was not there to-day: he is weak, but pretty chearful.

Strange divisions are hatching in the Lower House of Parliament; which will make even the bill against Occasional Conformity move but slowly there; at least I apprehend so from the change I find in mens discourse upon that article. Dr. Davenant hath put out a book this day †, wherein, they tell me, he declares against that bill very liberally; which is a great surprize to those that consider on what side he hath written for seven years last past. The Commons House is very thin at present; so thin, that, when I left the

* Dr. Jane

† "The Case of Dissenters, as affected by the late Bill presented in Parliament for preventing Occasional Conformity, by a Gentleman," first published Sept. 18, 1703, was again advertized this day. See p. 264.

town, they talked of an adjournment for a week; whether they have done so, or what they have done, I know not *. The Provincial Writ is still withheld from the Irish Convocation, and so they have chosen no Prolocutor. The new Bishop did an homage on Sunday, but was not brought into the House of Lords to-day: a cold that he has caught hindered his crossing the water. His Commendam for the præcentorship runs, not for three years only, but farther, for so long as till he hath procured an act of parliament to unite the archdeaconry of St. Asaph †, and a great living in his diocese, to the bishoprick: which act of parliament, therefore, it will not be material to him now to solicit; and it is the opinion of his friends, that, if he should solicit it, it would not be easily procured. So that he is likely to hold all the preferments commended to him as long as he holds the bishoprick.

I have had a conference or two with Archdeacon Drewe, and all is well (at least seems to be well) between us. I fear I shall have little Convocation news to write to your Lordship this winter. I am your Lordship's ever dutiful and most faithful servant.

FR. ATTERBURY.

* The House adjourned, from the 4th of November, to the 9th.

† The Archdeaconry, from the time of Bishop Davies 1562—1573, has been regularly holden by the Bishop, by way of Commendam, not by Union.

CXXV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Nov. 20, 1703.

I HAVE waited on my Lord Jersey *, and delivered your Lordship's letter; and he hath left me to provide a substitute †; who should have been Dr. Smalridge, if his lameness, which he took upon a sprain six weeks ago, would have suffered him to do the duty: but he is not yet able to go out of doors; and, not being secure that he shall be able to attend in December ‡, I must provide another.

On Wednesday last we met in Convocation, and appointed three Committees, two of *books* and *grievances*, in order to introduce a *third*, which was the only one appointed to any thing; and that third was ordered by the House to draw up an address against next session, to be then passed by the House, and sent to the Lords, desiring justice in the matter entered on their books against our Prolocutor, when the Bishop of Hereford § complained of him. So those who restrain us from doing any thing for our reputation, take care we should vindicate theirs, and make them look great in the eyes of the Ministers, when it is found that we are concerned for nothing but their honour.

* William earl of Jersey, at that time Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

† As Chaplain to the Queen.

‡ Atterbury's month of waiting.

§ Dr. Humphrey Humphreys, 1701—1712.

Davenant's book is come out this day *, where he talks in a very different manner from what he hath done in all his other writings ; and is all for moderation and healing. There is a chapter against the bill about occasional conformity ; the argument of which is managed with that weakness that usually attends men who write against their honour and conscience. The book is dedicated to the Queen, and professes to pursue the measures chalked out in the last clause of her speech to the Parliament.

Great endeavours are used to prevent the coming in of the bill against occasional conformity ; and many members, who were zealous for it last session, are cooled in it. However, it will be brought in next week, and carried, though not with so high an hand as formerly.

My Lord Mohun † is likely to lose all the estate which came to him by my Lord Macclesfield. For,
upon

* Q. Was this "The Case of the Dissenters?" see p. 261. Davenant's "Essays on Peace at home and War abroad," dedicated to the Queen, were advertized Nov. 20, 1703.

† Charles Lord Mohun married Miss Charlotte Maynwaring, a niece to Charles Gerard Earl of Macclesfield by his sister Charlotte (afterwards lady Orbey). Lord Mohun succeeded to the peerage young, on the death of his father ; which, together with the marriage of his mother soon after, prevented that care of his education requisite in so high a character, and drew him into some wild follies and excesses in his youth, not consonant with his natural disposition. He had a spirit suitable to his birth and quality, and a genius formed for the greatest things, which, on more consummate experience, began to be conspicuous in him. He was twice tried by his peers for murder ; first, for that of Mountford the famous Comedian ; and again for that of Mr. Coote : but was both times acquitted ; and in the latter case, with much honour and reputation, by the unanimous suffrage of Parliament, having, with great modesty and elocution, made his
innocence

upon search, it is found, that the pardon of King James, upon which that outlawry was reversed, pardoned the crimes only that had been committed *contra personam nostram*, whereas my Lord Macclesfield was outlawed in Charles the Second's time. And, besides, the record of the reversal of the outlawry doth nowhere appear. So the estate, it is thought, will be judged to be in the Queen.

I am your Lordship's, in all duty and observance,
FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Nov. 23, 1703.

NEVER was there a greater struggle for any thing than there hath been, and is, to prevent the coming in of the bill against occasional conformity; which nevertheless will, I believe, be brought in to-

innocence clear, and gained on the opinion of all present. Not so in the former; of which see a full account in the "Biographical Dictionary," vol. IX. p. 408. He attended the Earl of Macclesfield in his embassy to Hanover, and received marks of esteem from that court; and when the Elector was to be installed Knight of the Garter in 1703, he appointed Lord Mohun to act in the ceremony as his proxy. He was for some time colonel of a regiment of foot; but this he afterwards quitted, and applied himself to the more serious business of the nation, to which he sometimes spoke in Parliament with sufficient commendation. On account of the above-mentioned estate (4000l. a year), a law-suit commenced between him and James Duke Hamilton (whose second lady, Elizabeth, was also a niece to the Earl of Macclesfield); which occasioning a quarrel, they unfortunately killed each other, in Hyde-park, Nov. 15, 1712. See a particular account of the whole transaction in Swift's Works, vol. XVII. 1775, p. 320.

morrow.

morrow. Yesterday it could not be moved, because of the call of the House, where 380 members appeared. To-day was appointed for an adjourned debate, whether the Votes should be printed or not : and, I suppose, it is carried for printing them *. There are some agitations on foot for quieting matters in Convocation, and setting the Clergy on work ; but I reckon they will come to nothing. If so, we shall be soon dismissed by his Grace, with a long adjournment ; and the Clergy sent down to attend their cures, as having nothing to offer (and indeed they have as yet offered nothing) to the Bishops.

Dr. Lake † hath been, and, as I heard yesterday, continues still, very ill of the jaundice ; which is a dangerous distemper in so weak and emaciated a body as his, and in a person who is on the wrong side of threescore. Dr. Edisbury is gone down to Oxford, to choose Sir W. Whitlock ; and will return this day. It is thought that Sir William was out of all danger of losing it.

Mr. Burscough ‡ hath been taken a little lame since his coming to town ; so that I have not seen him so often as I should otherwise have done. We are to meet in Convocation again to-morrow, and I will see if I can then put a little life into our affairs.

I am your Lordship's ever dutiful and most faithful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* It was carried by a majority of thirty.

† Archdeacon of Exeter. He died soon after ; see Letter CXXXIX.

‡ See p. 117.

Byrom Eaton * is dead; and, it is supposed, will be succeeded in his Archdeaconry by Dr. Vaneux †. Mr. Stratford is Chaplain to the Speaker.

CXXVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Nov. 26, 1703.

IT was not till this morning ‡ that Mr. Bromley moved for leave to bring in the bill against occasional conformity. Mr. St. John seconded him; and Sir Christopher Musgrave closed the debate, which Mr. Brydges (my Lord Chandos's son) opened on the other side, and was followed by Smyth, Lyttelton, Stanhope, &c. It was a long and warm debate (the house not rising till five o'clock). Upon the division, 130 were against bringing in the bill, and 173 for it. Abundance of gentlemen who are for the bill were on this day absent; and many of those who were against bringing it in will certainly, now it is brought in, be for it;

* Byrom Eaton, D. D. was collated to the Archdeaconry of Leicester, Sept. 5, 1683. He was succeeded by John Rogers, M. A.

† Hon. George Verney, LL. D. one of the brethren of St. Katherine's, canon of Windsor 1701; installed Dean of that collegiate church (and Register of the most noble order of the Garter) March 23, 1714-15. In 1711 he became Lord Willoughby de Broke; and died Dec. 26, 1728. Two sermons of this eminent Divine (who is not mentioned in Walpole's Catalogue of Noble Authors) are in print; one preached before the Queen in 1703, 4to: the other before the trustees of the charity children at St. Sepulchre's 1712, 4to. The present Lord Willoughby (son of the Hon. John Verney, Master of the Rolls, his Lordship's second son) is his grandson.

‡ After sitting all night on the 25th.

so there is no doubt of its passing the House of Commons, and as little doubt of its stopping in the House of Lords. Sir C. Hedges proposed the referring the bill either to the Grand Committee of Religion, or to the Convocation; which was interpreted only as a desire of deferring it. Nobody seconded him in that point.

We did nothing in Convocation yesterday, but only getting a day to be appointed for the fitting of our two committees of books and grievances. We who met were but few; about fifteen on our side, and two or three on the other; all dispirited, and staring upon one another: not a man from Oxford, but the Prolocutor alone. Our old dispute, about the claim of our right, we cannot move a step in; having, by the admirable conduct of our Leader, lodged that safely in a hand from whence no man will think it decent to withdraw it. And while we are so few in number, and the Bishops and we are in such terms of opposition, it is impossible to think of proceeding on business. So we expect adjournment on Wednesday next, or at most the next session after that, till the Christmas holidays are over: and indeed we want one, to preserve us from the contempt we are at present under, while we meet as a body, and yet can do nothing worthy of the name.

Dr. Edisbury tells me he hath written your Lordship an account of particulars in the matter of Blackburn*. Dr. Jane's hand had like never to have been put to it; for he hath had another shock, which it was thought would have been fatal: but is now past all danger. Sir

* See the note in p. 253.

Edward

Edward Seymour, in the debate to-day, called Davenant "a profligate scribbler." Mr. Bromley and St. John's speeches were much admired.

I fear what Mr. Lowndes * writes to your Lordship will prove at last but a scanty bounty, notwithstanding the promises made of mighty matters. The delay is laid on the Bishops; not above six of which have made their returns.

I am your Lordship's ever dutiful, most faithful,
and obedient servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Nov. 27 †, 1703.

THE bill against occasional conformity was read the first time to-day, and ordered a second reading on Tuesday next; which shews they have set their hearts upon it.

They addressed the Queen to-day also, that she would interpose with the States of Holland, for continuing the prohibition of trade with France ‡; as having consented to the additional 10,000 men only on that condition.

* William Lowndes, esq. Secretary to the Treasury.

† This was the day memorable for the violent storm. See Letter CXXXV.

‡ The words of the address were, that the Queen "would please to insist upon it with the States General, that the stop of all posts, and of all letters, bills, and all other correspondencies, trade, and commerce, with France and Spain, be continued."

Sir H. Mackworth hath put out a book for the occasional bill, intituled, "Peace at Home*;" and dedicated it to the Queen.

I am your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, Dec. 1, 1703.

I WILL not offer at expressing my thanks to your Lordship in a letter †; but will do it in the whole course of my life, the chief endeavour of which shall be, to shew your Lordship my gratitude for those noble favours you have been pleased to confer upon me. Dr. Jane is not dead yet, and may linger out some time still; though all his friends look upon him already as dead, and wish him so; for he hath lost all his understanding and senses, and is in a very deplorable condition, and it is expected that every day will be his last. When the news of his death is certain, I will obey your Lordship's orders to the Dean, and will also go to Archdeacon Drewe, as your Lordship directs. You give me no commands to the Præcentor ‡, and there-

* "Peace at Home, or A Vindication of the Proceedings of the House of Commons on the Occasional Conformity Bill."

† This seems to have been for an offer of the office of Chancellor of the Church of Exeter. Dr. Jane, however, recovered from the illness here mentioned; and held that office till May 6, 1704, when he resigned it on being made Præcentor. See p. 271.

‡ Bp. Hooper.

fore I shall take it for granted that your Lordship doth not intend I should wait upon him. He is now employing his court interest for a translation to Bath and Wells; and, it is said, will surely effect it. There was talk for a day or two of the Dean of Christ Church *; but it is over, and the matter seems to be fixed for the new Bishop. The Dean is as easy in it, and as glad of it, as if it was no slur upon him to be thus neglected. He had certainly been the man, but for one objection, which his enemies urged warmly against him; and it hath succeeded. And the mischief of it is, that it is such an objection as, being entertained, will equally hinder him in his pretensions to any other Bishoprick whatsoever. I hope, if this translation takes place, Dr. Edwards † will succeed in St. Asaph.

I am, with all possible gratitude, respect, and duty,
your Lordship's ever obliged, and most obedient, faithful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

What your Lordship hath had the goodness to write to me shall be entirely a secret ‡, till Dr. Jane is actually dead; and I will, as your Lordship orders me, take coach the first day I can afterwards for the West, and bring those books your Lordship mentions along with me.

* Dr. Aldrich.

† See p. 127.

‡ See above, p. 270.

CXXX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, Dec. 9, 1703.

THERE hath been this day a very warm debate in the House of Commons. The Bill against occasional conformity was passed on Tuesday, and then ordered to be carried up. If it had gone up yesterday morning, as was expected, it would have been debated immediately, and thrown out: for the Prince * went yesterday to Windsor; and seven or eight of the Lords who were for the bill attended him; Mr. Rowley, therefore, who was to carry up the bill, absented yesterday. To-day he appeared in the House; and there it was moved, that he should carry up the bill. The gentlemen who were for it had, after a long debate, no way of evading it, but by adjourning; which, after another long debate, they, at four a clock this afternoon, carried; and so adjourned till Tuesday next; the division was 181, to 143. Nineteen Proxies were yesterday brought into the House of Lords against the bill, and but six for it; of which your Lordship's was one; the Bishop of London being well enough to come out yesterday, and lodge it. The Prince returns from Windsor to-night or to-morrow.

On Wednesday were carried up two papers to the Bishops; one, a general representation about the mischievous books lately published; the other, a request

* Prince George of Denmark.

to join with them in preparing a Bill for the more speedy and effectual levying of rates for the repair of churches. The Archbishop told us, he had already ordered such a bill to be drawn; and should be glad if any of our House would come to Lambeth, and view it, and give him any light in that matter. So we deputed three of our House to wait upon him there this morning. As to the other matters, he said, he would give us an answer on Wednesday next, when we are to meet again, and expect to be adjourned till after the holidays. He seemed to be in very good humour, and expressed himself in such a gracious manner as we have not been accustomed to.

Letters from Oxford last night say, that Dr. Jane had a lucid interval on Monday, which is more than he hath had since he was first taken ill. However, he still continues very weak; and I do not hear that they have any hopes of him.

Archdeacon Drewe is shyer to me of late than he hath been, for what reason I know not; but his carriage towards me is manifestly altered: and therefore I expect, when I attack him upon your Lordship's commands, that he may not give me a very pleasing answer. I invite him to dine with me on Monday next, on purpose to sweeten him, if I can, against I have occasion to put him in mind of his promise.

I forgot to tell your Lordship, that the Archbishop, in his speech to us, told us, that he had shewed the bill he had got drawn to the Bishop of St. Asaph *,
and

* Dr. Hooper (of whom see many of the preceding letters) was born at Grimley in Worcestershire about 1640;
Vol. I. T became

and asked his opinion of it. I assure your Lordship, he rides favourite in chief, at present, with those that can do every thing.

I am, with all imaginable gratitude and duty, your Lordship's obedient and humble servant.

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXXI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Dec. 13, 1703.

THE occasional conformity bill was carried up to-day, but with what success I know not; having been all this day from Westminster. I apprehend that it will be rejected; perhaps at the first reading. The House of Lords is as nicely balanced this time as it was the last; one or two votes will turn the scale. The gentlemen are much discontented, and particularly express themselves with great uneasiness at the last Windsor journey.

We expect in Convocation to be dismissed to-morrow for the holidays. Mr. Burscough *, I think, intends

became student of Christ church 1656; chaplain to Bishop Morley in 1672, and to Archbishop Sheldon soon after, who gave him the rectory of Lambeth, and præcentorship of Exeter (an option of his Grace's); D. D. 1677, and the same year Almoner to the Princess of Orange; in 1680, after refusing the Divinity-Professorship at Oxford, he became King's chaplain; Dean of Canterbury in 1691; Prolocutor (see p. 73.) in 1701, in which year he refused the Primacy of Ireland. He was elected Bishop of St. Asaph (see p. 204.) in 1703; and in 1704 was translated to Bath and Wells, which he enjoyed till his death, Sept. 6, 1727. A list of his writings may be seen in the "Biographical Dictionary."

* See p. 117.

to set out on Friday. The new Bishop keeps his præcentorship in Commendam with Bath and Wells, and hath interest enough, I believe, to name his successor in St. Asaph; he appears against Dr. Edwards *, and for Chancellor Wynne †; which his Oxford friends do not like, Dr. Edwards being so venerable and learned a man, and having done such excellent service against Bishop Burnet. But the other will be more implicit and supple; and that consideration outweighs all others.

The Dean of Gloucester is still alive §.

I have taken care, in an easy hour, to mention the matter to Archdeacon Drewe by way of supposition; and he hath again renewed his promise to me; so that my jealousies of him are over.

We shall carry up to-morrow an address to the Bishops, that we may join with them in framing the Fast-prayers, according to a precedent in the journal of their House after the Restoration; and it is agreed that Archdeacon Drewe shall preach before us on that day. I am your Lordship's ever most obliged and most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See pp. 127. 271.

† John Wynne, D. D. principal of Jesus College, Oxford. Dr. Beveridge succeeded to St. Asaph in 1704; and Dr. Fleetwood in 1708. Dr. Wynne obtained it afterwards in 1714; and was translated to Bath and Wells, on Dr. Hooper's death, in 1727.

§ Dr. Jane. See p. 273.

CXXXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Dec. 21, 1703.

YESTERDAY, when the vote about the invasion of the Queen's prerogative was made * (which your Lordship will have in the printed votes), some members in the House of Commons gave it as a reason for the Lords assuming that power, that the Ministry could not be trusted with examining the evidence; and one of them named my Lord N—— on this occasion; and affirmed, that he had dismissed a person who was in this plot, and was taken at Hull. This occasioned a great debate in the House, which they had not time to finish, and therefore adjourned to this day; and the House have been upon it; and I doubt not but they have cleared the Lord N——†. He hath been pressed by the Queen to use his interest in the House towards dropping this debate; but refused.

The close Committee of the Seven Lords ‡, appoint-

* "That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, setting forth the great concern this House hath for her Majesty's royal prerogative, and the resolution of this House to support the same; and that no persons, accused for crimes, who are her Majesty's prisoners, ought to be taken out of the custody of the Crown, without her Majesty's leave."

† The House determined, that the Earl of Nottingham had "highly merited the trust her Majesty had reposed in him."

‡ The Duke of Devonshire (Lord Steward), Duke of Somerset, Earls of Sunderland and Scarborough, Viscount Townshend, and the Lords Wharton and Sommers.

ed to examine into this plot*, sat the next day, being Sunday, at Northumberland House, and had the evidence before them. It is thought the Commons will this day appoint a Committee of their own for that purpose.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Dec. 23, 1703.

THE resolution taken on Tuesday to the advantage of my Lord N—— hath fixed him in his place for some time longer, which had else been made vacant certainly, and suddenly. The House divided upon an expression in their address to the Queen, where they say that this last act of the Lords was an *high violation* of the Queen's prerogative. Others in the House would have changed it for the word *diminution*, and divided for it to the number of 140 (among whom were Mr. Howe, the Solicitor General†, and Secretary Hedges); but the numbers were 183 against them.

The friends of their Lordships, and the Lords themselves, confess that they took a false step in what they have done of late. So their management of the plot, and the Secret Committee itself, is dropped; and we shall hear no more about it till it is by the Queen laid before the Parliament. It is certainly affirmed,

* James Boucher, with one Ogleby, and some others, were apprehended on this occasion.

† Harcourt.

that, instead of being an High-Church plot altogether (as we were at first made to believe), the Duke of Athol chargeth the Duke of Queensbury with it, and hath proved to the Queen that the latter sent a person * into the Highlands to solicit them to rebell; who, upon the Duke of Athol's endeavouring to seize him there, escaped into England, and was from hence conveyed into France by a pass procured for him by the Duke of Queensbury, under a feigned name. The Duke of Queensbury confesses these matters; but says, "that all was intended for the Queen's service, and particularly his soliciting them to rise in the Highlands, that the Queen might have a demonstration whether they were her friends or her enemies." To which the Duke of Athol replied, "that, if that were his design, it would have become him to have made the Queen or her ministers acquainted with it, which yet he never did."

The Lords, without taking notice of the Commons vote against them, are adjourned for some time.

A Committee of our Lower House meets often during this adjournment, and is preparing a great many heads of business, to be laid before the Archbishop on the 4th of February. It is not to be expressed what an uneasiness our quondam Leader † shews at these steps; for he is to the utmost averse to our entering on any thing that may do either us or the Church service, or indeed towards our doing any thing besides fighting his battles. A creature or two of his have done all they could towards opposing us in this attempt; but we have broken through their opposition.

* James Boucher. See p. 277. † Bp. Hooper. See p. 273.

There are great hopes of the Dean of Gloucester's recovering his strength, though not his senses; in which case, I desire your Lordship's direction what I am to do with the letter to the Dean of Exeter *. I most humbly thank your Lordship for all your noble favours, whether conferred on me or intended † me; and am, while I breathe, your Lordship's ever obliged and dutiful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Dec. 30, 1703.

TO receive my most hearty thanks for the repeated instances of your Lordship's goodness to me.

That motion for Ned Finch, by Frank Gwynne, was certainly started by the Bishop of St. Asaph, as (what he thought) the most probable method of defeating your Lordship's good intentions towards me. I am not able to prove this, but am as sure of it as if I could; for he leaves no stone unturned, to mischief me: his conversation with two considerable men hath come to my knowledge, wherein I was represented as a man that wanted temper and discretion, and as fond of my own opinions, and unfit to be countenanced in any degree, lest I should be enabled by that means to be more troublesome.

God forgive him! It is a very ill return for my making that scuffle, which set him at the head of the Lower Clergy, and consequently made him what he is now. His pretence for keeping the præcentorship is,

* Dr. Wake.

† See p. 270.

to support the old Bishop *, who, doubtless, will not receive a groat from him. If your Lordship intends to dispute the legality of that second Commendam, I will take what pains your Lordship shall be pleased to command me in that matter.

My Lord N—— is not likely to do Dr. N——†, or any body else, mischief long: for, had it not been for that vote of the House of Commons which he procured lately, he had certainly been dismissed at the rising of this Parliament; and if he outlives that time now, yet he hath no interest, and will have none; and our Leader hath almost entirely lost his, by being too intimate there. For what he did as to the bill of occa-

* Dr. Thomas Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells 1684; deprived in 1690. (See p. 282.) Though he did not concur in opinion with those Nonjurors who were for continuing a separation from the established church by private consecrations among themselves, yet he looked on the spiritual relation to his diocese to be still in full force, during the life of his first successor, Dr. Kidder; but, after his decease, on the nomination of Dr. Hooper to the diocese, in 1703, he requested that gentleman to accept it, and afterwards subscribed himself, "late bishop of Bath and Wells." The Queen, however, settled upon him a pension of 200*l.* per annum, which was punctually paid out of the Treasury, as long as he lived. He had been afflicted from 1696, with severe colicky pains, and at length was observed to make bloody water. This symptom being ascribed to an ulcer in his kidneys, he went to Bristol in 1710, for the benefit of the hot well, and there continued till November, when he removed to Leweston near Sherborne in Dorsetshire, a seat belonging to the Hon. Mrs. Thynne. There he was seized with a dead palsy on one side, which confined him to his chamber till about the middle of March; when being, as he thought, able to take such a journey, he resolved for the Bath. He died at Longleat, in his way thither, March 19, 1710-11. His works were published in 1721, in four volumes; and consist of devotional pieces in verse and prose.

† Probably Dr. Newey; of whom see the "Illustrations," N^o. XXI.

fional conformity was known before, and allowed of, and so gave no distaste. He thought, upon this second and so sudden promotion, to have been the supreme ecclesiastical minister; and had prepared the names of all his people, whom he thought to put into the posts likely to be vacant: and was so unwary, as to give them notice of what he designed for them. But, to his mortification, he hath found that he hath not been able to prevail in any one instance.

The Lords have appointed a Committee, to search all the offices where records are lodged, and to report to them how they are kept*. They go to the Tower on that occasion next Monday. The town is very thin these holidays, all the people of quality being gone to Windsor.

I wish your Lordship many happy new years! I have great reason to do it, I am sure, since all the happiness of my life is owing to you. I beg your blessing; and am your Lordship's ever dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXXV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Jan. 6, 1703-4.

YOUR caveats have had a good effect, and better than perhaps your Lordship promised yourself: for I have it from a good hand, that, upon entering them, my Lord Treasurer † advised with the Attorney General ‡; who returned answer, that he was

* "The Report of the Lords Committees appointed to view the public records, in what manner they are kept, &c." was published in 12mo, 1719.

† Lord Godolphin.

‡ Northey.

very

very doubtful whether the Queen had such a prerogative; upon which, my Lord Treasurer resolved to retrieve it, if possible, for your Lordship; and the Speaker of the House of Commons was of the same mind; and therefore, if your Lordship continues to insist, I have great reason to believe, that the Chantership will be confessed to be in your Lordship's patronage, and restored to you. They are satisfied, I find, that the pretence of making Bishop Ken * a present of 50 l. a quarter, was but a pretence, and that the Bishop will not receive a shilling of it; and they are disposed, upon other accounts, to mortify the new favourite †.

* See p. 281.—Dr. Richard Kidder, the preceding Bishop of Bath and Wells, well known by his many learned writings, was killed in his bed at Wells, by the fall of a stack of chimneys, in a great storm of wind, in the night between Nov. 26, and 27, 1703; a storm which raged to a great extent with uncommon violence, and was thus described in a news-paper of the time: "In London, about two of the clock, we had a violent storm of wind, which lasted about four hours together, with such violence that the like was never seen in the memory of man. The damage it has done, is almost incredible; neither are we sufficiently informed thereof, nor of the number of persons that have been killed by the falling down of houses and stacks of chimneys; but there is hardly any house but has had a share in that calamity. The Churches have also suffered very much; several pinnacles blown down, a vast quantity of lead rolled up in heaps and carried to an incredible distance. The Inns of Court, and particularly the Temple and Lincoln's Inn, have had their share in this disaster. 5200 weight of lead was blown down from the Old Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital, and 4000 from the new, which is wrapt round a stack of chimneys; and near 100 tall trees torn up by the roots in St. James's Park and Moor Fields. There is a report that the Bishop of Bath and Wells and his Lady were both killed in the Episcopal Palace of Bath, and that Sir J. Nicholas had the like misfortune."

† Bp. Hooper. See p. 273.

The

The Convocation of Ireland will act upon the 11th, and in the first place address the Queen, thanking her for *restoring* their rights, and in other words that imply it to be matter of justice, rather than favour. They will make also a declaration, in behalf of the divine right of Episcopacy, and their Bishops will unanimously subscribe it; which will be a decent reproach to ours, who declined joining in that declaration.

We are busy here in preparing some grievances, to be offered against the synodical day. They are in a good forwardness; but our old Leader *, by an emissary or two of his, obstructs us as much as ever he can; for he labours earnestly that he should do nothing in the world beside fighting his battles.

The Lords made no resolution against *tacking* on Tuesday, but were extremely high and warm about the address of the Commons, and resolved to do nothing till they had right done them, in relation to the reproaches cast upon them by the other House; and, to consider of methods of righting themselves, adjourned till next week.

I am your Lordship's ever dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXXVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Jan. 11, 1703-4

YOUR Lordship's letter of the 6th came not to my hands till this morning. I will go about the business to-morrow; and shall, I hope, be able to

* Bp. Hooper. See p. 273.

send your Lordship some account of it by the post following.

What I sent your Lordship word of, in my last, is certainly true, that those great men * I mentioned gave it out that they would do your Lordship right in that matter, and stop the instrument from passing; and the other person I mentioned † was advised with, and gave it as his opinion, that the point was doubtful. But the steps backward and forward are so quick, that there is no depending upon any thing. However, I will endeavour to watch and know as much of their motions as I possibly can; and will take care of your Lordship's directions in your last, as well as I am able.

I wish your Lordship would be pleased, by a line to Dr. Edisbury ‡, to join him with me in this matter, because my appearing too much and too openly in it may be subject to an ill construction, as if I acted out of resentment to the new Bishop for his ill usage of me. And I shall be never the less instrumental towards serving your Lordship in this business, for not appearing to be the sole or chief actor in it. I leave it to your Lordship's wisdom to determine as you shall think fit in that matter, and will obey your orders punctually and faithfully.

Archdeacon Drewe hath been out of town this fortnight; and I suppose returns to-morrow. I will endeavour to know what posture of mind he is in; and am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* The Lord Treasurer, and Mr. Harley the Speaker.

† The Attorney General, Northey.

‡ See pp. 57. 287. 289.

CXXXVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Jan. 22, 1703-4.

AT our intermediate session yesterday, we had long and earnest debates relating to the report which the Committee of grievances had laid before the House. Great art was used to render that report useless, and to make it impossible to send it up to the Lords on Feb. 4, the synodical day. Whether we shall be able to do that yet I cannot tell; but we got all the particular points we struggled for; and particularly procured two instructions to be given us for drawing two articles relating to the non-execution of the *Premunientes* clause, and the omission for the mandate to the diocese of Bangor; by which we have pinned the House down to the report on these heads, whenever it shall be drawn in, and done more to engage them to assert the Parliamentary clause than hath been suffered to be done in the four years wherein we have been sitting.

Archdeacon Drewe moved (by instruction from his great friend *) that we should adjourn to Feb. 3, which would have made it impossible to debate and send up the articles on the synodical day. We therefore desired to meet rather on Jan. 23, and were forced at last to come to a division on that head, in which we carried it two to one, to the mortification of the Manager without doors, from whom all the springs of this day's de-

* Bishop Hooper. See p. 273.

bates certainly came. I hope we shall be able to hold it. Our grievances relate to the breach of several useful canons; I hope there is none of them that will give the least offence to any of my Lords the Bishops who wish well to us: they were brought in, several of them, by other members of the committee; and I took care only that they should be expressed as decently and inoffensively as could be. As soon as we have finished the report, I will send your Lordship a copy of it.

I have inclosed the Queen's speech which she made yesterday *. I hope the King of Spain will not stay long enough at Torbay †, to put your Lordship upon the necessity of taking a journey to wait on him.

Dr.

* " My Lords and Gentlemen, The misfortune of the King of Spain's being forced back upon our coast by contrary winds, which I hope will lose but very little time, does yet make it so reasonable to hasten our preparations for this year's service; that, though I am very sensible of your zeal in forwarding all things relating to mine and the public service, yet I cannot but take this occasion to desire you, with all earnestness, that you would give the greatest dispatch to the business of this session still depending, which is so necessary for the good of the common interest."

† " Dec. 26, his Catholic Majesty arrived at Spithead; and the next day the Duke of Somerset, master of the horse to the Queen, waited on him on shipboard with a letter and compliment from her Majesty, and acquainted him, that her Majesty expected to see him at Windsor. The next day his Catholic Majesty landed, and went to Petworth ‡, a seat of the Duke of Somerset's in Sussex, where the Prince of Denmark was come to receive him, and they were both splendidly entertained there by the Duke that evening. On the 29th his Catholic Majesty and the Prince set out for Windsor, where they arrived about seven in the evening. His Majesty was received by

‡ A very amusing description of the King's entertainment at Petworth may be seen in the " Illustrations," at the end of this volume, No. XXII.

" the

Dr. Edisbury will take care to have a copy of the dispensation as soon as it comes to the faculty-office; and then we will go to counsel, unless your Lordship orders us to go before.

He thinks of one Mr. Ward, who is a very good lawyer of his age, and he is a Tory. I had some thoughts of going to Mr. Broderick *, though he be Whiggish, because he is one of the best lawyers at the King's Bench-bar, and a particular intimate with the Attorney-General. But perhaps it will not be so proper for your Lordship to consult him.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

“ the Queen on the stairs-head. Having made his compliments, he thanked the Queen for her generous assistance; and having led the Queen into her bed-chamber, she presented several ladies of the first quality to him, who had each of them the honour of a kiss from his Austrian lip. Then the Prince waited on his Majesty to the apartment prepared for him. His Majesty supped with the Queen and Prince that evening, her Majesty giving the King the right hand at the table, and the Prince at the end. While the King was at Windsor, the Spanish merchants attended him, to wish him success, and desire his protection, and were very favourably received by him. His Majesty lay but two nights at Windsor, where the court appeared in all its lustre. Nothing was wanting that might render the entertainment agreeable or magnificent. Dec. 31, his Catholic Majesty, being accompanied by the Duke of Somerset, set out for Petworth, where he arrived that evening, and the next day went on board Admiral Rooke's ship, the Royal Catherine, at Spithead. The Dutch Admiral being arrived at Spithead with his squadron, Jan. 5 the grand fleet set sail for Portugal; but meeting with a violent storm in the latitude of 46, wherein they received considerable damage, they returned to St. Helen's on the 20th. Whereupon the Duke of Somerset came on board the Royal Catherine, and invited his Majesty ashore. Life of Queen Anne, vol. I. p. 236.

* See p. 131.

CXXXVIII.

CXXXVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Feb. 3, 1703-4.

DR. Lake died yesterday *. We passed our grievances to-day, preparatory for to-morrow, without a division, or any great struggle: so that I hope to be able to give your Lordship a very good account of them.

I am your Lordship's ever faithful and most dutiful
humble servant, FR. ATTERBURY.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells's congé d'elire hath been returned three or four days; so that his confirmation will be suddenly.

* Edward Lake, D. D. Prebendary and Archdeacon of Exeter, Rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Hill, and St. Andrew Hobbart, London, and elder brother of the collegiate Church of St. Katharine near the Tower of London, died Feb. 1, 1703-4, in his 63d year, and was buried at St. Katharine's. The following elegant epitaph is placed on a black marble gravestone in the choir, near the middle of the South side:

" Hic situs est venerabilis vir EDWARD LAKE, S. T. P. Ecclesiæ Exoniensis Præbendarius ejusdemque Archidiaconus; Sanctæ Mariæ ad Montem, & Sancti Andreæ Hobbart, parochiarum unitarum, diu Rector: hujus ecclesiæ primus Frater. Concionandi facultate celeberrimus, singulari erga Deum pietate, erga egenos liberalitate, erga omnes humanitate præclarus. Duabus Reginis augustissimis Mariæ & Annæ a sacris domesticis, iisdemque tutor vigilantissimus. Ob hæc cum altior ei statio designaretur, cœlestibus præmiis dignior visus est; obiit kal. Feb. 1703-4, æt. suæ anno 63.

Sub eodem marmore sepulta est MARGARETTA prædicti domini uxor, quæ vitâ excessit prid. non. Apr. 1712, annos nata 74."

CXXXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Feb. 5, 1703-4.

I CANNOT yet learn when the Bishop of Bath and Wells's matters come to a conclusion. The Archbishop is ill of the gout; and, for that reason, I suppose, the Confirmation is delayed. But Dr. Edisbury *, who is nearer to that transaction than I, hath promised to watch it carefully. We passed our grievances yesterday in the Lower House: we did not part with one of them. Some faint opposition was made to them by the creatures of our late Leader †; but they found it to no purpose, and soon went in roundly with us. Archdeacon Drewe, at the beginning of the debate, in a very grave speech, proposed a previous question, about stinting ourselves in the number of the grievances we were to carry up; and expressed a mighty concern lest we should so far exhaust ourselves, as to have nothing to do next winter. But he was interrupted pretty roughly in the debate, by "No, No, No," from all quarters; and so gave out. The Archbishop sent a Commissary to adjourn this session; so we could not lay them before them yesterday, but have ordered them to be carried up on Friday next, when we meet again. It was three o'clock yesterday before we got through all the articles in the paper of general grievances; so the House, being weary, was willing to put off the reading of another paper, con-

* See pp. 57. 284. 287.

† Bp. Hooper. See p. 273.

taining a claim of rights relating to our own body, till Friday next; when it will, I think, surely pass also. If it doth so, it will cast a deep reflection on the Manager of our House, who would never, while he sat there, suffer those rights to be claimed; and will be a proof to the world, that we wanted nothing towards doing as we ought to do but his being removed from us. Mr. Burrough's letter to Fisher * worked; and he came to me, and declared himself very ready to come into all the grievances. But there was no need of him: for they durst not venture a division with us.

Archdeacon Lake was buried on Monday night at St. Katharine's †.

I am your Lordship's ever dutiful and most faithful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I am afraid, I shall never more be in Archdeacon Drewe's graces, because of the opposition I have given him.

CXL. To Bp. TRELAUNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, Feb. 5, 1703-4.

SINCE I sent a letter, which I wrote your Lordship this day, to the post, I received one from Mr. Blackburne †, which gives me an occasion of troubling your Lordship with a second. He tells me, that the Dean of Exeter § is so disposed, as to be ready to

* See pp. 117. 122.

† See pp. 266. 288.

‡ See p. 253.

§ Dr. Wake.

concur with the rest of the chapter, in compleating the noble favour your Lordship intends me, when a proper opportunity shall happen. I think, whenever I have the honour, by your Lordship's goodness, to be of that body *, it will be for your Lordship's and the common service, that the members of it should live together easily and decently; and am glad therefore that I have so good a foundation to go upon, in making any advances of civility and respect towards the Dean; with whom I will certainly live in all fair correspondence. I presume to beg the honour of your Lordship's recommendation of me to him, and your directions, how far you judge it necessary, or proper, for me to appear at present in owning it publicly, considering the malicious story that hath so lately and so industriously been spread about, of my asking him pardon, and acknowledging myself in the wrong as to the points disputed between us.

As I was writing these words, I received an account, that the Bishop of Bath and Wells resolved to delay his confirmation yet three or four months, under pretence of adjusting dilapidations at St. Asaph, and for such other sham reasons; whereas the true and manifest one is, the keeping the præcentorship from your Lordship so long, and the enjoying the profits both of that and his deanery of Canterbury and his two bishopricks together. Surely this rapacious dealing must sink his character at last, and lessen the regard of all mankind for him. Since he was Bishop of St. Asaph, he hath

* He soon after was.

had the greatest luck in the world, in making as much of the leaden mines as the former Bishop had made in many years. I suppose they have lately sprung a new vein there, and he is willing to see whether it will prosper or not. In the mean time, I can assure your Lordship, that a fine of 800*l.* waits for him at Wells, on the account of a lease which the late Bishop had agreed to renew, but had not time to sign and seal it. I have computed the whole profits he will make of all his preferments from the time of his nomination to St. Asaph to that of his intended confirmation into Wells; and they do not amount to less than 3600 pounds in one year. Much good may do him with the profit and the scandal of them! This, doubtless, is the equivalent he hath gotten from those who have undertaken to do your Lordship right as to the præcentorship. But I think they will do it with somewhat an ill grace, if they suffer him to prevent your Lordship's possession of it so long.

I have no doubts of the præcentorship's falling to your Lordship upon his confirmation, without a new Commendam. For his old Commendam was made to him as Bishop of St. Asaph; as soon therefore as he ceases to be Bishop of St. Asaph, his Commendam must expire. And, I suppose, your Lordship is secure that the Crown will not then pretend to a new turn, as they did in the case of St. Martin's, after Bishop Tenison had held it for near twelve months by *Commendam retinere*. This, I think, is the only obstacle that can possibly be made to your Lordship's pretensions; and I take it for granted that your Lordship hath already effectually removed it.

I am, with the sincerest thanks to your Lordship for all the instances of your generous kindness to me, my Lord, your most devoted and dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I hope your Lordship will not order your caveats to be removed, while the Bishop still continues thus to affront you, and is still suffered to do it.

CXLI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Feb. 12, 1703-4.

WE presented our grievances yesterday to the Bishops. The Archbishop was not there, but the Bishop of Worcester * presided. They gave us at the same time their address; which when we went down to consider, we found to be the flattest tediouslest thing that ever yet passed a Convocation. We appointed a committee to consider it, who were a long time upon it, and made many amendments to it; and particularly took care that the Established Church should be mentioned, which before it was not. But, after all, without substituting a new one, we could not reduce it to tolerable sense, or language.

We attend the Queen with it on Monday. Archdeacon Drewe hath read us, for these two days, a learned lecture out of a paper (put into his hands by the Bishop of Bath and Wells †) against a representa-

* Dr. Lloyd.

† Dr. Hooper.

tion of rights which we are forming. He had ventured to speak once by instruction, and his memory and elocution failed him: so his Principal gave him his instructions in writing; which had not their effect; for we this day passed part of our claim, and adjourned the rest to our next meeting. I hope that then we shall go through with it.

I will send your Lordship speedily a written copy of that and our grievances; unless the cold reception of the Bishops should make it necessary for us to go to the press with them, and then your Lordship shall have a printed copy sent you.

We are thinking to thank the House of Commons*, as well as the Queen, for their readiness in endeavouring to make her gracious message effectual. I am your Lordship's ever dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXLII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Feb. 24, 1703-4.

I WAS much surprized to find yesterday, by the copy of Mr. Ward's opinion, which Dr. Edisbury shewed me, that he thought your Lordship had not the next turn upon the avoidance which will happen on Tuesday next. The Master of the Rolls † (I sent your Lordship word) was of another opinion; and to me the case seems very plain. However, upon receiving

* See p. 296.

† Sir John Trevor.

this opinion from Mr. Ward, Dr. Edisbury and I did both think it necessary to consult other counsel, the result of which will be sent your Lordship this post. Ward is a Crown lawyer, and hath bent his studies chiefly that way. I hope this hath prejudiced him in behalf of the prerogative. Mr. Broderick (who is a thorough lawyer) hath studied another way, and is not over-zealous for the prerogative. If both these should agree in the same opinion, it will be a safe guide to your Lordship.

I have put the claim of rights, and the representation of grievances, into hands to be transcribed for your Lordship; and Dr. Edisbury hath promised to inclose and send them this post. We passed the claim of rights yesterday very easily. We could not deliver it; the Bishops preventing us by rising early: but we ordered it to be delivered the first paper which was given to their Lordships. After this, we agreed to make a compliment to the House of Commons; for our friends in the House of Commons had changed their minds, and told us it would be proper. We have made a long Order of Thanks, which will be presented to the Speaker to-day (the Prolocutor and four of us attending him at his house with it); and will, I suppose, be inserted in the Votes to-morrow.

We were alarmed yesterday with an account that the original bill about tenths and first-fruits was lost or mislaid, so that Jodrell * could not find it, in order to a second reading this day. If so, there is an end of it

* Clerk of the House of Commons. It was a false alarm.

this session, for there is scarce time for their beginning all again *de novo*. I have not heard to-day whether Jodrell hath retrieved it.

I am your Lordship's ever dutiful and most humble
servant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CXLIII. By the Lower House of Convocation,

Die Mercurii, Februarii 23^o, 1703-4.

ORDERED, That Mr. Prolocutor, Mr. Dean of Winchester*, Dr. Edwards†, Dr. Smalridge, and Dr. Atterbury, do attend Mr. Speaker of the honourable House of Commons, and acquaint him, That, after the Clergy's having waited on her Majesty with their most humble sense of her unexampled bounty to her poor Clergy, the Lower House of Convocation cannot but take notice, with how much kindness and generosity yourself, Sir, and the honourable House of Commons, had prevented them by your Address upon the same subject; wherein you have been pleased, not only to express your readiness to assist and further her Majesty's most charitable intentions, but so far likewise to espouse the interest of the Clergy, as to pay your own most hearty thanks on their behalf.

Our House, Sir, commands me to return their most humble acknowledgements to you, and to that

* John Wickart, D. D.

† See pp 127. 271.

honourable

honourable House, for this so singular a favour ; which you have enlarged, by promising to pursue such methods, as may best conduce to the support, honour, interest, and future security, of the Church of England, as now by law established : and they beg leave, at the same time, with the most sensible gratitude, to profess, that they cannot have any greater assurance of what your honourable House has now promised, than the experience they have had of what it always has performed.

J. ALDRICH, Prolocutor.

CXLIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Feb. 26, 1703-4.

SINCE I wrote to your Lordship about the Address, I find that other Bishops have taken the hint, and are promoting that matter with their Clergy ; and, particularly, that the Archbishop of York * expects one from his diocese very speedily. I hope Dr. Edisbury sent your Lordship the grievances and claim of right, and the opinions of counsel in relation to the Commendam, last post : I shall see him this evening ; and, if there be any thing further to be added on that head, will not fail to advertise your Lordship. I am your Lordship's ever dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Dr. Sharpe.

CXLV. To Ep. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Feb. 29, 1703-4.

I HAVE inclosed a copy of the Speaker's letter to the Prolocutor, which is to be read in our House on Friday next; and, I suppose, entered in our Journals. It is to be an equivalent for our want of a public vote; which it was told the Speaker and Sir Chr. Musgrave, in my hearing *, that we did not desire or expect; and, consequently, we must not be surprized if we had it not; nor that the Speaker read the Order of Thanks at five o'clock, in a thin and weary House. It would have been more for our interest certainly to have had a more public notice taken of us.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXLVI. From the SPEAKER, Mr. HARLEY †.

REVEREND SIR,

I ACQUAINTED the House this day with what you were pleased to communicate to me yesterday from the Lower House of Convocation. I also did

* When he attended with the Prolocutor.

† Soon after, Secretary of State. See p. 302.

read to the House the Order of Thanks which you left with me; which, I am to acquaint you, was received with that respect and affection as is justly due to that reverend and learned Body of the Clergy. I will not at this time lessen that public acknowledgment by any mention of my own personal zeal and deference to your House, which upon another occasion would be more properly expressed by, Reverend Sir, your most faithful and most humble servant, ROBERT HARLEY. My most humble service attends those other reverend persons, who came with you last night*.

CXLVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, March 4, 1703-4.

THE grievances † I sent your Lordship were never designed to contain any thing about *books*; so that there was no room to bring the "Exposition ‡" into them. Dr. Binckes had before, in this Convocation, prepared a paper about ill books, which we presented: it was general only, and reminded the Bishops of what we had formerly laid before them, and begged them to encourage us to proceed in that matter; and so far we have again put them in mind of Burnet even in this Convocation. After we had drawn these grievances, it was the desire of the Committee, that we

* See their names in p. 296.

† See p. 295.

‡ p. Burnet's "Exposition of the XXXIX Articles." See p. 127.

might

might proceed to a particular and large representation about books also. But the Members were then dropping out of town every day, and discouraged by the averfeness which feveral of our own people (who were under the new Bifhop's * direktion) expreffed to bufinefs, from proceeding any further. So I gave way, and left that point to be purfued more effectually and thoroughly at our next meeting; and was the rather willing fo to do, becaufe I had already prevailed with them to do more than had been done in Convocation for forty years before.

I have fent your Lordfhip the Addrefs of the Convocation to the Queen. That which I mentioned to your Lordfhip †, as about to come from York, is prefented, and printed in the Gazette, and is, I find, fent only from the Lower Clergy of the Convocation there. I can affure your Lordfhip, what I wrote to you about an Addrefs from your own diocefe, was by intimation from the great men, who faid, they chofe to have your Lordfhip lead the way in that matter. I doubt not but the precedent will be followed; and fteps, as I hear, have been taken that way with other Bifhops. However, your Lordfhip hath a more particular reason for fending fuch an Addrefs than the other Bifhops, who were here at London, and attended the Queen with that from the Convocation.

I am forry your Lordfhip fhould have any further trouble given you in the matter of the Præcentorship. But it is the trouble of asking only; for I cannot ap-

* Dr. Hooper.

† See p. 297.

prehend that you will be denied any thing you ask on that head. 'They will not oblige you by halves, which is indeed no obligation at all. Blackburne tells me of the continuance of your Lordship's good intentions in relation to me; for which I most humbly thank your Lordship, and put myself entirely upon your Lordship's goodness; which I am more beholden to, and had rather be beholden to, than to all the world besides.

I was ordered yesterday, to my great surprize, to preach before the House of Commons on Wednesday next *; when I cannot hope to appear to advantage, having so little time to prepare myself on so nice a subject. But I must do my best.

I am your Lordship's ever dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Dr. Atterbury was requested to preach before the House of Commons, March 8, 1703-4, the Queen's Inauguration-day; and on the 9th was thanked, and desired to print his Sermon. Mr. Brewer and Mr. Sharpe were the members who were directed to wait on him.

CXLVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

May 23, 1704.

I HAVE delivered the message you ordered me to Secretary Hedges, and he promised in a few days to give me an account of it. The other new Secretary * is so busy in settling himself in his office, that I have been able as yet only to have one minute with him, and that in his office, where twenty people were waiting to speak with him (and among the rest, the Bishop of Bath and Wells †); so I had no opportunity of discoursing him as your Lordship directed, but soon hope to find one. I delivered your Lordship's services only, and mentioned a word about the living, lest he should take it ill that Secretary Hedges was solely applied to in that matter. He told me he should write to-night, or next post, to your Lordship. I have been at the Dean of Exeter's ‡; but he was at Paddington. His servant told me that he was better than he had been, and came to town for good and all to-morrow. I will call again before this week is spent. He hath been very ill; but, by his leaving the country, it should seem that his health is pretty well established. The Bishop of Rochester § is at Bromley, and returns not till Whitsunday. Bath and Wells's privy-

* Robert Harley, Esq; (afterwards Earl of Oxford) was appointed Secretary of State May 20, 1704.

† Dr. Hooper.

‡ Dr. Wake.

§ Dr. Sprat.

feal to discharge his first-fruits hangs in the hedge; he hath not yet procured it, which makes him a little uneasy.

I know little as yet how affairs stand here, and so cannot pretend to give your Lordship any account of them. Only, the sensiblest people I meet with are of opinion that there will be no new Parliament.

I return your Lordship my most hearty thanks for all your noble favours towards me; and will study, while I breathe, to shew myself your Lordship's most obliged, dutiful, and faithful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I find, Dr. Edisbury doth solicit for G. Clark, even in exclusion to Sir W. Whitlock *. The Solicitor General † was struck last night with the beginnings of a fever, and is dangerously ill. The Master of the Rolls ‡ drank the healths of your Lordship and the whole family quite through to me on Sunday, and commanded me to give you his most humble services.

CXLIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, May 27, 1704.

I CANNOT yet get at the new Secretary §, so as to have any private discourse with him; but will do it as soon as he is the least at leisure. I find Broad-

* As member for the University of Oxford. See pp. 257, 266. Sir William was a Bencher of the Middle Temple; and is supposed to have been the *Shoestrings* of the *Tatler*. He died in Nov. 1717.

† Sir Simon Harcourt.

‡ Sir John Trevor,

§ Mr. Harley.

hempson

hempson is disposed of, though I know not yet to whom. Tutchin* the Observator † was excessively impudent to Secretary Hedges when he appeared before him. Dr. Radcliffe ‡ carried his cause yesterday against the

* A despicable scribbler in the reign of King James the Second, who very early in life became obnoxious to the Government from the violence of his writings. He was prosecuted for a political performance on the side of Monmouth, and, being found guilty, was sentenced by Jeffreys to be whipped through several market-towns in the West. To avoid this severe punishment, he petitioned the King that the sentence might be changed to hanging. At the death of this unfortunate Monarch, he wrote an invective against his memory, which even the severity of his sufferings can hardly excuse. He was author of "The Observator," originally begun by L'Estrange in the last century, and resumed by Tutchin April 1, 1702. Becoming obnoxious to the Tories, he received a severe beating in August 1707, and died in much distress in the Mint, on the 23d of September following, at the age of 47. In some verses on his death, he is called "Captain Tutchin."

† The Number complained of in the House of Commons was that "On Occasional Conformity," Dec. 8—11, 1703.

‡ Dr. Radcliffe is said to have been perpetually involved in disputes with his medical brethren, who considered him in the light of an active, ingenious, adventuring empiric, whom constant practice brought at length to some skill in his profession. The *bon mot* of Queen Anne (which Atterbury has preserved in p. 195.) will be illustrated by the following anecdote: "In 1699, King William, returning from Holland, and being much out of order, sent for Radcliffe; and, shewing him his swollen ancles, while the rest of his body was emaciated and skeleton-like, said, 'What think you of these?' 'Why truly,' replied the Physician, 'I would not have your Majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms:' which freedom so lost the King's favour, that no intercessions could ever recover it. When Queen Anne came to the throne, the Earl of Godolphin used all his
"endeavours

the apothecary. The Solicitor-General * was so well again as to appear for him in it. Two days before, a play was acted †, wherein the Doctor was extremely ridiculed upon that head of his quarrel with the apothecary. A great number of persons of quality were

“ endeavours to reinstate him in his former post of chief
“ physician; but she would not be prevailed upon, alledging,
“ that Radcliffe would send her word again, that her ‘ail-
“ ments were nothing but the vapours.’ Nevertheless, he
“ was consulted in all cases of emergency and critical con-
“ juncture; and, though not admitted in quality of the
“ Queen’s domestic physician, received large sums of secret
“ service-money for his prescriptions behind the curtain.”

To these anecdotes may be added the following from the
“ Richardsoniana:” “ Dr. Radcliffe told Dr. Mead, ‘Mead,
I love you, and now I will tell you a sure secret to make
your fortune; use all mankind ill.’ And it certainly
was his own practice. He owned he was avaricious, even to
spunging, whenever he any way could, at a tavern reckoning,
a sixpence or shilling, among the rest of the company, un-
der pretence of ‘hating (as he ever did) to change a guinea,
because (said he) it slips away so fast.’ He could never be
brought to pay bills without much following and importu-
nity; nor then if there appeared any chance of wearying them
out.—A paviour, after long and fruitless attempts, caught
him just getting out of his chariot at his own door, in
Bloomsbury-square, and set upon him. ‘Why you rascal,’
said the Doctor, ‘do you pretend to be paid for such a piece
of work? why you have spoiled my pavement, and then co-
vered it over with earth to hide your bad work.’ ‘Doctor,’
said the paviour, ‘mine is not the only bad work that the
earth hides.’ ‘You dog you,’ said the Doctor, ‘are you a
wit? you must be poor, come in;’ and paid him. Nobody
ever practised this rule, ‘of using all mankind ill,’ less than
Dr. Mead (who told me himself the story, and) who, as I
have been informed by great physicians, got as much again
by his practice as Dr. Radcliffe did.”

* Harcourt. See p. 303.

† I have not been able to discover the title of this play.

present; among the rest, the Dutchess of Marlborough and the maids of honour. The passages where the Doctor was affronted were received with the utmost applause. I saw the Dean * this day, who, I think, hath no appearance of illness about him. I was in quest also of Canon Gilbert †; but he was gone to dine with the Archbishop at Lambeth.

I am your Lordship's ever obliged and most dutiful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CL. To Ep. TRELLAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, May 30, 1704.

DR. Smalridge hath filled the chair ‡, I find, with great satisfaction and applause; and is this week returning to his parish §. He hath undertaken to go down

* Of Exeter, Dr. Wake. See p. 302.

† A Canon-Residentary of Exeter. See p. 157.

‡ Of Professor in Divinity at Oxford, as deputy for Dr. Jane. See p. 313.

§ Dr. Smalridge had a Prebend of Lichfield in June 1693; was Lecturer of St. Dunstan in the West (where he preached his Farewell-fermon Dec. 23, 1711); and minister of the new Chapel in Tothill Fields. He was Dean of Carlisle 1711; of Christ Church 1713; Bishop of Bristol and Lord Almoner 1714. When a scholar at Westminster, he wrote the Latin and English Elegies on Lilly's death, annexed to the "History of his Life and Times." In 1687, he published "Animadversions on a piece upon Church Government;" and in 1689, a Latin poem designed for public performance at an Act in the Theatre, and esteemed a most finished piece of the kind, intitled, "Auctio Davianiana, Oxonii habitata per Gul. Cooper & Edw. Millington. Bibliopolas Londinenses." In 1717 he published Twelve Sermons, inscribed "to his worthy Friends, the Gentlemen of the Vestry and
" others

down and do the duty of next term also; but, as I apprehend, not farther. I wish with all my heart (though I can scarce hope) that by that time Dr. Jane * may be able to do the duty himself. The Bishop of London † still continues in these parts; but within a fortnight will retire into Essex, to an house which a gentleman hath left him, and there spend four or five months. He hath not much court-business to detain him here. Mr. Godolphin's child was christened the other day; the Queen was godmother, the Lord Sunderland and Lord Marlborough (for whom Lord Godolphin stood) godfathers. I enquired who performed the office, and was told the Bishop of Norwich ‡; and that he is also to marry the Lord Monthermer § to Lord Marlborough's

“ others who frequent the New Church in Tothil-Fields,
 “ Westminster, in public testimony of his sincere gratitude
 “ for the repeated proofs they had given him of an hearty
 “ affection and undeserved esteem, during the whole course
 “ of his ministration amongst them near twenty years.”
 He wrote also an excellent Epitaph on Mr. Nelson.—“ Ex-
 “ quisite as Atterbury's Latin Compositions really are,” says
 my late valuable correspondent Mr. Kynaston, “ I do really
 “ think them surpassed, both in *delicacy* and *strength* of senti-
 “ ment, and in *purity* of style and diction, *truly Roman*, by his
 “ friend Smalridge's.”—After his death, sixty of his Sermons
 were published by his widow, who dedicated them to the
 Princess of Wales, 1726, folio; and reprinted in 1727. See
 the “ Illustrations,” N^o XXIII.

* Dean of Gloucester.

† Dr. Compton.

‡ Dr. John Moore.

§ John Marquis Monthermer, son to the first Duke of Montagu, whom he succeeded in titles and estate, and also in the office of Master of the Great Wardrobe, March 2, 1709-10. He was afterwards Master of the Ordnance; and died July 6, 1749.

younger daughter*. So that he is, it seems, no small favourite.

The Bishop of Rochester † hath not been in town since I returned : I enquired carefully how he hath expressed himself upon the late promotions at Exeter ‡ ; and find that, though he hath said nothing to shew that he was pleased with them himself, yet he hath mentioned your Lordship with honour on that account ; and indeed, my Lord, the favours you have done to poor Christ Church are not lost upon them ; for there is not a man of the body who doth not think and speak of your Lordship as their only patron and encourager. Canon Gilbert and his daughters dine with me here to-morrow.

I hope my Lady and all your Lordship's family are before this time arrived well at Exeter. I am your Lordship's ever dutiful and most faithful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

The Dean § seems to me to have no signs of any illness upon him.

* Lady Mary Churchill. This lady and her sisters lady Sunderland and lady Rialton were all highly celebrated by the poets of their time.

† Dr. Sprat.

‡ Bishop Trelawny accepted the Archdeaconry of Exeter in Commendam April 1, 1704 ; and held it till his translation to Winchester ; and on the 11th of May following, Dr. Jane was installed Præcentor, and Dr. Newey Chancellor, of the Church of Exeter. At the same time Dr. Atterbury became Canon-Residentary of Exeter, in the place of Bishop Hooper.

§ Of Exeter, Dr. Wake.

CLL. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD,

Chelsea, June 1, 1704.

I HUMBLY thank your Lordship for communicating Mr. Dean's * letter to me, where I see he is apprehensive lest, upon my being fixed in the Chapter †, I should renew the old quarrel between us, and pursue it in the same manner, which, I am sensible, would now be very unbecoming. I assure your Lordship (as I did at Exeter), that I am firmly resolved ever to behave myself towards the Dean with the respect that is due to his station; and that it shall not be my fault, if a fair and civil correspondence be not always kept up between us; and he cannot but be satisfied of this, from the late visit I made him, since he wrote to your Lordship. As for the dispute about the rights of Convocation, your Lordship may depend upon it, that, if ever I pursue it, it shall be in as inoffensive a way as is possible, and with a due acknowledgement of the Dean's civilities to me. The business of Merton is ended, or will soon be ended, to Martin's advantage. Several of the fellows have written to his Grace, accusing him of various crimes, in a letter signed, I think, by five of them. But, as far as I hear, his Grace is no ways moved by those applications, and hath chid those who made them.

My Lord Montagu's son is married to Lord Marlborough's daughter; and the marriage was celebrated,

* Dr Wake.

† See p. 308.

I believe, by the Bishop of Norwich, as I before wrote your Lordship word *.

I beg your Lordship to believe that I am to the utmost sensible of all your generous favours to me ; and will, while I breathe, study to make all possible returns of respect and gratitude to your Lordship and family ; for I am your Lordship's entirely, in all manner of duty and observance,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLII. To Bp. TRELAWNY †.

June 3, 1704.

“ DAVID LYNDSEY'S ‡ Paper, delivered to the
“ Sheriff.

“ **A**S I am now a dying man, I forgive all my ene-
“ mies, and all instruments in my death. I lay
“ under a suspicion that I know of a design and plot
“ against the Queen and Government. And (to satisfy
“ the world of the truth of my innocence) I declare, as
“ I am now going to make my last account before
“ God, I know no design or plots against her Majesty
“ or the Government ; and that two years since I used
“ my endeavours to come to my wife and children,

* See p. 307.

† This is merely a letter of news, addressed to the Bishop, without a word of introduction.

‡ David Lindsay, who went Secretary with the Earl of Middleton into France, was taken into custody for coming out of France without leave. See two of his letters to the Earl of Nottingham, in the Lords Journals, vol. XVII. p. 408.

“ and eleven months since I came upon the Queen's
 “ gracious indemnity for Scotland, only to end my
 “ days with my family in quiet retirement, and to
 “ make up my mis-spent time in the profession of the
 “ Church of England, in which I was bred up from
 “ my youth, and in which Church I die. I declare,
 “ as to the gibberish letters directed to me at Edenbo-
 “ rough, mentioned in the Narrative of the Scotch
 “ plot, I knew nothing of them directly or indirectly;
 “ and, if they had come to my hands, I did not know
 “ who to deliver them to.”

“ Extract of a Letter from Prince LEWIS of Baden to
 “ the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, dated from his Camp
 “ near Stockah, May 25, 1704.

“ J'ay marché comme je vous avois marqué vers ici,
 “ & comme je ne connoissois pas le terrain, n'y ayant
 “ jamais fait la guerre, je me suis veu réduit a me fier
 “ aux guides, qui m'ont mené dans des défilés, au lieu
 “ de la plaine, par où j'aurois rendu la sortie du camp
 “ aux ennemis très difficile. Je continuerai à les suivre,
 “ et cotoyer fort près jusques à ce que je suis arrivé à
 “ l'endroit que vous aura marqué, & où je
 “ crois que nous les pourrons joindre. Nos affaires
 “ prennent du reste le train que nous devons souhaiter.”

CLIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, June 6, 1704.

CANON Gilbert and I spent the greatest part of yesterday with the Bishop of Rochester *, by the Bishop's appointment, and to the Canon's great satisfaction. Dr. Knipe † treated us; his entertainment had been the better, if he had not been so zealous as he was to promote Bath and Wells's ‡ health, and to enlarge on his character. The Bishop of Rochester knew his company, and said nothing on that occasion. To-day the Canon and I dine with my Lord of London §: who leaves these parts, to retire into Essex, about a week or ten days hence. The forgiving the Bishop of Bath and Wells's first-fruits is not against the late act ||, which takes place only for such preferments as were to be bestowed after it passed. However, from good hands I know that they have demurred upon it; his modest proposal being, to have the first-fruits of both bishopricks forgiven.

I would not fail to insinuate what your Lordship mentions, in a proper place, but that I find a difficulty

* Dr. Sprat.

† Head-Master of Westminster school. See pp. 102. 177.

‡ Dr. Hooper.

§ Dr. Compton.

|| "For making more effectual her Majesty's gracious intentions, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, by enabling her Majesty to grant, in perpetuity, the revenues of the first fruits and tenths; and also for enabling any other persons to make grants for the same purpose." It was passed April 3, 1704.

of coming at a certain person *; who, upon my waiting on him at his office, since my return, told me he must speak with me, and would send me word when he had an hour or two's time; and I wait for that message, and cannot decently break-in upon him before he sends it.

Dr. Smalridge hath great obligations to your Lordship for your concern in relation to him. I did not mention any thing of his case with the least intention of requesting your Lordship's interposition with Dr. Jane † on his behalf; which, I am very sensible, is a point that should be managed tenderly. It is possible, however, as your Lordship says, that a lucky minute and a lucky humour may chance to meet, and give your Lordship an opportunity for it. I did your Lordship's message to the Master of the Rolls ‡ on Sunday last; and he commanded me to return his most humble service both to your Lordship and the Major-General §, and to tell you that he was much pleased to find that you preserved a kind memory of him.

Here

* Secretary Harley.

† For whom Dr. Smalridge had officiated as Divinity Professor. See p. 307.

‡ Sir John Trevor.

§ The Bishop's brother, Major-General Charles Trelawny, who represented the town of Plymouth, in several Parliaments, in the reign of Queen Anne. He married, first, —; and secondly, Anne, daughter and coheir of Richard Lower, of London, M. D. He died in Sept. 1731, aged 78. and was buried Oct. 8, at Plynt, in Cornwall, where we find this character of him: "A Gentleman of an ancient and honourable family, which he also ennobled by his virtues. His first appearance in the field was about the year 1672, under the famous Turenne, a Marshal of France; and

Here is a very notable book come out in behalf of the occasional conformists, intituled, "The Rights
" of

" and his gallantry and experience in military affairs spoke
" him worthy of so great a master. His public actions in
" several instances redound to his honour, but are not so par-
" ticularly and perfectly known, as a public relation of them
" may require: those who served with him can give the
" justest eulogium; his modesty was too delicate to recite
" his actions. He was so far from courting the applause
" which was due to his behaviour, that he very rarely made
" mention of the one, lest it should demand the other. He
" served in the troops which King Charles II. sent to the
" assistance of France, when they and their country gained
" the greatest reputation, by covering the retreat of the
" French, and repulsing the Germans; an action of that sig-
" nal service, that it merited the public thanks. This may
" be said to his and the nation's honour, that the armies of
" France have been protected, as well as conquered, by the
" English. Nor did he shine less in his private than in his
" active life: the reputation he acquired in public services he
" adorned with affability, tenderness, and charity, to all about
" him: the bravery of the soldier was tempered with the
" politeness of the most accomplished gentleman. In short,
" so generous and noble a spirit attended his whole course of
" life, and so much patience and resignation his last most
" painful and lingering illness, that he appeared in both
" equally the hero, and died great as he had lived. He was
" instrumental in bringing about the late Revolution, though
" he was sorry that his country required it: he loved his
" King, but his country more: interest would have inclined
" him to support the King and absolute power; his honour
" and the love of his country commanded his service for the
" constitution, the laws, and liberty: he served then with
" reluctance as against the King, but he could not serve the
" King when against his country. In the great and famous
" battle of the Boyne, he shared the glories of the field; and,
" in confidence of his bravery and honour, the important
" city of Dublin was recommended to his care; an eminent
" sign of the high esteem he merited, when the metropolis
" of Ireland was thought safest under his government. As
" his

" of Protestant Dissenters," dedicated to the Queen, and supposed to be written by Locke * ; I doubt not but Churchill † sends them down to you, or else I would convey one to your Lordship. It is written with great art, and skill in colouring: it is an eighteen-penny pamphlet, and is a first part only; a second will speedily follow. I wish some able hand undertook it: for, I foresee, it will be much cried up, and made use of to ill purposes.

I am your Lordship's ever obliged and most dutiful
humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

" his arms were servicable against the enemies of his Majesty,
" so was his administration in protecting his subjects: he
" preserved the city from the violence of the soldiers, and
" generously despised the advantages of safeguards and contributions: when he left it, the sad effects of both broke
" in upon it. As he maintained his post with honour,
" so he retired out of a point of honour; but his retirement
" was distinguished by particular marks of royal favour;
" King William sent a commission, appointing him governor of Plymouth. How his great qualities endeared him
" to the inhabitants of that place, their universal esteem and
" public acknowledgements of his merits abundantly testify."

* This supposition appears to have been erroneous. See p. 317.

† Awntham Churchill, the greatest bookseller and stationer of his time. He purchased the manor of Henbury, in Sturminster Marshall, co. Dorset, in 1704; was representative in Parliament for Dorchester in 1705, 1707, and 1708; and died April 4, 1728. His name may be found to the principal publications between the Revolution and his death. See an account of him in *Gent. Mag.* 1783, pp. 937. 1014.

CLIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Bridewell, June 10, 1704.

THE Dean of Wells *, by a fall in his garden, hath gotten such an hurt, as it is thought he cannot recover; and some letters from Oxford said he would be dead before the news could reach us at London. There were some thoughts of an exchange of the Deanery of Gloucester for that of Wells. If they continue, your Lordship will be pleased to consider what step is to be taken in order to it. It may be expected perhaps that Dr. Jane should ask it. I am your Lordship's most dutiful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I have frightened the new Bishop, with throwing out a hint in a proper place, from whence I knew it would come round to him, that he hath no right to his *annus post mortem*; there being a statute of the land against him.

The Dean of Sarum † is very ill at Bristol, and may probably go off,

* Dr. Ralph Bathurst. See p. 320.

† Dr. Young. He died Aug. 9, 1705; and was buried in his cathedral, with this inscription:

H. S. E.

EDVARDUS YOUNG, LL. B.

hujus Ecclesiæ Decanus.

Vir cum primis

Eruditus, probus, integer,

Summo utique honore dignissimus,

Utpote qui de Ecclesia Anglicana,

Cui fidissimo fuit præsidio,

Summoque ornamento,

quam optime meruit.

Obiit { Anno ætatis suæ 63.

9 Aug. { Annoque Domini 1705.

An

An epitaph, written by Dr. Garth, on St. Evremond*, is to be put up in the Abbey, if the Bishop will suffer it, where St. Evremond is commended for his indifference to all religion. I have given the Bishop this night (by a sure hand) notice of it, that he may not say he was surprized into a consent, which will indeed be very scandalous.

The pamphlet I mentioned to your Lordship † is dedicated to the Queen, and the dedication is in answer

* See p. 248. The present epitaph, which is close to the monument of Prior in the Poets' corner, runs thus:

“ Carolus de St. Dennis, Dom. de St. Evremond,
Nobili genere in Normannia ortus,
a primâ juventute
Militiæ nomen dedit;
et per varia munera,
ad castrorum Mareschalli gradum evectus,
Condæo, Turenno,
aliisque claris belli ducibus,
Fidem suam & fortitudinem
non semel probavit.
Relictâ patriâ Hollandiam;
einde a Carolo II. accitus, Angliam
venit:
Philosophiam & humaniores literas
Feliciter excoluit;
Gallicam linguam
cum solutâ, tam numeris astrictâ, oratione
Expolivit, adornavit, locupletavit.
Apud potentes ‡ Angliæ reges benevolentiam
et favorem;
Apud regni proceres gratiam & familiari-
tatem,
Apud omnes laudem & applausum,
meruit.
Nonaginta annis major,
Obiit ix Septembris, MDCCIII.
Viro clarissimo
inter præstantiores ævi sui Scriptores
Amici mœrentes P. P.

† See p. 315. ‡ Perhaps *potentissimas*. The original is abbreviated.

to that of my Lord Rochester before the second volume of Clarendon *; and reflects upon that noble Lord with great freedom. I suppose before this time your Lordship hath seen it.

It is my Lord of London † that hath procured Broadhempson for a friend of his, but I know not whom.

CLV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, June 15, 1704.

I HEAR no certain news yet of the Dean of Wells's ‡ death. But he hath broke a bone; and it is agreed on all hands that he cannot recover. I know not whether the thoughts of that exchange may be as grateful to the Dean of Gloucester now as they were some time ago; but, if he likes it, I suppose he may compass it.

I beg your Lordship (if the book is come down to Exon) to read the "Tale of a Tub." For, bating the profaneness of it in some places, it is a book to be valued, being an original in it's kind, full of wit, humour, good sense, and learning. It comes from Christ Church; and a good part of it is written in defence of Mr. Boyle against Wotton and Bentley. The town is wonderfully pleased with it §.

* Which, as we learn from our Author (see p. 257.) was "so bold," that it was wondered "how the Bishop of Rochester came to pass it."

† Dr. Compton.

‡ See pp. 316. 320.

§ See Atterbury's farther opinion of this work, p. 325.

The Dean of Exon * set out for the West on Tuesday morning last. He wrote me a very civil letter the Saturday before; but directed it to Chelsea, whither it could not come till I was gone, as I always go on that day in the afternoon, to Bridewell; and when I returned here and found it, on Monday in the evening, it was too late to answer it; otherwise I had taken his invitation, and sent my duty to your Lordship in a letter by him. In the letter he tells me, he had called at Bridewell on Friday last, where I never am on that day; so I missed him every where.

I beg your Lordship to believe, that I have nothing more at my heart than the pursuing such measures as may tend most to your Lordship's satisfaction and honour; and particularly the promoting a good understanding between the members of your Chapter, that they may be united firmly among themselves, and in their duty to your Lordship. But, to speak freely to your Lordship, I think the Dean doth not do every thing he might do towards it: for he hath neglected Canon Gilbert here a little oddly. The Canon waited upon him; he never invited him to dinner, or returned his visit, or sent him word that he was setting out for Exon; which the Canon resents very deeply. It would have raised his resentment higher, had I let him know the compliment the Dean had made me; and so I concealed it from him.

Dr. Breach † is in town, being sent for by the Master of the Rolls, in order to take care of my lady

* Dr. Wake.

† William, M. D. of Christ Church, Oxford.

Trevor,

Trevor, whom Radcliffe had given over as incurable. I am afraid she is so; however, the very sending for Dr. Breach (as it displeases Radcliffe much, and may perhaps occasion a *breach* there,) so it is for Dr. Breach's honour, and, if ever he thinks of settling in town, will make way for him. The Master thought it a compliment to Radcliffe, not to join any of the London physicians with him; but to send for an old crony of his to consult with him. But Radcliffe, I find, is nettled with this conduct. He sets out speedily for the Bath * with Col. Specot.

I am your Lordship's ever dutiful and most faithful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

London, June 27, 1704.

THE Dean of Wells † died on Wednesday night; so I find, by a letter from Oxford, this minute. The two to be proposed to the Bishop of Winchester for the Presidentship ‡ will, as it is thought at Oxford, be Dr. Sykes and Mr. Almont. I do not much question the Dean of Gloucester's § success in the exchange ||; and wish it may make room for Dr. Smalridge. I have the more hopes of it, because the great men here, who will be glad to do this thing

* See pp. 304. 325.

† Dr. Bathurst. See pp. 316. 318.

‡ Of Trinity College, Oxford. Dr. Sykes succeeded.

§ Dr. Jane.

|| See p. 322.

for

for the Dean, will be, I am sure, equally glad to serve Dr. Smalridge in it; and seems to apprehend that Dr. Jane, if he could have that Deanery, will resign, and will perhaps proceed on this foot in procuring it. Should they do so, your Lordship will be discoursed probably, and advised with, by Dr. Jane, and may have such an occasion administered to you by that means of helping Dr. Smalridge's pretensions forwards *, as I am sure will be grateful to your Lordship, and give Dr. Jane no umbrage.

I am your Lordship's ever dutiful and most faithful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, June 22, 1704.

THE inclosed is genuine †; and relates to one whom your Lordship hath heard much of; and therefore I send it to your Lordship. I was glad to receive a letter from the Dean of Gloucester, under his own hand, concerning his composition, which I have answered this post; though without saying to him, what I am about to say to your Lordship, that I apprehend he will not succeed in the matter of the new Deanery, which, I believe, is unalterably disposed of to Father Grahme ‡. The town says, he is to marry Mrs. Hill §,

* To the chair of professor in Divinity, which he had occasionally filled See pp. 307. 313.

† We know not what this was.

‡ William Grahme, D. D. See p. 327.

§ Afterwards the celebrated Lady Masham.

the favourite bed-chamber-woman: I know not upon what grounds.

No civility shall be wanting, on my side, towards the Dean *, which your Lordship shall judge to be fit and proper; though I must needs say, that, after I had visited him twice at his house, and been there to see for him oftener than I found him, I expected that he, who kept a coach, and took the air every day, would have made use of it once before he left the town, to call at Chelsea, where he knew I lived, rather than at Bridewell, where he knew I did not live.

I am your Lordship's most obliged and most dutiful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Dr. Sykes † may, I suppose, be this day declared President of Trinity; which I am glad I have been able to forward.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells's first-fruits still hang in the hedge; and I reckon will hang, and perhaps may be lost there.

* Dr. Wake.

† Thomas Sykes, D. D. a native of Bagworth, near Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, became a servitor of Trinity College, Oxford, 1660; afterwards scholar, fellow, and a tutor; took the degree of M. A. Feb. 12, 1666; B. D. July 3, 1677; D. D. May 12, 1692; was elected Margaret Professor in Divinity, Nov. 6, 1691; President of his College, June 8, 1704; died Dec. 14. that year; and left £. 300. to the College. He published a Sermon on the consecration of Trinity College Chapel, Apr. 12, 1694.

CLVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

June 24, 1704.

I SENT you word, in my last, how it was thought the Deanery of Wells would go. I find now, that it is fixed for Dr. Grahme beyond retrieve, and hath been so for some time; so there is an end of any thoughts of serving Dr. Smalridge by this remove; to whom nevertheless I imparted yesterday (as he called upon me in his way to Oxford) your Lordship's kind design in his behalf. He is extremely sensible of your Lordship's goodness to him, and desired me to return his most humble duty and acknowledgments. Sykes and Almont * were returned unanimously to the Bishop of Winchester †; but they set not out till yesterday for Farnham. To-day it is determined there, and, I hope, the point is secured for Dr. Sykes, who is by far the worthier man, and will be more welcome to our common friends in the University, on a public account.

Lord Halifax's trial came on yesterday in the Exchequer. But the information was quashed, by reason of a mistake of *nec non* instead of *et non*: matters must now begin *de novo*, and be ripened by the same steps for another trial ‡.

Canon

* Roger Almont, M. A. of Trinity-college, March 29, 1666; B. D. July 3, 1677.

† The Bishops of Winchester are Visitors of Trinity College. Dr. Peter Mews was then Bishop. See the "Illustrations," N° XIV.

‡ This, I apprehend, relates to the second charge made by the House of Commons against Lord Halifax, for a breach of his duty as Auditor of the Exchequer, in not transmitting the

Canon Gilbert will tell (if he hath not already told) your Lordship, how heartily and with what professions of respect Lord Chief Justice Holt * drank your Lordship's health the other day, when the Canon dined at the Sheriff's with the Judges.

I am your Lordship's most obliged, dutiful, and humble servant,
FR. ATTERBURY.

CLIX. To Bp. 'IRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, June 29, 1704.

UPON the receipt of yours yesterday I wrote to Dr. Edisbury, forthwith to satisfy your Lordship punctually, whether the name be Thomas or Samuel; and I suppose you will hear of him, by this or the next post, on that head.

I have taken an occasion also to write to the Dean of Exon †, according to the hint which your Lordship gave me.

the impress rolls half-yearly to the King's Remembrancer. Complaint of this omission was made to the House of Lords; who reported, that his Lordship had, in their opinion, performed the duty of his office. This being unsatisfactory, a conference took place between the Houses, in which Lord Halifax was one of the managers, and defended himself with great spirit. The Commons, however, were not convinced; and a prosecution was ordered by the Attorney General; which, it seems probable, was got rid of by the quibble mentioned above, without either of the parties wishing to resume the business again.

REED.

* Sir John, Lord Chief Justice of the court of King's bench 1689, till his death in March 1709-10. He married Anne daughter of Sir John Cropley, of Clerkenwell, Bart. — Dr. Radcliffe is said to have taken a malicious pleasure in preserving this lady's life, out of spite to the husband, who wished her dead.

† Dr. Wake.

I sup-

I suppose by your Lordship's last, that you have had a direct answer to your letter written to Dr. Godolphin *; because your Lordship seems to give over the thoughts of the exchange. The news that I sent your Lordship on that head was what I had reason to believe true; but not such as I could fully and without the least doubt depend on. I suppose it hath come to your Lordship now from a better hand.

The authors of "A Tale of a Tub †" are now supposed generally at Oxford to be one Smith ‡, and one Philips §; the first a Student, the second a Commoner, of Christ Church. I wish their pens were employed in the way your Lordship mentions; they would be able to do service.

Dr. Breach || came up to town in vain, I believe; for my lady Trevor, I doubt, cannot hold out long. Radcliffe ** is gone down to the Bath, with a set of Papists: and they tell me he delights scarce in any other company but theirs; which is a very surprizing account of him.

I hear that at the cabinet on Sunday evening the dissolution of the Parliament was debated ††, and the con-

* Henry, D. D. fourth son of Sir Francis Godolphin. He was at this time Provost of Eton, and Residentiary of St. Paul's; and afterwards (July 18, 1707) Dean of that Cathedral. On account of his great age, he resigned the Deanery in Oct. 1726; but continued to be one of the Residentiaries; and died Jan. 29, 1733. In consequence of his connexion with Eton, his son (the present Lord Godolphin) has lately new-paved King's college chapel, Cambridge, at the expence of 500 l.

† See p. 328.

‡ Rag Smith, author of Phædra and Hippolitus.

§ Author of Cyder, &c. || The physician. See p. 320.

** See pp. 304. 320. 325.

†† See p. 327.

sideration of that matter put off for some time.—I suppose the ill news comes from Germany. If this fact be true (as I have reason to apprehend, on the account of the hand which it came from) we may, and shall probably, have a new Parliament in October. But all depends on the events abroad. I am your Lordship's ever dutiful and most faithful servant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CLX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelfea, July 1, 1704.

I HAVE learnt from a sure hand, I think, that the issue of the debate in the Cabinet, about which I wrote to you last post *, was a resolution, at the next day of prorogation, to put off the Parliament till Oct. 19, in order entirely to quash the talk of a dissolution. This, I think, may be depended on; but it is as yet such a secret, that I beg your Lordship not directly to publish it, or at least not to name me as the author of it because, if it comes round, it may raise an enquiry how I came by my intelligence. But I thought it proper that your Lordship should know it as soon as possible.

I am glad the Dean of Gloucester † takes the disappointment so easily. I took that matter to have been immoveably fixed for him, and was strangely surprized, when I found it likely to end otherwise.

The author of "A Tale of a Tub" will not as yet be known; and if it be the man I guess, he hath rea-

* See p. 325.

† Dr. Jane.

son to conceal himself, because of the prophane strokes in that piece, which would do his reputation and interest in the world more harm than the wit can do him good. I think your Lordship hath found out a very proper employment for his pen, which he would execute very happily. Nothing can please more than that book doth here at London *.

I took my share here at a distance yesterday in the common joy of your Lordship's Chapter. God preserve your Lordship long to commemorate that day †! And may not those forget it, who have reaped the benefit of it, and who owe your Lordship so much as they do for it! For my own part, I shall think the service of my whole life but a poor return to your Lordship and family, for the noble favours which you have been pleased to bestow on, my Lord, your Lordship's ever dutiful, and grateful, humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

July 6, 1704.

WHEN I wrote about Dr. Jane's pretensions to succeed in the deanery of Wells, I little thought that it would have fallen to the share of Dean Grahme ‡;

* See pp. 318. 325.

† It is almost superfluous to repeat here that Bp. Trelawny was one of the Seven Bishops imprisoned in the Tower in 1688. The anniversary here alluded to was the day of his deliverance by the verdict of a grateful country.

‡ William Grahme, or Graham, D. D. who had been chaplain to Queen Anne whilst Princess of Denmark, was younger brother to Richard Viscount Preston. He was installed in a prebend of Durham 1684; became Dean of Carlisle in 1686; Dean of Wells 1704; and died in 1713.

and much less, that I should by that means be any way a gainer. But so it hath happened. For yesterday I received a message from Secretary Hedges; and upon my attending him this morning, he told me that the Queen had resolved to give me the Deanery of Carlisle; and he introduced me to kiss the Queen's hand for it this evening; from which I am come this moment to give your Lordship an account of it.

Nothing could be further from my thoughts than such a preferment, which gives me an higher station in the world, and but very little (after the necessary deductions made) to support it. However, as it is a mark of her Majesty's favour and goodness to me, I did and do accept it very thankfully. And, in the first place, I return my most humble thanks to your Lordship, for the instances of your Lordship's great generosity and kindness to me, of which I will, while I live, preserve a grateful sense; and to which I will own that I owe both the present and all other instances of good fortune which shall ever attend me. From whatever other quarter obligations may be laid upon me, I beg your Lordship always to believe me to be (what your Lordship shall be sure always to find me) your Lordship's most devoted, dutiful, and thankful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

London, July 8, 1704.

DR. Newey's letter of July 3, though it came to the general post-office on July 5, (as appears by the post-mark) yet was not delivered by the penny-post at Chelsea till July 7, at ten in the morning. What the reason of this delay was, I know not; but I have found it of late in several other instances. It was the more remarkable, because your Lordship's name was on the back of the letter: however, as far as I could find, the seal was untouched.

Upon the receipt of your Lordship's, I immediately, but in vain, endeavoured to find out Secretary Harley, who went out of town yesterday, and came not to his office till towards ten in the evening. Missing him, I went to Secretary Hedges's, and from Mr. Ellis * I there learnt, that the Secretary and Mr. Tucker † were engaged for Elford; and that they apprehended your Lordship (as well as the Bishop of London ‡) had formerly put in for him, and procured a promise from the Queen on his (not on Cook's) account. I said, I was sure this must be a mistake; however, I would soon search into the truth of it; for my Lord Nottingham was in town: to whom I applied myself.

* John Ellis, esq. Under-secretary of State, uncle to the present Rt. Hon. Welbore Ellis.

† Keeper of the Paper-office. See p. 133.

‡ Dr. Compton.

My

My Lord Nottingham referred himself to his books and papers; among which he found one letter from your Lordship, desiring him to interpose with the Queen for Cook; another of his to your Lordship, telling you the Queen had granted it to you, and a third from your Lordship to him, thanking him for what he had done in it. All this my Lord Nottingham hath proved to Secretary Hedges very readily and kindly; and in such a manner as, I will presume to say, deserves your Lordship's particular acknowledgements; which I the rather mention, lest, if your Lordship should be silent, my Lord Nottingham should apprehend that I had not given a faithful account to your Lordship of his great readiness to serve you.

Notwithstanding all this, I found the matter stuck; and learned, from good hands, that the Bishop of London was likely to gain the point; and that, beside what I had heard before, the Bishop of Bath and Wells* did affirm, that he delivered a letter to the Bishop of London for this Elford, before ever your Lordship interposed for Cook; from which it was inferred that the Bishop of London consequently, applying to the Queen before your Lordship, had a promise precedent to yours. I replied, "that both these were but suppositions, of which there was no manner of evidence; " whereas the proof of the Queen's promise to your " Lordship was in writing, and every way incontestable."

All this I urged to Mr. Secretary Hedges; who, upon this, told me, he would write to the Bishop of London this evening, and know what his Lordship had to say in the matter; and promised me not to stir, or

* Dr. Hooper.

move the Queen in it at all, till this matter was cleared. I began now to find that the Bishop of Bath and Wells was at the bottom of all this opposition, and that he now solicited the matter for the Bishop of London; without doubt, in hopes of defeating your Lordship; and I have some reason to apprehend that he also moved in the matter of Broadhempston * before, wherein your Lordship's recommendation was not accepted.

I found also Secretary Harley this morning, and stated the whole case to him; a short memorandum of which I saw him take down in his minutes; and he promised me to discourse the matter with Secretary Hedges at Windsor (whither they are both gone), and to do what he could in it. I ventured to tell him, that I thought, after so solemn a promise made to your Lordship, and so capable of being proved, it would be the highest indignity to your Lordship to let any other Bishop have the disposal of a living in your diocese, upon no better a reason than the supposal of an antecedent promise, which did no way appear, especially since my Lord of London had been lately gratified with another living in your Lordship's diocese, for which likewise your Lordship had ineffectually applied.

Thus I have left the matter; and, upon the whole, my opinion is, in the first place, that time enough is certainly gained for your Lordship once more to lay these matters before Secretary Hedges; or, if you please, before Secretary Harley, who was very forward to espouse your Lordship's interest in it; for nothing can well be done in this matter till a second letter may come from your Lordship on Friday next; in which if

* See p. 318. and several of the following Letters.

your

your Lordship pleases to insist on the Queen's promise, and the evidence of it, you will at last carry your point, notwithstanding the willingness that there is at present to gratify the Bishops of London and Bath and Wells.

If your Lordship thinks fit once more to write, you will easily judge what part of the information I have given you is fit to be taken notice of, and what not. As to myself, no care shall be wanting on my side to solicit this matter here as effectually as may be; the rather, because I find it is turned into a sort of trial of interest between your Lordship and somebody else; and it is for your Lordship's honour (as well as Mr. Cook's advantage) that you should carry it.

I am your Lordship's ever obliged and most dutiful
humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I received your Lordship's letter (to the same purpose with that from Dr. Newey*) yesterday in the evening.

* Thomas Newey, king's scholar at Westminster 1670; elected to Christ Church 1675; M. A. there 1682; a Proctor in 1689; D. D. 1701; Præcentor of the cathedral at Exeter 1702; chancellor of that Church 1706; installed Prebendary of Winchester June 23, 1712. At the time of his death, May 6, 1723, he was F. R. S. and held the prebend of Winchester, the præcentorship and a canonry of Exeter, and the rectory of Wonston, Hants, which he had obtained through the friendship of Bp. Trelawny. He was buried in the cathedral at Winchester, with this inscription:

“ Hic jacet
THOMAS NEWEY, S. T. P.
E Scholæ Westmonasteriensis
in Æde Christi Oxon Alumnus,
Rector de Wonston,
Hujus Ecclesiæ Prebendarius,
Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Exoniensis Præcentor,
Utriusque nuper dulce decus,
Nunc triste desiderium,
Obiit, 6^{to} Maii, A. D. 1723;
Ætat. suæ 66^{to}.”

CLXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, July 10, 1704.

UPON farther search in the Secretary's office, my Lord Nottingham's letter, informing you of the Queen's grant, is not to be found; a minute of it only being preserved, that it was of Sept. 2. So if your Lordship hath that letter by you, be pleased to transmit it to Jack Ellis *, that he may shew it the Secretary—or, if it be at Trelawn, to give that reason why it cannot now be produced.

Elford is gone post a second time down to the Bishop of London, in Essex, for his evidence, and will return to-day; but Mr. Tucker hath promised me, that nothing shall be done in the matter till your Lordship's answer to this letter comes on Monday next. He hath further informed me, that the Bishop of Bath and Wells hath written a long letter to Secretary Hedges on this subject, where he affirms, that your Lordship, in May was twelvemonth, or thereabouts, did send a letter to him, to be conveyed to the Bishop of London, in behalf of this Elford's succeeding in the living of Bovey Tracy; upon which the Bishop of London applied (in your Lordship's name, as well as his own), and obtained the Queen's promise some months before the date of that promise made your Lordship in September; which, it is pleaded, therefore, must yield to a prior engagement.

* Under-secretary of state. See p. 329.

This is the distinct account of what I told your Lordship more confusedly in my last, concerning the Bishop of Bath and Wells's intermeddling in this matter, as he doth with great warmth and earnestness; and from hence your Lordship may see what use he intended to make of his præcentorship of Exon, had he still kept it: for, by virtue of his relation to the diocese of Exon, his plain design was to have undermined your Lordship in every respect, at Court and elsewhere. However, I am persuaded that, in this point, your Lordship insisting firmly on the promise, you will at last prevail. I shall be with Secretary Harley to-day, and know the result of his discourse about this matter at Windsor. I go into Berkshire to-morrow, from whence I shall not return till Saturday.

I am your Lordship's ever obliged and most dutiful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Upon my representing to Mr. Tucker the hardship of the Bishop of London's thus interfering with your Lordship twice in your own diocese, he seemed very sensible of it, and said, that for the future he would stop every thing of that kind till your Lordship had notice of it. If your Lordship should take notice of that promise to him, perhaps it might clinch it, which would be of use; though I think he promises somewhat more than he can perform.

CLXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, London, July 18, 1704.

SINCE my return from Berkshire, I have been with both the Secretaries, and expressed myself in such a manner to them as I thought most agreeable to your Lordship's intentions and interests in this affair of Bovey Tracy*.

Before I went out of town, Secretary Harley had promised me to do your Lordship what service he could in it. I find he hath since received two letters from your Lordship; and he repeated the same assurances on that head to me this morning. I believe, he writes to your Lordship to-night; and so, I think, will Secretary Hedges. Perhaps the latter may not tell your Lordship, what I have just now discovered, that, by dates, they collect that your Lordship could have no promise from the Crown at the time pretended †: your Lordship's first letter to my Lord Nottingham to ask the Queen, and your last to thank him for what he had done, were both (it is said) written by you while the Queen was at the Bath ‡; and, consequently, Lord Nottingham's answer could not tell your Lordship that he *had* asked the Queen, but that he *would* ask her for it; and for that promise (of his) your Lordship is in

* See p. 329.

† See p. 330.

‡ The Queen arrived at Bath August 28, 1702; and continued there till Oct. 8. She went there again Aug. 8, 1703; and stayed all the summer.

your

your last letter supposed to give him thanks : so that it is of absolute necessity to send up the original from my Lord Nottingham as soon as your Lordship reaches Trelawn. I do not much doubt but that justice will be done your Lordship in this point ; however, the evidence of your right cannot be made too plain.

I complained a week ago to Sir Robert Cotton * of the delay of that letter †. He desired an account of my complaint in writing ; which I sent him yesterday, upon my return ; and hope to hear from him soon, that he hath done something in it.

I am your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, July 22, 1704 ‡.

BY the letter you received from Secretary Hedges the day after your Lordship's last to me was written, it appears that, if promises may be relied on, there is no need of entering a caveat. Your Lordship will have a state of the two Bishops' § pretensions to a prior promise transmitted, and consequently time to make out and enforce the proof of your own ; and having so good hopes of success (especially from Secretary Harley's engagement in the affair), I presume

* Sir Robert Cotton, Knight, Joint Post-master-general with Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. Sir Robert resigned the office, April 4, 1708. † See p. 329.

‡ Original letter *mis-dated* 1702.

§ Compton and Hooper. See p. 331.

the entering of a caveat would only irritate, without doing much service. I had it in my head, and was resolved, if I had found matters so far precipitated as that your Lordship would not probably have had time left you to produce your proof, to have ventured to enter one, even without your particular commands; but, upon getting a sight of Secretary Hedges's letter, I reckoned there was no necessity for such a step; and am sure there is none, if the word of a man may be depended on. The undisputed right your Lordship hath in this matter, your firmness in asserting this right, and the unwillingness they are under hereabouts to disoblige you, will, I think, turn the point to your Lordship's wish, without a recourse to any extraordinary step.

Elford's disobedience was very daring; and I question not but your Lordship will soon make him sensible of it. Gilling is under prosecution in my court*; but Welsh, of King's Kerwell, was never complained of to me. If there be any body ready to give evidence against him, Mr. Lye shall take care to prosecute him effectually and speedily. I will write to him about it, as your Lordship directs.

My patent † passed the broad seal on Tuesday last; but I beg your Lordship to believe, that I neither do nor shall ever value myself upon any title so much as that of being your Lordship's most obliged and most devoted servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* The Archdeaconry court of Totness.

† As Dean of Carlisle. See it in p. 345.

Sir Robert Cotton hath endeavoured to do me right in the complaint I made to him about the letter *. The fault is laid upon the poor penny-postman, who is in danger to be turned out, unless I intercede for him. The true cause is not to be come at.

CLXVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

July 22, 1704.

SINCE I wrote my letter, I have been at the Secretary's office, and find that the point is determined to your Lordship's satisfaction, and a warrant ordered for Mr. Cook, which will be signed to-morrow, but with his surname only, for his Christian name is wanting. I suppose Secretary Harley gives you an account of it this post, if he did not the last.

Mr. Tucker is mightily concerned, lest your Lordship should apprehend that he was any ways backward to do your Lordship right in this matter, and desired me to give his humble service and respects to your Lordship, with assurance that your Lordship shall find him faithful to your interest on all occasions. And since he hath promised (as he did early) to stop every thing that was applied for in his office † (if it lay within your Lordship's diocese) till your Lordship had notice of it, I hope your Lordship will command me to say something to him, that will shew him your Lordship is not dissatisfied with him.

* See pp. 329. 336.

† See p. 334.

Jack Ellis * hath been very heartily for your Lordship from the beginning to the end of this matter.

This second baffle to the new Bishop will fit so sore upon him, that I believe Dr. Hudson's † flattering dedication of his *Dionysius Halicarnassensis* ‡ (now ready to come out) will hardly make him easy for his disappointment.

I am, my Lord, your most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See p. 329.

† Dr. John Hudson, a learned critic, originally of Queen's college, Oxford, where he became M. A. and afterwards (1686) fellow of University college, where he was a considerable tutor, and distinguished himself by several valuable publications. He was elected Keeper of the Bodleian Library in 1701; and in 1712 appointed Principal of St. Mary Hall, through the solicitation of Dr. Radcliffe, with whom he had so much interest as to obtain for the University the Doctor's noble benefactions. A studious and sedentary life occasioning a dropsy, Dr. Hudson died Nov. 27, 1719. A list of his Works may be seen in the "Biographical Dictionary."

‡ "*Dionysii Halicarnassensis Opera omnia*, 1704," 2 vols. folio; a beautiful and valuable edition, enriched with the various readings of an ancient copy in the Vatican library, and of several MSS. in France. The learned editor has subjoined to his own notes several of Sylburgius, Portus, Stephens, Casaubon, and Valesius.

CLXVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, July 25, 1704.

I FIND now they talk of putting Elford into Broadhempston*; by which, I suppose, he was the man for whom the Bishops of London and Wells had begged that living before, but suspended claiming their promise upon the likelihood of Bovey-Tracy's being void, which is a better living†.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells came to town this day, on purpose to solicit for Elford; and found, I suppose, that the warrant for Cook was signed yesterday, to his great pleasure. Though the point be turned for your Lordship, and consequently there be no necessity of transmitting my Lord Nottingham's letter, yet he mightily desires to see it; for he is piqued a little at the thought of their doubting his veracity; which resentment was of use to me, and by it I got him to stir so earnestly in it. So, if your Lordship pleases to let me have it from Trelawn, I will, after I have shewed it Lord Nottingham, return it.

In one thing I must vary the account I gave your Lordship of Mr. Hele's charity. The Master‡ thinks himself obliged to put in Sir Francis Drake, as Recorder of Plymouth. He hath pitched upon Dr. Edisbury for the Master of Chancery to whom it is referred, who

* See pp. 318. 331.

† The vicarage of Brodehempston, or Broadhempston, co. Devon, is valued in the king's books at 25l. 6s. 8d.; Bovitracy, another vicarage in the same county, at 26l. 2s. 1d. They are both in the gift of the Crown.

‡ Of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor.

is to have secret instructions what trustees to name; and I heard the Master give him particular order for the Major-general*. The Master plainly perceived that the drift of the Lord Stamford and others, who sued in Chancery for the management of this charity, was, by the influence of it, to turn the election at Plymouth; and that made him resolve to take it out of their hands; for the same reason, to place it, as far as he could, in your Lordship's. Mr. Hele of Fleet, Mr Pollexfen, and Serjeant Hooper †, are trustees he thinks of joining with your Lordship and the Major-general.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Aug. 1, 1704.

I WAS with Secretary Harley this morning, who, with some pleasure, shewed me your Lordship's letter, and pointed out to me the line relating to the Coadjutor †; who (by the means of Cook's writing to Rouse, to solicit the passing of the seals, and to take my directions in that affair, and to give me his thanks for the trouble I had taken in it) is by this time, I believe, somewhat the more mortified with his defeat, as knowing me to have been an instrument of it; for Rouse is his creature, and tells him every thing.

* Trelawny, the Bishop's brother; see p. 313.

† Nicholas Hooper, esq. Queen's Serjeant, and M. P. for Barnstaple; afterwards knighted by King George I.

‡ Bp Hooper.

I directed Mr. Rouse to apply himself to Secretary Hedges's office, because the warrant was carried by him to the Queen to be signed, and lay in his office. This was all I knew of that matter then ; but since I understand, from a good hand, that when the Queen gave orders that your Lordship's claim should take place, Secretary Hedges earnestly desired of his brother, that he might get the warrant signed, &c. which was granted to him. After this, there was no bringing it into the other office.

I was not mistaken in apprehending Secretary Hedges's displeasure ; for I have felt it already in an instance with which I will not trouble your Lordship, designing to write an account of it to the Sub-dean * this post, whom I am heartily glad to call by that title. Mr. Tucker, also, I apprehended, was not perfectly in humour with me ; and endeavoured therefore to make all well over venison and claret yesterday at Chelsea, where he shewed me your Lordship's letter to him, which, I find, a little mortifies him. He is certainly uneasy that he happened to be engaged against your Lordship, wishes with all his heart it had been otherwise, and that your Lordship would look upon him to be (what in other respects I verily believe he is) your faithful servant.

I am grieved to hear of your Lordship's indisposition. You have given me all my ease and happiness in this world ; and may God return it to your Lordship both

* Mr. Blackburne, who had formerly held that office, was again installed Sub-dean (on the death of Mr. Lewis Burnet) July 27, 1704. See p. 253.

in this and another ! I am your Lordship's ever faithful
and devoted servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I beg your Lordship's pardon for the blots on the other
side, which I did not see till I had finished my
letter.

CLXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, Aug. 8, 1704.

IT never entered into my head, to put your Lordship
upon any new trouble in relation to Broadhempston.
What I said upon that head was only in order to inform
your Lordship that you had not been well dealt with
before, when, upon your application, you received an
answer, " that it was disposed of ;" since Mr. Tucker
so lately and so positively told me, that it was still un-
filled. But, upon a more careful enquiry, I find he
was deceived ; and can now tell your Lordship the man
for whom the Bishop of London begged it, and am glad
with all my heart that he succeeded. It is Dr. Cock-
burn *, who is now Preacher to the English Church at
Amsterdam, and is an honest, worthy Scotchman, a
true friend to the constitution of the Church, and
heartily hated and persecuted by Bishop Burnet. I wish
the vicarage may turn to account to him, for he is in
very mean circumstances, and hath a great charge of

* John Cockburn, D. D. who published " A Specimen
" of some free and impartial Remarks on public Affairs and
" particular Persons, especially relating to Scotland, occasi-
" oned by Dr. Burnet's History of his own Times," 8vo,
no date.

children. I will be bold, in his behalf, though without his knowledge, to interpose with your Lordship, that the provision made upon the sequestration, for the person who performs the duty, may be as moderate as conveniently can be, that there may be the more coming to the poor man, to bear his charges, when he takes out the broad seal, and comes for institution. A word, I believe, from Mr. Cook to the church-wardens of Broadhempston, would be of moment on this occasion.

I have gotten over the difficulty started in relation to the avoidance of the Deanery of Carlisle *, and am possessed of Dean Grahme's resignation †. I communicated to Mr. Tucker the three lines relating to him in your Lordship's last letter; with which, I found, he was more pleased than with the letter your Lordship had written to him. He is really an honest man, and hath an hearty regard for your Lordship, though he was unluckily pre-engaged in this matter of Bovey-Tracy; and I wish your Lordship would please to take some opportunity of letting him see that you take nothing ill of him.

The Master is a very sorrowful mourner upon the death of my Lady ‡; who is to be carried out of town on Monday next, to be buried in Derbyshire among the Master's family §.

* The best way to explain this will be, to print at full length the letters patent which appointed Atterbury to the Deanery. See p. 345.

† See p. 346.

‡ Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Clare, relict of Mr. Morley; and afterwards Lady of Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls, and brother to Sir Thomas, who was created lord Trevor of Bromham, Dec. 31, 1711.

§ Very anciently of eminence in Wales.

Whatever your Lordship pleases will be done in relation to the trustees for the Plymouth charity; your Lordship will see Dr. Edisbury about a fortnight hence, and may then give him his instructions.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I think to set out for the North about a fortnight hence.

CLXX. Her MAJESTY'S Letters Patent*.

A N N A, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ regina, fidei defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos præsentēs literæ nostræ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod nos, de gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia & mero motu nostris, dedimus & concessimus, ac per præsentēs, pro nobis, hæredibus & successoribus nostris, damus & concedimus dilecto nobis in Christo Francisco Atterbury, sac' theologiæ professori & uni capellanorum nostrorum in ordinari', decanat' ecclesiæ nostræ cathedral' Carliolens', ~~sive per Cessionem, sive per Resignationem~~ Gulielmi Grahme, sac' theologi' professor', ultimi decani ibidem, ad decanatum ecclesiæ nostræ Cathedral' Wellens' ^{promoti s. v. p. s.} † jam vacantem, & ad nostram donationem pleno jure spectantem; ac ipsum

* From a pamphlet, intituled, "A True State of the Controversy betwixt the present Bishop and Dean of Carlisle, touching the Regal Supremacy; in a Letter from a Northern Divine, to a Member of the University of Oxford, &c. 1704."

† Dr. Grahme was installed at Wells July 28, 1704; and Dr. Atterbury's installation at Exeter was delayed till October.

Franciscum Atterbury decanum ecclesiæ Cathedral' Carliolens' prædict' facimus, ordinamus, & constituimus, per præsentēs : Habend' & tenend' decanat' prædict' præfato Francisco Atterbury, durante vita sua naturali, una cum omnibus juribus, jurisdictionibus, libertatibus, privilegiis, quotidian' distribution' dividend' excre- scend', refection', mansionibus, domibus, ædificiis, ter- ris, tenementis, pratis, pascuis, pasturis, hortis, poma- riis, gardenis, clausuris, boscis, subboscis, reddit', re- vencionibus & servic'; cum omnibus & omnimodis aliis proficuis, allocacion', commoditat', advantag', emolu- ment', & hæreditament' quibuscunque ad dictum deca- nat' pertinent' sive spectant', vel qualitercunque annexat' vel imposterum annexand'; adeo plene, libere, & inte- gre, ac in tam amplis modo & forma, prout præfat' Gulielmus Grahme, aut aliquis alius predecessor' suorum, decanatum prædict' habuit, tenuit, vel gavisus fuit, aut habere, tenere, vel gaudere debuit : Mandantes pro nobis, hæredibus & successoribus nostris, ac per præ- sentes firmiter injungend' præcipientes capitulo & ca- nonicis ibidem, seu cuicunque vel quibuscunque potes- tatem in hac parte habent' vel habentibus sufficient', quocunque nomine vel quibuscunque nominibus vocetur vel vocentur, quod ad prædict' decanatum præfatum Franciscum Atterbury admittat vel admittant, ipsum- que decanum ibidem, cum omnibus suis juribus, mem- bris & pertinentiis universis, rite & legitime instituat & investiat, instituant & investiant, cæteraque omnia & sin- gula quæ in hac parte fuerint quomodolibet opportuna & necessaria faciat & perimpleat, faciant & perimpleant : Eo quod expressa mentio de vero valore annuo, vel de cer- titudine

titudine alicujus præmissorum, aut de aliis donis per nos, seu per aliquem prædecessor' nostrorum, præfato Francisco Atterbury antehac factis, in præsentibus minime facta existit, aut aliquo actu, provisione, five restrictione, in contrarium inde antehac facta, aut aliqua alia re quacunque in aliquo non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meip̄sa apud Westmonasterium, decimo quinto die Julii, anno regni nostri tertio.

CLAYTON.

Per breve de privato Sigillo.

CLXXI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Aug. 17, 1704.

I WILL take care to observe your Lordship's directions, in relation both to Tucker and the Master of the Rolls. There will be nothing done hastily in that matter of the Plymouth charity; for the beaten party will be very slow in taking out the order of reference to Dr. Edisbury. When your Lordship sees him (which perhaps may be in a very few days after the receipt of this), you will be pleased to settle peremptorily what you would have done in it.

I hope to receive from your Lordship my Lord Nottingham's letter soon enough to make the proper use of it before I set out for the North, which will be on Monday, or, at the farthest, Wednesday, sevensnight. The Bishop of Carlisle * is come to himself, and hath

* Dr. Nicolson. See pp. 106. 133. 350.

taken occasion to make excuses to several persons (who, he knew, would inform me of them) for his not answering my letter. He says, he thought I should be upon the road before an answer could reach me. Whatever he then thought, he now thinks himself in the wrong; and will, I am informed, set it right again by his civilities to me when I come into Cumberland *.

I humbly thank your Lordship for all your good wishes and great kindneses to me. I shall, while I breathe, own, that whatever happiness befalls me, is entirely owing to your Lordship; and shall be as grateful and faithful a servant to your Lordship and your family as any of those many whom you have obliged. I am your Lordship's, in all duty and observance,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

York, Sept. 11, 1704.

I HAVE been stopped a week at Bishopthorpe, in my way to Carlisle, by a letter to the Archbishop † from the Bishop of Carlisle, wherein he positively refused to institute me, unless I revoked some propositions relating to the supremacy, which he thought deducible from my writings. I will inclose the paper the Bishop drew up on that occasion ‡. At the end of it he desired the Archbishop to admit me himself, by

* That the Dean was wrong informed, will appear by the two following letters.

† Dr. John Sharp. See p. 67.

‡ See p. 350.

his metropolitical authority, if I would not consent to revoke, and renounce, as he had prescribed.

There were some thoughts that this might be done, and that my journey to Carlisle might be saved by that means; which hath occasioned my stay here; but some forms, which are to pass the Bishop in order to it, could not be procured; and so I am now setting forward myself for Carlisle, to tender him my mandate: before he will receive which, and give me institution upon it, he will, I believe, be pretty troublesome to me; but it will end in more trouble to himself, for the affront is not so much to me as to her Majesty, and will be resented accordingly.

This is, I suppose, intended also as a return to the demur which the University of Oxford made, on my account, to giving the Bishop his degree *. But they could demur in this case with somewhat more safety than the Bishop can.

I will give your Lordship a farther account of this matter when I come to Carlisle.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See p. 133.

CLXXIII. The Form of Retraction, required from Dr. ATTERBURY, previous to his Institution at CARLISLE; with a Narrative of what passed on that occasion between the DEAN and Bishop NICOLSON*.

WHEN Dr. Atterbury came to his Grace of York's at Bishopthorpe, near York, in his way to Carlisle, he there found a form of Retraction, which the Bishop of Carlisle required he should make, before his Lordship would give him institution to the Deanery.—The form ran thus:

“ 1. The Queen of England, out of Parliament, has
 “ not the same authority in causes ecclesiastical
 “ that the Christian Emperors had in the primitive
 “ Church.

“ 2. The Church of England is under two Sove-
 “ reigns; the one absolute, and the other limited.

“ 3. The supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as an-
 “ nexed to the Imperial Crown of this Realm,
 “ can be exercised no otherwise than in Parlia-
 “ ment.

“ These three propositions, separating her Majesty's
 “ authority from her person, and impeaching her legal
 “ supremacy, are erroneous, and contrary to the re-
 “ ceived doctrine of the Church of England, as well
 “ as the known laws of the realm. And therefore (so
 “ far as they, or any of them, are deducible from any

* First printed from Harl MS. 6848. p. 181; and since corrected in many places by the MSS. of Atterbury.

“ thing that I have heretofore asserted and published)
 “ I do hereby, openly and freely, revoke and renounce
 “ the same.”

This form of retraction was sent by the Bishop to the Archbishop the day before Dr. Atterbury came to his Grace; and the Bishop desired his Grace, that if Dr. Atterbury consented not to make that retraction, he would stop him there, and give him institution by his metropolitic authority. That could not be done without a signification of his desire under the episcopal seal, (if it could be done at all); which, therefore, the Archbishop and Dean wrote for. Seven days after the Dean came to the Archbishop's, he received the Bishop's answer, that he would give a commission under his seal to nobody, for doing any thing which he would not and could not do himself; and therefore the Doctor must come to him. The Dean set out accordingly as soon as was possible. When he came to Rose-Castle, the Bishop's seat, the Bishop produced the three propositions; and required the Dean that he would retract them: but, upon the Dean asking his Lordship whether he insisted on it; he said No. And the Dean afterwards found that the Archbishop's opinion had prevailed with the Bishop to withdraw them; his Grace having freely and fully told him, in more letters than one, that the first was a true proposition, and the other two not to be found in Dr. Atterbury's book according to that sense and turn which the Bishop had given them. But the Bishop had prepared another paper; and that he produced before the Canons of the Church then called

called together, and required the Dean to subscribe it. That paper was in this form:

“ The Church here in England is under the Government both of the *absolute* and *limited* Sovereign ;
 “ under the government of the limited Sovereign,
 “ within the compass of his prerogative; under the
 “ government of the absolute Sovereign, without any
 “ restraints or bounds, except what the revealed will
 “ of God and the eternal rules of right reason prescribe.
 “ The Pope usurped, not only on the King, the limited ;
 “ but on the King and Parliament, the absolute Sovereign ; and what was to be taken from Him, therefore, was not all to be thrown into the Prerogative,
 “ but restored severally to its respective owners *.
 “ I do hereby, openly and freely, revoke and renounce
 “ whatever in this paragraph may reasonably seem to
 “ impeach her Majesty's regal supremacy, inherent
 “ in her royal person ; or any ways necessarily to infer a co-ordination with her in the Sovereignty of
 “ this realm.”

The Dean told the Bishop, that what he proposed to him was a matter of consequence and importance, and desired a little time to retire and consider of it ; which was allowed him, with pen, ink, and paper. About half an hour after, the Dean returned with the following answer :

“ Your Lordship demands of me, that, in order to
 “ my institution to the Deanery of Carlisle, I should

* See “ Rights and Powers, &c.” p. 214. 2d Edition.

“ make

" make the preceding retraction. In answer to your

" Lordship's demand, I humbly reply,

" 1. That I offer to qualify myself for institution,
 " by taking all those oaths, and making all those
 " subscriptions or declarations, which are re-
 " quired by any law or canon of this realm, or
 " Church of England.

" 2. That, in the passage cited by your Lordship,
 " I do not, after a very deliberate consideration
 " of it, find any thing asserted, which, upon a
 " fair and candid construction of the words, can
 " reasonably seem to impeach her Majesty's regal
 " supremacy inherent in her Royal person, or any
 " way necessarily to infer a co-ordination with her
 " in the Sovereignty of this realm.

" 3. No man living can be more ready than I
 " am to assert her Majesty's supremacy, in the
 " utmost legal extent of it, upon all pro-
 " per occasions; or to retract any thing which
 " may have casually fallen from my pen, and
 " may reasonably seem to be in the least deroga-
 " tory to it. But to do this in order to obtain
 " possession of the Deanery of Carlisle, which her
 " Majesty has granted me under the broad seal of
 " England, and after a manner no ways that I
 " know of prescribed either by the canons or laws
 " of Church or State, would, I apprehend, on
 " my side, be rather injurious than respectful to
 " her Majesty's regal supremacy and prerogative;
 " inasmuch as it tends to introduce and establish

" new tests and qualifications unknown to our
 " constitution, and which may in future times be
 " required of all those who shall have like grants
 " from the Crown of this or any other Deanery.
 " And therefore the surest mark of my regard for
 " the Queen's regal supremacy will, I presume,
 " be humbly (as I now do) to desire your Lord-
 " ship, that you would, in virtue of her Majesty's
 " letters patent now tendered to your Lordship,
 " grant me institution to the Deanery of Carlisle,
 " without delay, and without insisting on any such
 " retractation. Provided always your Lordship
 " have full and sufficient right to grant such in-
 " stitution to me, of which I cannot be supposed
 " a competent judge: and which exception I de-
 " sire may be understood, and included, in every
 " thing that I have done, or said, towards desir-
 " ing institution from your Lordship. And I
 " humbly pray, that the Notaries now present
 " may draw up in form a notarial act of this your
 " Lordship's demand, and my humble reply.

" FR. ATTERBURY.

" Rose-Castle, Sept. 15, 1704.

" *Test.* JOH. NICOLON, *Not. Pub.*

" G. LONGSTAFFE, *Not. Pub.*"

Upon the Dean's reading this reply to the Bishop,
 his Lordship was in great confusion; pressed the Dean
 to converse the matter with him, and to clear up his
 doubts. The Dean refused to say a syllable farther upon
 that head than what he had set down in writing. Then
 the

the Bishop rose up in a heat, fetched down the canons, and said, "He would institute him step by step, according to the form there prescribed;" and first demanded his orders and letters testimonial. The Dean told him, "he had neither;" but said, that "he thought the Dignities in the Church to which he had been collated (particularly the Archdeaconry of Totness) were sufficient vouchers for his being in orders *." The Bishop answered, "How do I know you are Archdeacon of Totness?" The Dean replied, "Just as I know your Lordship to be Bishop of Carlisle †." "Well," said the Bishop, "now I must examine you." Then he paused a while, and added, "But perhaps this would be too great an affront to you!" "As many affronts as your Lordship pleases," said the Dean: "I hope I am prepared to bear them."

At last, the Bishop went aside, and produced a paper in his Register's hand; which was this:

"Sept. 15, 1704.

"Having this day received her Majesty's letters patents under the great seal of England, nominating

* For the very honourable mode in which our Author obtained his Doctor's Degree, see above, p. 90.

† "He was rightly answered, and with no breach of good manners, as the Bishop had shewn himself so partial a Judge as to require to see his Orders, when he must be satisfied that the Queen would never have conferred the second dignity of his Cathedral Church on a Layman; besides many other reasons of his being ordained: the true case was, a Whiggish principle was predominant in the Bishop, and a Tory one in the Dean; which had before now shewn themselves in angry altercations between them." *Mr. Cole of Milton, MS.*—See p. 368.

“ Dr. Francis Atterbury to the vacant Deanery of Carlisle ; and being for the present under such doubts and difficulties in matters of law and conscience, that I cannot immediately institute the said Dr. Atterbury ; I do hereby appoint Thursday the 12th of October next for the making such a dutiful return to her Majesty's letters patents as counsel in the law shall direct or advise.

“ This paper was read ; and Dr. Atterbury had notice given to attend the Bishop at Rose the 12th of October next, between nine and ten in the forenoon, in the presence of

“ JOHN NICOLON, *P. N.*

“ G. LONGSTAFFE, *P. N.*”

The Dean urged “ the hardship of this delay, which would hinder him from attending the Queen that month as Chaplain, and probably from preaching the Lord Almoner's turn on Nov. 15, which he had undertaken at his Grace's desire* ; besides that his Lordship had, by his letters to the Archbishop of York, detained the Dean from offering his letters patents eight days, and ought not therefore to take the advantage of them.”

The Bishop was pleased at last to say, that “ he would write up to London ; and if he found that he could not justify denying institution upon the grounds he had gone, he would, as soon as his answer came, immediately do it, without expecting his attendance.

* See p. 361.

"till October the 12th." He added, "he would not insist upon producing Testimonial Letters or Orders."

So they parted without incivility; and the Dean went to Carlisle, where he expects the event *.

CLXXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Carlisle, Sept. 21, 1704.

WHEN I came to the Bishop at Rose Castle for institution, he withdrew the three propositions I sent you, and would not insist upon them; but, instead of them, offered me another sort of retractation to sign; a copy of which I have inclosed †. It was a surprise to me. I desired a little time, to withdraw and consider it: and pen, ink, and paper, to set down my thoughts upon it; which were granted me; and in his house I soon drew up the answer, which I have also transmitted to your Lordship ‡. Upon hearing which, the Bishop grew very much out of humour, and discovered a great deal of disorder, both in his looks and discourse; he in passion demanded my orders, and letters testimonial of my good life and behaviour; and said, he would examine me as to my learning; and

* He was installed in the month of October.

† See p. 352.

‡ See p. 353.

soon afterwards went back from all this, and produced a paper, ready written by his Register, commanding me to appear again at Rose Castle on the 12th of October, and then and there receive his answer.

Nothing could be more barbarous and unfair than the whole scene of this conduct ; for, in the first place, he contrived things so, that I should know nothing of his intentions to refuse me institution till I came to York ; then he stopped me eight days at York, under a sham pretence of desiring the Archbishop to institute me in his stead ; but, when I applied for a request of that kind to the Archbishop under his episcopal seal, he would not grant it, but would have me come to Rose Castle and receive institution from him ; and yet, when I came thither, took advantage of the twenty-eight days allowed him by the canon, without reckoning in those in which he himself had detained me at Bishopthorpe. We parted however pretty civilly ; and, I thank God, I had that command of myself, that, notwithstanding his rudeness to me, I was not moved to do or say any thing indecent. That night I went to Carlisle, where I have been ever since at the Deanery, expecting what they will do above in this matter, where I have lodged a full account of it *. The Bishop had taken as much care as he could to have all manner of slights put upon me. The bells were not to ring, the choir not to attend upon me, nor the corporation to take any notice of me. All which I bore, and took no notice of ; but in two days time broke through all his measures.

* Which is already printed, p. 350—357.

It is a little uncomfortable living here in a country where I have nobody that I can advise with, or confide in, upon points of so great moment to me; and where I have to deal with sharp and subtle heads, which oblige me to be ever upon my guard, and to tread very warily. However, since I am in, I must go through with it as well as I can; and hope I have ripened matters so well already, that this attempt will end in shame and confusion to the attempter. I know not when I shall be able to return to London, being resolved to wait here the event of this matter; and have accordingly sent to put off my waiting in October *.

I thought myself obliged to give your Lordship some account of these my poor affairs; though it will be a good while before it comes to your hands in Cornwall. The ill usage I have had from this gentleman makes me reflect often on the contrary treatment I have had from your Lordship, and would, if any thing possibly could, raise my gratitude to your Lordship for all your noble favours to me, and for the obliging manner wherein you have ever bestowed, and by that means doubled them.

Dr. Smalridge writes me word, that the Dean of Gloucester † hath sent him eighty pounds for the two last terms ‡. So they will go on now, I suppose, upon that foot for the future.

I beg your Lordship's blessing; and am your most obliged, dutiful, and devoted servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* As Queen's Chaplain. See p. 356.

† Dr. Jane. See p. 321.

‡ For supplying his place as Divinity Professor.

CLXXV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Oxford, Oct. 28, 1704.

I AM now returned, and ready to receive and obey any commands your Lordship shall be pleased to send me. One part of my uneasiness, in being so long detained so far North, hath been, that it hath hindered me from sending my services to your Lordship in any thing wherein you should please to employ me.

We met in Convocation on Tuesday *, but did nothing beyond the proposal of an address; which was checked by an assurance given us in a message brought by Tillot, that the Bishops would send one down to us on Tuesday next, for our concurrence; to which day they and we adjourned.

The Commons, I find, are most firmly resolved on the bill of occasional conformity; and (it is said) if they have strength enough, will certainly tack it †.

Mr. Sub dean ‡ tells me a melancholy story, of your Lordship's being troubled with the stone. I hope, however, that the gravel which comes away is all that is bred there; for nobody more heartily wishes the health.

* Oct. 24.

† This was attempted; but negatived, by 251 voices against 134. It was passed singly in the House of Commons, Dec. 14, 1704; and, after a single reading, was next day thrown out of the House of Lords, by a majority of 71 against 50.

‡ Blackburne. See p. 342.

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and prosperity of your Lordship and your family than
your ever obliged and most faithful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXXVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, Nov. 7, 1704.

I WAS backward in providing my court sermon * ;
and, having an assurance from Blackburne that he
would give you a full account of what passed in our
two last sessions in relation to Sir George Rooke, was
the less solicitous to do it myself. We are come now
to a stand in that matter, and, if we have not interest
enough to be admitted separately, must be content not
to address at all, and by that means to lie under the im-
putation of being disaffected, which our good friends
will be sure to bestow on us.

After that matter is at an end, I hope we shall fall
to something which may be called business, and parti-
cularly the trying of the Bishops upon that article your
Lordship mentions, in which I will not lag behind the
foremost. But it is, I think, for our interest and ho-
nour, not to attempt that point but in company with
others which we are equally concerned in, that what
we do in that case may not seem done only out of a
pique, but with a true design of preserving the consti-
tution, and giving life to the discipline of the Church
in every respect, which hath been so neglected.

Your Lordship, I hope, had the paper of grievances
while I was in the North. Something of that kind, I

* For the Lord Almoner. See p. 356.

believe,

believe, will be set afoot again; and, among other points, that which your Lordship mentions be principally insisted on. As soon as I see Blackburne (which will be, I think, to-morrow night, he having promised me to come and stay a day or two with me), I will discourse him farther on this head, as your Lordship directs.

The elections go well hitherto. Mr. Arundel * hath beat Montagu † at Northampton; Mr. Blifs ‡ and Lord Guernsey's son § are chosen at Maidstone; and Mr. Duncombe || (an honest gentleman) will, it is thought **, be chosen in Bucks, in the room of Goodwin Wharton.

As soon as Blackburne and I have agreed upon the form of proxy, we will send it down to your Lordship, to be signed and returned.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful and faithful servant,
FR. ATTERBURY.

* Francis Arundel, Esq.

† Hon. Christopher Montagu.

‡ Thomas Blifs, Esq. § Hon. Heneage Finch.

|| William Duncome, Esq. of Battleſden, one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland.

** This did not happen. The Hon. Goodwin Wharton's ſeat was filled by Sir Richard Temple, bart.

CLXXVII. From a Northern Divine to a Member of the University of Oxford *.

S I R,

Monday, Nov. 13, 1704.

THE Narrative †, which you sent me, concerning the proceedings of the Bishop of Carlisle, in giving institution to his new Dean, came hither likewise (by the same post) from Cambridge; and we are told that several of your Southern Archdeacons have published it in their late Visitations. Many of those measures which Mr. Dean and his Friends are engaged in, for the advancement of the Church's honour and themselves, have been very surprizing to us; but none was ever more unaccountable than this: And yet, since they think it for their service to have the history of this matter made public, we are willing (for once) to fall in with them; and I have leave to tell you, that you are entirely at liberty to communicate the following account of it to as many as you please.

ON Friday, the 15th of September last, Dr. Francis Atterbury came to Rose-Castle in Cumberland, the Bishop of Carlisle's house, and brought with him her Majesty's Letters Patent; whereof this is a true copy.

"Anna, Dei gratia," &c. (as printed before, p. 345).

The rasures and interpolations, &c. that evidently discovered themselves in these letters patent, seemed very extraordinary; especially when they must (withal) be supposed to have been nicely examined by the person who brought them, and

* See p. 345.

† See p. 350.

whose

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whose accurate skill in records and grants of this nature had been frequently relied on as next to infallible: nor was it thought a common thing to see a Dignity in the Church bestowed on the 15th of July, and then declared to be vacant by resignation; which (nevertheless) was not resigned before the 5th of August following *. The Dean thought fit to apologize for these absurdities, by saying, "That he did not insist upon the *Resignation*; that word (insignificant and senseless as it was) being only put in, to comply with the unreasonable fancy of a certain great man." The Bishop was as ready as himself to wave these objections; having, as he thought, much weightier ones to make. He observed, that her Majesty's commands were not directed to him, but to the Chapter; and that though some of his predecessors had given in-

* In the *Biographia Britannica* this circumstance is thus perverted: "Upon his nomination, either through ignorance of the common forms, or an over-hastiness to get possession, he took out his instruments before his predecessor Dr. Grahme had resigned. This mistake he endeavoured to rectify in the following extraordinary manner. When he first waited on Dr. Nicolson, then Bishop of Carlisle, that Prelate demanded of him a formal resignation from Dr. Grahme, without which, he told him, he could not admit him. The new-appointed Dean seemed to laugh at this demand; but the Bishop, who resolved to shew Dr. Atterbury no favour, and barely to do him justice, continuing obstinate, the Doctor, to his no small mortification, was kept a whole month at Carlisle, unadmitted, and slightly regarded, till the resignation, insisted on, was produced. The resignation, however, upon examination, was found to have a flaw in it; the date of it being almost a month subsequent to Dr. Atterbury's collation, which rendered the latter null and void. Hereupon, being returned to London, he contrived to invite the Dean of Wells, his predecessor, to a certain place; where he desired him to antedate his resignation; and, instead of the 5th of August, to date it the 8th of July, that so it might be reconciled to his letters patent of collation. The Dean of Wells, who thought the proposal a very odd one, desired a day's time to consider of it; and, having advised with his friends, and an eminent Civilian, who all assured him the practice was both scandalous and dangerous, he sent a civil letter to Dr. Atterbury, excusing himself for not complying with his request. When the Doctor found this step ineffectual, he took another no less extraordinary; for a friend of his endeavoured to prevail with a considerable Officer in Chancery to alter the date of the resignation in the original record. But this proposal was likewise rejected; and so the public instruments continued irregular. All the reflection we shall make upon this story is, that, in the Civil Law, the clandestine alteration of dates is *Crimen Falsi*, and the bare attempt to do it *Subornatio Falsi*." See a small tract, intitled, "A Letter from the South, by way of Answer to a Letter from a Northern Divine; giving an Account of a strange Attempt made by Dr. Atterbury, &c."

stitution

stitution upon such letters as these, he had (as he humbly conceived) a right to expect a more formal presentation. This opinion was grounded upon the express words of King Henry the Eighth, in the local statutes of the Church of Carlisle; which are these: "Cum autem contigerit officium Decani, per mortem, resignationem, privationem, vel cessionem, vel alio quovis modo, in posterum vacare, volumus ut ille pro Decano habeatur & acceptetur, Decanique officio in omnibus fungatur, quem nos, aut successores nostri, nominandum, eligendum, & præficiendum, perque literas patentes, magno sigillo nostro aut successorum nostrorum sigillatas, episcopo Carleolensi præsentandum esse duximus. Quem quidem Decanum, sic nominatum, electum, & præsentatum, post Episcopi institutionem, præsentem Canonici assumant & admittent in Decanum perpetuum Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sanctæ Trinitatis Carleolensis." Hereupon the letters patents were received *De bene esse*; the Bishop declaring to rest the matter here, till (by counsel learned in the law) he should be made acquainted, how far (or whether at all) he was obliged to pay obedience to a mandate in this form.

The Dean, foreseeing a delay in his business, and being heated with the disappointment, began to dictate to two public notaries (there present) in a very peculiar manner: but one of them took the liberty of convincing him that he needed no instructions, nor could easily be imposed on, in the duties of his office. This unexpected return, from a little Northern Actuary, was such a surprize as caused a calm; and, after a short pause, the Bishop was humbly moved (on supposition that the learned in the law might declare the presentation valid) to propose his other conditions, if any were yet unmentioned, whereon he would be pleased to give institution. This motion was seconded by the Vicdean*, with whom Mr. Dean

* Blackburne. See pp. 342. 361.

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had sojourned two days on his road hither; and who had privately assured the Bishop that he found him extremely well disposed to answer his expectations. Upon this encouragement, a transcript of the following paragraph was produced; together with the subjoined form of recantation: which not only the Bishop himself, but likewise three of the Prebendaries then present, thought to be as modestly and favourably drawn up as the case would bear.

“The Church here in England,” &c. (as in p. 352.)

This paragraph is far from being the single one in the whole book, which the Bishop thought liable to exception; and which he always believed to contain such popular doctrines as are very opposite to those of the known laws of this realm, as well as the Articles and Canons of the Established Church: and this the Dean was sufficiently aware of; wherefore, having read over this paper, he desired (with a profound shew of modesty and humility) to know, whether he might hope for institution upon a revocation in this or the like form. Having received such an answer as seemed to please him, he farther requested the loan of pen and ink, and leave to withdraw to a private room; giving all the company fair assurances of his making such an immediate reply as should be to the Bishop's ample satisfaction. Accordingly he withdrew; and (after an hour's retirement) came back with the following Remonstrance, which he read to the Bishop with a new and insulting air:

“Your Lordship demands of me,” &c. (as in p. 352.)

The Bishop was under no such confusion as the Dean's Friends (in their public Narrative) have represented him, upon the tender of this humble reply: but, on the contrary, verily believes that he was the least surprized person in the room: for, though (to his knowledge) he had never before this day seen Dr. Atterbury's face, he was no stranger to the temper and disposition of the man. He was glad to find that

Mr.

Mr. Dean disowned the doctrine of Co-ordination; and hoped, that this Author himself would shortly convince him that the forementioned paragraph was capable of such a candid construction, as that (when rightly and fairly interpreted) it would not so much as "seem to impeach her Majesty's "Regal Supremacy;" which, as the Bishop frankly and frequently protested, would please him (every whit) as well as a retraction. Very true it is, that the Dean (as his advocates have published from his own letters) did "refuse to discourse "the matter any farther with the Bishop, or to clear his "doubts;" which was such a treatment as might, and perhaps did, occasion somewhat of a warmth. There were many other particulars in the Dean's book (relating to this same point of Supremacy) wherein the Bishop wanted, and now hoped for, the Author's help and instructions: As,

1. He would have reckoned it an obliging favour if Mr. Dean would have shewn him, why the second Canon must "necessarily be understood of the King in Parliament" only; since to him it is not so manifest, as (it seems) it is to other people, "that our Kings, out of Parliament, have not the "same power in Ecclesiastical matters as the antient Empe-
"rours had."

2. He would have been thankful for having this assertion likewise explained to him, "That the powers which were "understood to belong to the title of Supreme Heads were "taken away in the first of Queen Mary, and never afterwards revived;" because he has ever had a settled notion of their being revived in the very first year of Queen Elizabeth, and grown up to maturity in the eighth year of that reign.

3. He would gladly have learned how it is to be proved, "That the supreme Spiritual Jurisdiction of this realm, "since the High Commission Court was taken away, can be "exerted no otherwise than in Parliament:" Or, how such a
position

position as this is reconcileable to the modern practice of appeals to the Queen in Chancery, commissions of Reviews, &c.

4. The Supremacy's being capable of several degrees of comparison (so as to be greater in Parliament than out of it) was another piece of doctrine that looked new, and seemed to want an explanation. But—"Mr. Dean," say his friends, "refused to discourse the matter any farther with the Bishop, or to clear his doubts." And, when afterwards (in observance of the Canon) his orders and testimonial were called for, he thought it enough (to prove himself in full Orders) to tell the Bishop that "he had been collated to the Archdeaconry of Totness." "How do I," says the Bishop, "know that?" "Just," replies the Dean, "as I know that your Lordship is Bishop of Carlisle." Had the powers and occasion of enquiry been equal, this might have passed, *ad hominem*, for a proof of the Dean's being a Priest, till the Bishop himself had produced better evidence (than a bare hearsay) of his being consecrated. But, how far soever the Dean's friends may look upon this answer as a demonstration of his being in Orders, it is believed that few will reckon upon it as any certain argument of his good-manners. The Testimonial therefore might still, as justly as ever, have been insisted upon: and yet the Bishop, as these reporters truly state the case, soon after assured him, that "he would not insist upon his producing either Letters Testimonial or Orders." In short, it was agreed that the Bishop's Demand (as it is called) and the Dean's Reply should be forthwith laid before the Queen, together with the Bishop's other forementioned scruples in reference to the letters patents; and that (if her Majesty should, notwithstanding all these objections, be pleased to repeat her commands for the giving Dr. Atterbury possession of the Deanery) institution should be given. The Queen was pleased, by her Principal Secretary of State to intimate her
royal

royal pleasure to the Bishop to institute the Dean; and was immediately obeyed, without any farther delay.

Now, Mr. Dean's friends and correspondents have sent abroad his reasons for not complying with what he calls the Bishop's Demand; and nobody doubts but that he will shortly find "a more proper occasion to retract any thing that may have casually fallen from his pen (if any such thing has so fallen) in derogation of her Majesty's supremacy:" Or, if indeed there be no manner of occasion for any such retraction, he will (at least) convince his diocesan and visitor that his fore-recited words are capable of such "a fair and candid construction, as no way necessarily to infer a co-ordination with her in the sovereignty of this realm." The Bishop is also willing that the world should know what were the inducements that prevailed with him, for some few days, to decline the giving institution, when seemingly commanded by his Sovereign; to whom he must ever acknowledge himself obliged in the most strict and sacred ties of duty and gratitude. His reasons were chiefly these:

1. Institutions have always been given into the Deanery of Carlisle in the very same form with those into the other (inferior) Ecclesiastical benefices in that diocese: which seems to prove that the Bishop is equally, in both cases, *Judex Ordinarius*; and that he has a right of considering the abilities or insufficiency of the party presented. The old *Articuli Cleri* do peremptorily aver, That the examination of the abilities of any person presented to an Ecclesiastical Benefice (whether by the Sovereign or subject) belongs to the Ecclesiastical judge; and that, "as this has ever been the usage heretofore, so it ought to continue hereafter." The 39th canon (of 1603) provides, "That no Bishop shall institute any to a benefice, who hath been ordained by any other Bishop, except he first shew unto him his letters of orders. and bring him a sufficient testimony of his former good life

“ and behaviour, if the Bishop shall require it: and lastly, “ shall appear, upon due examination, to be worthy of his “ ministry.” The statutes of the Church of Carlisle, plainly enough, direct to this very method: “ Statuimus,” say they, “ & ordinamus ut Decanus sit sacerdos vitæ ac famæ integræ, “ vir doctus ac eruditus, &c.” Who can here be supposed to be the proper judge of these capacities? Most certainly, the Bishop; to whom (as the authority of institution is first given, so) the sole power of inspecting the Dean’s conversation, and the correcting of his misbehaviours, is afterwards committed.

2. Orthodoxy in the momentous point of the Regal Supremacy, whereon the whole fabrick of our English Reformation so much depends, is most especially recommended (by all our laws, Ecclesiastical and Civil) to the vigilant care of the Prelates of this Church. The old oath of supremacy was indeed laid aside in the late reign, and a shorter prescribed: but the doctrine therein asserted was never yet abrogated. It continues still firmly guarded and established by our Articles and Canons: and the statute-law of the realm (12 Eliz. cap. 13.) has religiously provided, “ That; if any person Ec- “ clesiastical, or which shall have Ecclesiastical living, “ shall advisedly maintain or affirm any doctrine directly “ contrary or repugnant to any of the said Articles; and, “ being convened before the Bishop of the Diocese, shall “ persist therein, or not revoke his error; such per- “ sisting, &c. shall be just cause to deprive such person “ of his Ecclesiastical promotions.” The Bishop verily believed several passages in the Dean’s book to be directly contrary or repugnant to the 37th Article; and he was assured, by many concurrent testimonies of Reports, that our common-law would admit, as a just reason for the refusal of institution, whatever the statute had made a sufficient cause of deprivation.

3. The Bishop was heretofore a member of the ever loyal University of Oxford; and (in the beginning of 1683) brought thence such principles of allegiance as were there commonly taught and practised. It was but a little before he left that place that Mr. Sheringham's treatise of Supremacy was reprinted; being generally read and valued, both there and at Cambridge, as a most learned and truly excellent discourse. Soon after this, the Rye-plot was discovered: and thereupon a meeting of the heads of houses was held, to consult about the framing of a congratulatory address, to be presented to the King, on the occasion of that great deliverance. It was first debated, Whether they should address in the same manner that others had done from most parts of the kingdom; or, Whether it would not better become them to express their joy in a book of verses, as had been done on the discovery of the Powder-plot. There was a strong party for each side of the question; and neither of them was willing to submit. A third proposal was offered, and unanimously embraced: That they should present his Majesty with a solemn abhorrence of all such schismatical and traitorous positions as might seem to have influenced the conspirators; which was accordingly drawn up, presented, and published, under the title of, "The Judgement and Decree of the University of Oxford, &c." Herein they declare it to be "a necessary duty, at that time, to search into, and lay open those impious doctrines, which, having of late been studiously disseminated, gave rise and growth to those nefarious attempts, and pass upon them their public censure and decree of condemnation." The fourth proposition condemned by this decree (as false, seditious, and impious) is this: "The Sovereignty of England is in the three estates, viz. King, Lords, and Commons." As a corollary to which, is added: "The King has but a co-ordinate power, and may be over-ruled by the other two." For these

they refer their readers to Mr. Rutherford's *Lex Rex*, and Mr. Hunton's book of monarchy; the latter whereof was reprinted in 1680, when the forementioned conspirators were laying the foundations of their new rebellion, in order to the subversion of our antient government. The books, wherein these damnable propositions are advanced, were ordered to be "burnt by the hand of their Marshal in the court of their schools;" and the Decree itself to be "copied and communicated to the several colleges and halls, and there publicly affixed in their libraries, refectories, or other fit places, to be seen and read of all."

4. The visible tendency and present use that was made of these revived principles of sedition (as they were supposed to be) did not a little stagger the Bishop. One of the Dean's friends, soon after his Second Edition of the "*Rights*," &c. vindicated the rights of the Lay Commons of England in this manner: "The King, Lords, and Commons, united together, have an absolute supreme power: and the several and particular powers lodged in [each of] these, as branches of the supreme authority, must in their nature be supreme and absolute against all but one another." The plain meaning whereof can be no other than this; The King of England has a supreme and absolute power over all (and, who are they?) except Lords and Commons: the Lords have the like power over all, except King and Commons: and the Commons are absolutely supreme over all, except the King and Lords. This last is an authority of a good handsome extent; whereas the other two are fooleries and cyphers. Another carried the argument a little higher: "The People," says he, "are a third part (in good time!) of the Sovereignty: and, whenever any of the three estates becomes subordinate to, or dependent upon, either of the other two; the civil balance, wherein lies our security, is destroyed." The conclusion drawn, by the same Author, from these premises,

misses, is, "The Commons being the only indispensably
 " necessary part of a commonwealth, their safety and secu-
 " rity ought to be consulted, and provided for, before that
 " of any branch; and even against it, if ever they shall hap-
 " pen to be inconsistent." Indeed, in this happy reign, the
 former of these gentlemen seems to have deserted those popu-
 lar principles which influenced him in the last: for he now
 affirms, that "the Queen is neither one of the three Estates,
 " nor does she constitute a fourth; but she is the sovereign
 " head of the great body politick of this kingdom." This,
 it is to be hoped, will be ever assented to, as the proper and
 staunch doctrine of the Established Church of England: being
 agreeable to the late glorious Act of Parliament (for set-
 tling the tenths, &c.) which soon after followed; and which,
 in express terms, declares her present Majesty "the only su-
 " preme head on earth" of the said Church.

To conclude: The present Bishop of Carlisle (who
 had never been on the South-side of Trent, from the
 last year of King Charles the Second's reign to the very
 last months of the late King William's) was as much
 surprized at these positions, in a book that pretended
 to assert the Rights of the English Church, as any man
 could possibly be. This, with the unaccountable treat-
 ment which he likewise had from the Author, brought
 him to London: and the discoveries he there made of
 the true intent and design of these new principles shall
 be accounted for in a second paper; if this be not
 thought enough, or too much, upon the subject.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

CLXXVIII*. From Mr. BRIAN FAIRFAX †.

S I R,

March 12, 1704-5.

WHAT I have writ in haste concerning Mr. Edward Fairfax, when you have leisure to read, I doubt not but you will do it with all the allowance I can ask, but especially for saying so much of others of the name, having not much to say of him, who affected to live so private and retired a life. Pray pardon any seeming vanity in it, from your very humble servant,

BRIAN FAIRFAX.

EDWARD FAIRFAX was the son ‡ of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton in Yorkshire, who passed his youth in the wars of Europe, and was with the duke of Bourbon, at the sacking of Rome, anno 1527 §.

His

* Indorsed by Dr. Atterbury, "An account of Edward Fairfax, author of the translation of Tasso (with some particulars relating to his family), by Brian Fairfax, Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Sent me March 12, 1704-5."

† Incorporated M. A. at Oxford Sept. 28, 1663. He died in 1711.—Brian Fairfax, Esq. son to this gentleman (an early member of the Society of Antiquaries) became J.L. D. Aug. 6, 1677; was appointed a Commissioner of the Customs in 1723; and held that office till his death, Jan 9, 1746; when he bequeathed a very considerable fortune to his nephew the Hon. Robert Fairfax (who married a daughter of the famous Anthony Collins, and was member in one parliament for Maidstone). See more of Mr. Fairfax, and his collections, in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 123.

‡ His natural son. See p. 380.

§ Which so offended his father (Sir William Fairfax, sheriff of Yorkshire 26 and 31 Hen. VIII; who died Oct. 31,

1557)

His eldest brother was Sir Thomas Lord Fairfax *, who was knighted at Rouën in Normandy, and signalized himself on many occasions in Germany against the House of Austria, then aspiring to a fifth monarchy. His younger brother was Sir Charles, who was a Captain under Sir Francis Vere at the battle of Newport †; and, in that famous three years siege of Ostend ‡, commanded all the English in the town, a while before it was surrendered, where he received a wound in his face by a piece of the scull of a Marshal of France, slain near him with a cannon bullet; and soon after was himself slain.

While his brothers were thus honourably employed abroad, he stayed at home at his book, and thereby made himself fit for any employment in church or state. But an invincible modesty, and love of a retired life, made him prefer the shady groves and natural cascades of Denton, and the forest of Knareborough, before all the diversions of court or camp.

He

1557), that he was disinherited. He afterwards married Dorothy daughter of George Gale, of Acham Grange; and in his old age, 1577, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth.

* Created Baron of Cameron May 4. 1627; and died in his 80th year.

† In 1600, when Prince Maurice of Nassau gave the Spaniards a great defeat.

‡ This town was besieged from July 5, 1601, to Sept. 22, 1604, by the Spaniards, being then in the hands of the Hollanders; and at last was surrendered, on good articles, after a siege of three years, three months, three weeks, three days, and three hours. This stout defence was ascribed to the supplies from England, and the conduct of Sir Francis Vere. The Spaniards, it was thought, lost 100,000 men during the siege, though, when the Archduke Albert began to invest it, they

He did not pass his time *ignobili otio*, as appears by the many valuable manuscripts he has left in the library of Lord Fairfax at Denton, both in verse and prose.

His first essay in poetry was, when very young, in translating Torquato Tasso's heroic poem of "Godfrey of Bologne" out of Italian into smooth and excellent English verse; a book highly commended by the best judges and wits of that age *, and allowed by the critics of this †. King James valued it above all other English poetry; and King Charles, in the time of his confinement used to divert himself by reading it.

He wrote other ingenious eclogues ‡, and presented them to the Duke of Richmond and Lenox, of which his son William [1636] gives this account, in his an-

did not expect it would hold out a fortnight; and the Archduchess is even said to have promised that "she would never shift herself till it was taken."

* "Spenser and Fairfax both flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: great masters in our language; and who saw much farther into the beauties of our numbers than those who immediately followed them. Milton was the poetical son of Spenser, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal descents and clans as well as other families. Spenser more than once insinuates that the soul of Chaucer was transfused into his body; and, that he was begotten by him two hundred years after his decease. Milton has acknowledged to me, that Spenser was his original; and many besides myself have heard our famous Waller own, that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, which was turned into English, by Mr. Fairfax." DRYDEN.

† See Dr. Johnson's critique, at the end of his "Life of Waller," where a valuable specimen of Fairfax's translation is preserved.

‡ See the note in p. 384.

notations upon them; viz. " These bucolics were
 " written in the first year of the reign of King James,
 " and, from their finishing, they lay neglected ten
 " years in my father's study, until Lodowic the late
 " noble Duke of Richmond and Lenox desired a sight
 " of them, which made the author to transcribe them
 " for his Grace's use. That copy was seen and ap-
 " proved by many learned men; and that reverend
 " divine Dr. Field *, now Bishop of Hereford, wrote
 " verses upon it; and these following were written by
 " Wilfon, Scoto-britannus:

" *Et Phœbum, castasque doces, Fairfaxe, sorores*

" *Salsa verecundo verba lepore loqui,*

" *Ulla nec in toto prurit lascivia libro,*

" *Pagina non minus est quam tibi vita proba.*

" Chaste is thy Muse as is a vestal nun,

" And thy Apollo spotless as the sun;

" No wanton thought betray'd by word or look,

" As blameless is thy life, as is thy book.

" But the book itself and the Bishop's encomium
 " perished in the fire, when the Banqueting-house at
 " Whitehall was burnt, and with it part of the Duke's
 " lodgings where the book was; but, with my fa-
 " ther's help, I recovered them out of his loose pa-
 " pers, &c."

* Theophilus Field, scholar and fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; rector of Cotton, Suffolk; whence he was elected Bishop of Landaff Sept. 25, 1619; of St. David's July 12, 1627. He was translated to Hereford, Dec. 14, 1635; and enjoyed that see but a few months; dying June 2, 1636.

These

These were his diversions in his solitude ; but he has left better proofs of his learning and judgement, in the controversy of religion with the Church of Rome, all correctly written with his own hand.

There was one John Dorrell, a Romish priest of no ordinary fame, then a prisoner in the castle of York : between them there passed several letters on several subjects, as the Pope's Supremacy, Infallibility, Idolatry, &c. which deserve to be published.

The Antiquary Roger Dodsworth *, in his manuscript book, which he calls " Sancti et Scriptores
" Ebor."

* Son of Matthew Dodsworth, Registrar of York cathedral and Chancellor to Archbishops Hutton and Matthews. He was born July 24, 1585, at Newton Grange, in the parish of St. Oswald, in Rydale, Yorkshire ; and educated, in 1599 and 1600, at Waxton in Lancashire under Miles Dawson, in a free-school founded there in 1594, by Abp. Hutton, just before his advancement from Durham to York † ; died in August 1654 ; and was buried at Rufford, Lancashire : " of wonderful industry, but less judgement ; always collecting " and transcribing, but never published any thing." Such is the report of him by Wood ; who, in the first part of it, Mr. Gough observes, drew his own character.—" One cannot approach the borders of this county (adds this incomparable Topographer, in his account of *Yorkshire*) without paying tribute to the memory of that indefatigable collector of its antiquities, Roger Dodsworth, who undertook and executed a work, which, to the Antiquaries of the present age, would have been the stone of Tydides. One hundred and twenty-two volumes of his own writing, besides original MSS. which he had obtained from several hands, making all together one hundred and sixty-two volumes folio, now lodged in that grand repository of our ancient muniments the Bodleian Library (at Oxford), are lasting memorials what this

† Over the door of this school is written,

" Matt. Episcopus Dunelm, Dco & Bonis Literis, 1594."

" Ebor." gives him this character : " Edward Fairfax
 " of Fuystone, esq. in the forest of Knareborough,
 " natural

county owes to him, as the two volumes of the *Monasticon* (which, though published under his and Dugdale's names conjointly, were both collected and written totally by him) will immortalize that extensive industry which has laid the whole kingdom under obligation. The patronage of General Fairfax (whose regard to our Antiquities, which the rage of his party was so bitter against, should cover his faults from the eyes of Antiquaries) preserved this treasure, and bequeathed it to the Library where it is now lodged. Fairfax preserved also the fine windows of York cathedral; and when St. Mary's tower, in which were lodged innumerable records both public and private relating to the Northern parts, was blown up during the siege of York, he gave money to the soldiers who could save any scattered papers, many of which are now at Oxford; though Dodsworth had transcribed and abridged the greatest part before. (*Wood's Fasti II. 11. Drake, p. 575.*). Thomas Tomson, at the hazard of his life, saved out of the rubbish such as were legible; which, after passing through several hands, became the property of Dr. John Burton, of York, being 1868 in thirty bundles. Wallis (*Preface to the History of Northumberland*) says, they are in the cathedral library. Fairfax allowed Dodsworth a yearly salary, to preserve the inscriptions in Churches. (See *Gale on Ulfus's horn, in the Archæologia, vol. I. p. 168.*)

Fairfax died in 1671; his nephew Henry Fairfax, Dean of Norwich, gave Roger Dodsworth's 160 volumes of collections to the University of Oxford; but the MSS. were not brought thither till 1673, and then in wet weather, when Wood with much difficulty obtained leave of the Vice-chancellor to have them brought into the muniment-room in the school-tower, and was a month drying them on the leads. " I never," says Hearne, in a transport of antiquarian enthusiasm, " look upon these volumes without the utmost surprise and wonder; and I cannot but bless God that he " was pleased out of his infinite goodness and mercy to raise " up so pious and diligent a person, that should by his blessing so effectually discover and preserve such a noble treasure of Antiquities as is contained in these volumes: most
 " of

" natural son of Sir Thomas Fairfax of Denton in
 " Yorkshire, and brother to Sir Thomas Fairfax, the
 " first that was created baron of Cameron, 3 Car. I.
 " He translated Godfrey of Bologne out of Italian into
 " English verse; wrote the History of Edward the
 " Black Prince, and certain witty eclogues, as yet not
 " printed that I hear of. He is accounted a singular
 " scholar in all kind of learning, and yet liveth,
 " 1631."

He was very serviceable to his brother Lord Fairfax *
 in the education of his children, the government of his
 family, and in all his affairs. The success appeared in
 having all his children bred scholars, and well prin-
 cipated in religion and virtue; his house famed for hos-
 pitality, and his estate flourishing.

What his principles were, appears by this character
 he gives of himself, in his book called " Dæmono-
 " logy † : " " For myself, I am in religion neither a

" of them written with his own hand, and the genealogical
 " tables, and the notes on them, done with that exquisite
 " care and judgement, that I cannot but think otherwise of
 " this eminent person than the author of the Athenæ Ox-
 " onienſes. For it plainly appears to me, that his judge-
 " ment and sagacity were equal to his diligence; and I see
 " no reason to doubt but that if he had lived to write the
 " Antiquities of Yorkshire (as he once designed it) it would
 " have appeared in a very pleasing and entertaining method;
 " and in a proper and elegant style, and set out with all
 " other becoming advantages." Preface to Leland's Collec-
 " tanea, p. 79. See " British Topography," vol. II. p. 395.

* See p. 375.

† Of this MS. Mr. Reed of Staple-Inn possesses a copy. It
 is intituled, " A Discourse of Witchcraft, as it was acted in
 " the family of Mr. Edward Fairfax, of Fuystone, in the
 " county of York, in the year 1621. From the Original
 " Copy, written with his own hand."

“fantastic Puritan, nor a superstitious Papist; but so
 “settled in conscience, that I have the sure ground of
 “God’s word to warrant all I believe, and the com-
 “mendable ordinances of our English church to ap-
 “prove all I practise: in which course I live a faithful
 “Christian, and an obedient subject, and so teach my
 “family.”

These were the principles, and this the practice, of the family, during the life of that noble Lord Thomas, who died May 1, 1641, before the civil wars began in England, happily for himself, but not for the family.

His sons * were bred scholars; but a martial humour running in their veins, two of them took to a gown,
 one

* Lord Ferdinand, the eldest son, who succeeded to the title in 1641, was the Parliament’s General for the associated county of York; he married Lady Mary Sheffield, daughter to the Earl of Mulgrave; died March 13, 1647: and was buried in the church of Bolton Percy, Yorkshire. His son Sir Thomas Fairfax, born at Denton in January 1611, after being some time at St. John’s College, Cambridge (to which in his latter days he was a benefactor) was early trained to arms in Flanders under Horatio Lord Vere. In 1642 he was entrusted to deliver a petition to King Charles, to beseech him to hearken to his Parliament, and not to raise forces; which the King refusing to receive, Fairfax delivered it to him on the pommel of his saddle, on Heyworth Moor, in the presence of 100,000 people. Dec. 31, 1644, he was made General in Chief of the Parliament’s forces; and in November 1646, made a triumphant entry into London. In the next year he succeeded to his father’s barony. In a fortnight after the execution of the King, Lord Fairfax (who, though styled by Charles a *brutish General*, seems to have been averse to that dreadful extremity) was elected one of the Council of State, and continued General of the army. May 19, 1649, he was created LL. D. at Oxford. Being dissatisfied at the
 Parliament’s

one to the pulpit *, the other to the bar: three of them were slain in the wars beyond sea; two in the defence of Frankenthall †, the other at Montauban in France. I cannot mention the names of those two brothers, my uncles William and John, without taking notice of the condoling letter, with the first news of their death ‡, sent to their father, from Henry Lord Clifford, the last earl of Cumberland of that name, in these words §: Mr.

Parliament's war with Scotland, he resigned his commission in 1650, and retired to his seat in Yorkshire. In April 1659, being elected to Parliament for that county, he entered into measures with General Monk, to whom he gave considerable assistance in the Restoration of King Charles II. and was one of the Commissioners sent by the Parliament to the King upon that great occasion. Arriving at the Hague May 16, he was received by his Majesty with singular favour and goodness; which was continued to the end of a life passed in retirement at Denton, where he died, and was buried with his Lady at Bilborough, near York, with this inscription: "Here lie the bodies of the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax of Denton, Baron of Camerone, who died Nov. the 12th, an. 1671, in the sixtieth year of his age. And of Anne his wife. daughter and co-heir of Horatio Lord Vere Baron of Tilbury. He had issue Mary Dutcheſs of Buckingham, and Elizabeth." Wood, Fasti II. 88.

* Possibly Thomas Fairfax, the Jesuit of St. Omers, mentioned by Wood, II. 1000; as "of the Fairfaxian family in Yorkshire, and one of the Fellows of Magdalen College, put in by James II."

† In 1660 was published, by George Tooke, "The Belides, or Eulogie of that honourable souldier Captain William Fairefax, slain at Frankenthall in the Palatinate, when it was besieged by Gonſales de Cordova, in the year 1621."

‡ Between 1641 and 1643, in which latter year this Earl of Cumberland died.

§ "To my noble and worthy friend Sir Thomas Fairfax, at Denton.

" Worthy

Mr. Edward Fairfax had several children, sons and daughters. His eldest son William was a scholar, of the same temper of his father, but more cynical. He

“ Worthy Sir,

“ I never took pen in hand with more grief; for though
“ my letter be to comfort you, yet are the contents so sad
“ reports unto you of woe, declaring the death of your valiant and brave sons in the Palatinate, as I protest I sigh
“ from the bottom of my heart at every pause, not knowing how to comfort you, being so troubled with grief myself, which makes me begin in confusion.

“ The brave sallies out of Frankendale were so often made
“ with success by them, that I think it as impossible for time
“ to survive the memory of them, as it is to restore again to
“ life the noble executioners. For, with the loss of eighty
“ of our men, there were slain above 2000 of the bravest
“ Spaniards that Spinola left behind him in the Palatinate :
“ and they still defended the town, till my lord Vere and
“ count Mansfeld raised the siege. But, alas ! two or three
“ days before the relief, your son John was slain with some
“ sixteen more, surprised by the enemy upon the outworks
“ (in a dark night, the sentinel giving no notice), who cut
“ them to pieces when they had scorned to accept of the
“ enemies offer of safety if they would yield themselves prisoners. The brave Captain William, as my informer tells
“ me, two days after, being in the trenches, had his thigh
“ taken off by a cannon shot, but lived a day and an half
“ after, in which time he acted the part of as good a Christian, as he had before of a successful commander ; so as
“ the happiness of his soul must necessarily extenuate the loss
“ of his life, the one crowned with honour, the other with
“ eternal blessedness.

“ Their never-dying virtues of valour and Christianity
“ came to them by descent from your valiant and Christian
“ self : as you gave them, so I now beseech you make use of
“ them, when God has taken them, bearing the blow with
“ a Christian valour, which I pray may overcome the great
“ grief in losing two such inestimable jewels, the honour of
“ our times and kingdom. In this hearty prayer to you,
“ and to God for you, I rest your afflicted and faithful friend
“ and servant,

HEN. CLIFFORD.

translated

translated "Diogenes Laertius, the Lives of the old
"Philosophers," out of Greek into English*.

Edward died about the year 1632, at his own house
called Newhall, in the parish of Foynton, between Den-
ton and Knareborough, and lies under a marble stone;
but deserves a monument near Godfrey of Boulogne, in
the Temple of Jerusalem. B. FAIRFAX.

CLXXIX †. From Mr. FAIRFAX.

March 24, 1704-5.

I THINK my labour in writing those papers more
than recompensed by your reading them, and im-
pute to your candour and civility that you approve
them. They are at your service, to do what you please
with them; but I wish, at your leisure, that you would
correct the English and coherence, so as others of less
candour may read them, and omit what you think
foreign to his character; that short one of himself, of
his principles and practice, I think, deserves to be writ
upon his monument. I wish I had his letters to Dor-
rell ‡, to shew you; but I have his eclogues ||. I am,
Sir, your very humble servant, B. FAIRFAX.

* Mrs. Cooper says, he was a kind of tutor, or rather an
intimate friend, to Mr. Stanley, who published "The Lives
"of the Philosophers;" "the greatest part of the work, as
"well as the notes on Euripides, truly belonging to Mr.
"William Fairfax, though his modesty and friendship de-
"clined the reputation." He took the degree of B. A. at
Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Oct. 26, 1675. R.

† Indorsed by Dr. Atterbury, "Brian Fairfax, March,
"1704-5."

‡ See p. 376.

|| It appears these Eclogues were in existence in the family
when Mrs. Cooper published "The Muses Library, 1737."
"They

CLXXX. From Lord STANHOPE.

MR. DEAN,

Lichfield, Oct. 6, 1705.

I WISH I was but as sure of good health as I am of your kindness and friendship to me. Besides a great deafness * that hangs upon me, I have a rheumatic pain that runs all over me; so that I have not been out of my doors these ten days. I must confess (except it be your brother Binckes †) I lose no conversation by being deaf in this place, which is just as well stocked with

“They are,” says she, “in number twelve; all of them wrote after the accession of King James to the throne of England, on important subjects, relating to the manners, characters, and incidents of the times he lived in. They are pointed with many fine strokes of satire, dignified with wholesome lessons of morality and policy to those of the highest rank; and some modest hints even to Majesty itself. As far as poetry is concerned in them, the very name of Fairfax is the highest recommendation; and the learning they contain is so various and extensive, that according to the evidence of his son (who has written large annotations on each), no man’s reading beside his own was sufficient to explain his references effectually.” The fourth Eclogue is printed by Mrs. Cooper; and if the remainder are still in being, it would be an acceptable service to give them to the publick. R.

* This seems a family disorder; his lordship’s sons, the late Lord Chesterfield and Sir William Stanhope, being both much afflicted with it.

† William Binckes, D. D. was collated to a prebend at Lichfield July 15, 1697; installed Dean of Lichfield, June 19, 1703; died exactly on that day nine years, and was buried at Lemington in Warwickshire, where he was Vicar. An anonymous pamphlet, supposed to be written by him in 1697, gave rise to the controversy mentioned in the next note. See pp. 105. 399.

good manners and polite conversation as your friend Dr. Wake * is with deep learning, solid sense, and the knack of writing intelligible English!

Really, Mr. Dean, I would write a play, to divert myself, and pass away time, but that I am at such a distance from the Earl of Orrery, that I cannot in conscience ask his Lordship's assistance †. Since I cannot hear, I would willingly court the ladies in a new fashion, by writing love-verses to them, but that you know very well that the author of "Boyle against Bentley" long ago refused me his assistance ‡; which, I believe, is what the modern Wotton, or the learned Wake, could never have boggled at; so much more humane and candid are some Clergymen than others! as my worthy landlord, the Prelate § of this place, whose breast is
full

* Dr. Atterbury had been four years engaged in a controversy with Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) Wake, "on the Rights, &c. of Convocations."

† This seems intended as a sneer on his Lordship's comedy, "As you find it," acted in 1703, and printed in 4to that year.

‡ See p. 46.

§ Dr. John Hough, Bishop of Oxford, 1691; of Lichfield and Coventry, 1699; of Worcester, 1717. He died, full of years and honour, May 8, 1743.—"The sweet and amiable character of this Prelate," says Dr. Nash, in his History of Worcestershire, "cannot be too much admired, or too highly extolled; he lived in this county 18 years, beloved by every one; if he had any fault, it arose from an easiness of temper, and too great partiality for his old and faithful servants. I cannot help remembering some traits of him, which, happening when I was a boy, and receiving from him frequent marks of civility and regard, have made strong impression on my mind, though to others they may appear trifling. His constant beverage after dinner, when upwards
of

full of tenderness and love for weak dissenting sciences,

of 90 years of age, was strong beer and sugar; and any of his guests were sure to ingratiate themselves with him, that would partake of this cup, and say they liked it. One day after dinner a young clergyman, curate of a neighbouring parish, taking his leave, and making many awkward bows, ran against, and threw down on the floor, a favourite barometer of the Bishop's: the young man was frightened, and extremely concerned; but the good old Prelate, with all the complacency possible, went to him, and said, "Sir, do not be uneasy: I have observed this glass almost daily for upwards of 70 years, and never saw it *so low* before." Some years before his death, he made it a rule to keep a thousand pounds in the house, wherewith to pay some legacies and funeral expences: one day the collectors of the charity called "The Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts" came to him, to apply for his contribution; the bishop called his steward, and told him to give those gentlemen 500 l. The steward, who stood facing his lordship, and behind the collectors, made signs to his master, that it was too much; that he did not know how to get the money. His lordship replied, "You are right, H. you think that I have not given enough; give the gentlemen 1000 l. you will find it in such a place:" with which the old steward, though unwillingly, was forced to comply. Dr. Nash has also given a curious letter from Bp. Hough to Mr. Sandby, relative to his portrait, written in a strong firm hand, at the age of 91; and cites this excellent delineation of the Bishop's character from the Persian Letters of Lord Lyttelton: He resides constantly on his diocese, and has done so for many years; he asks nothing of the court for himself or family: he hoards up no wealth for his relations, but lays out the revenues of his see in a decent hospitality, and a charity void of ostentation. At his first entrance into the world he distinguished himself by a zeal for the liberty of his country, and had a considerable share in bringing on the Revolution that preserved it. His principles never altered by his preferment. He never prostituted his pen, nor debased his character, by party disputes, or blind compliance. Though he is warmly serious in the belief of his religion, he is moderate to all who differ from him: he knows no distinction of party, but extends

sciences, where Binckes's and Kimberleys * are obdurate and inflexible. I am glad the buck pleased you so well; and must let you know, that a doe is not so good before the winter be over. I am, good Mr. Dean, your most affectionate friend and humble servant,

STANHOPE.

his good offices alike to Whig and Tory; a friend to Virtue under every denomination; an enemy to Vice under any colours. His health and old age are the effects of a temperate life, and a quiet conscience: though he is now some years above four-score, nobody ever thought he lived too long, unless it was out of an impatience to succeed him. This excellent person entertained me with the greatest humanity, and seemed to take a peculiar delight in being useful and instructive to a stranger. To tell thee the truth, Mirza, I was affected with the piety and virtue of this teacher: the Christian religion appeared so amiable in his character and manners, that if the force of education had not rooted Mahometism in my heart, he would certainly have made a convert of me."

Nor should Mr. Browne's elegant encomium on Bp. Hough, in his Latin poem, *De Animi Immortalitate*, II. 283. be omitted:

*Talis erat, grata semper quem mente recordor,
Ille, decus mitra, libertatisque satelles,
(Dum tanti tempus propugnatoris egebat)
Houghius; hic, numeros prope centenarius omnes
Cum vitæ explerat; florenti plenus honore,
Sensibus integris, sine morbo, expertusque doloris,
Vivendique Satur, sic vitâ exhibat, ut actor
E scenâ egregius, toto plaudente theatro,
Aut qui post stadium summa cum laude peractum,
Victor Olympicæ poscit sibi præmia palmæ.*

* Jonathan Kimberley succeeded to his friend Binckes's prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Lichfield.

CLXXXI. From Lord STANHOPE.

M^R. DEAN,

Lichfield, Dec. 4, 1705.

I AM at this time so ill that I am scarce able to tell you I had your letter, or return you thanks for sending me the fine discourse you made before the Queen *. I am convinced, by the reading of it, that you had no assistance in your dull sermon from the Earl of Orrery, any more than he had from you in the witty play he writ †. I am very much of your mind, that, should God be so ever-gracious as to favour us with miracles, they would make little or no impression in the present age we live in. Libertines would not give any credit to them, for their own ease and tranquillity, because that would give too great disturbance to the lusts and vices they are totally devoted to. And truly I am of opinion (considering how mighty weak we all are in our natural simplicity) that, should that wise man your Archbishop of Canterbury ‡ see one rise from the dead, he would, in a day or two afterwards, impute it to nothing but a dream, or, it may be, to the indigested fumes that arose from his eating too many black-puddings over-night. Thus trivial accidents, as a debauch of black-puddings and the like, may cloud human understandings so much, that the greatest miracles would quickly lose their efficacy with us poor mortals. I return you thanks for the two Addresses of Convocation you sent me; and am, Sir, your very affectionate friend,

STANHOPE.

* "A standing Revelation the best means of "Conviction:" from Luke xvi. 31. preached on Oct. 28, 1705.

† See note on p. 386. ‡ Dr. Tenison was then Archbishop.

CLXXXII. From Lord STANHOPE.

MR. DEAN,

Dec. 17, 1705.

I HAD a letter from you this day; and a very diverting one inclosed in it from a mad imaginary general *, who is so happy as to be fond of that which my father † and all the world, besides himself, were weary of long ago. I think him (as Dryden says of the last Duke of Buckingham) *a happy madman* ‡; since he can at this time be pleased with Cleveland § for his bed-fellow, without so much as calling back the idea of *quantum mutatus ab illo*. I have reason to believe my kinsman the Brigadier || will be pleased with any

* Beau Feilding. See p. 391.

† "Who was thought," says Dr. Maty, "to have shared with his Master the affections of the famous Lady Castlemaine, a trespass which was slightly repented by the easy King."

‡ Dryden's words of Zimri are, "Blest madman!"

§ Barbara, daughter and heir to William Villars lord viscount Grandison, and wife to Roger earl of Castlemaine. In 1670 she was made baroness of Nonfuch, countess of Southampton, and dutchess of Cleveland; and died Oct. 9, 1709. "While the Duke of Marlborough was an Ensign of the guards," says the late Lord Chesterfield, in his 136th Letter to his Son, "the Graces protected and promoted him; for the Dutchess of Cleveland, then favourite mistress to King Charles the Second, struck by those very Graces, gave him five thousand pounds; with which he immediately bought an annuity for his life, of five hundred pounds a year, of my grandfather Halifax; which was the foundation of his subsequent fortune. His figure was beautiful; but his manner was irresistible, by either man or woman."

|| James Stanhope, afterwards created earl Stanhope, the conqueror of Minorca, and grandfather of the present earl. He was first cousin to this letter-writer's father.

thing

thing of yours; and I do not see which way it can be made more acceptable to him than by coming from your own hands. You shewed a great deal of respect and civility in sending the Earl of Orrery your sermon; else I believe his Lordship's taste lies altogether now in ingenious and witty plays; or (it may be) his time is taken up with correcting the English Phalaris, so lately come out. I have often seen such a virtuoso as the Lord Lemster * find fault with a copy in painting, when he never understood the excellency of the original. But I will not make applications. I must now quarrel with you, Mr. Dean of Carlisle, because I am informed this day, that you have put out in print a mighty ingenious pamphlet, but that you have been pleased to father it upon one Mrs. Astell †, a female friend and witty companion of your wife's. Why could not the Dean of Carlisle have sent me this pamphlet, as well as Prior's ‡ verses, or Feilding's § mad letter to Skipworth? I shall shortly desire you and Dr. Smalridge to accept of a doe between you; and am, in the mean time, your most affectionate friend,

STANHOPE.

CLXXXIII.

* So created in 1692, the collector of many ancient Greek, Roman, and Ægyptian statues. He was grandfather to the present Earl of Pomfret.

† The pamphlet here alluded to was intituled, "The Christian Religion as professed by a Daughter of the Church of England, 1705," 8vo. See a letter of Dr. Atterbury relating to this lady, p. 396.

‡ Letter to Mons. Boileau Despreaux, occasioned by the Victory at Blenheim in 1704.

§ A few days before the date of this letter Mr. Robert Feilding (better known by the name of *Beau Feilding*, and delineated in the *Tatler* N^o 50. under the name of *Orlando*

CLXXXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Saturday Even. *

WHERE you dine to-morrow there will probably be some discourse about the Commission, which we are to pray the Queen to issue, for the composing our differences. I humbly suggest to your Lordship, whether you will think fit to throw out the name of the Master of the Rolls † as one proper to be made a Commissioner in this case. I fancy he may be named otherwise. But my reason of hinting this to your Lordship is, because whatever you say of that kind will very probably be told him again by those Lords, to whom he hath, ever since the Queen came

the Fair) had married the Dutchess of Cleveland, having married a former wife only sixteen days before, and was then under prosecution. The letter abovementioned relates probably to that business. The reader who is desirous of being better acquainted with Beau Feilding may consult either the "Lives of the Gamesters," or "Cases of Divorce, &c. 1723;" where the first article is intituled, "Memoirs of the Life of Robert Feilding, esq; containing an account of his amours; with a true copy of his last will and testament." In this will, dated April 29, 1712, and proved on the 12th of May following, he is styled "Robert Feilding of Feilding hall, in the county of Warwick, esq;" and appears to have had some estates at Lutterworth. He is mentioned by Dean Swift among those who have made "Mean Figures" on some remarkable occasions. See more of him in the late edition of the Tatler with notes.

* This Letter has no other date; but was possibly written in 1705-6. See p. 398.

† Sir John Trevor. See p. 111.

to the throne, made his particular application. And if he should hear that your Lordship did him the favour to name him, to be sure it will have a due impression upon him of the kindness.

This, my Lord, is entirely my own thought, which I take the liberty to suggest to your Lordship, out of no other end in the world but an hearty desire of re-establishing that correspondence which hath been between your Lordship and the Master.—Whether your Lordship approves or disapproves it, it shall die with me; nor doth he, nor shall he ever, know that I ever made any such motion to your Lordship.

I shall only add, that throughout the whole course of this Convocation dispute, no Layman in England hath expressed himself with a greater and truer concern for the interests of the Church than the Master; nor would probably do the Lower House more right in the decision. So that the cause will be sure not to suffer by his being concerned in it.

I beg your Lordship to believe, that this motion proceeds wholly from that duty and gratitude with which I am ever bound to be, and will ever be, your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXXXIV. * To Bp. TRELAWNY.

May 20, 1706.

“ **T**HEY took into consideration Mr. Dean of
 “ Carlisle’s † state of the debt, laid before them
 “ on Saturday last; and did allow and agree, that it
 “ did appear to them, from the state aforesaid, that the
 “ Chapter were considerably indebted at the time of
 “ Mr. Dean of Carlisle’s admission into a Residentiary’s
 “ place, and that the Bishop of Bath and Wells ‡,
 “ who was his immediate predecessor, and in whose
 “ time the debt was mostly contracted, ought, both in
 “ law and equity, to pay his proportion thereof. But,
 “ in regard that the adjusting the payment of this
 “ debt, so as to ascertain each Canon’s proportion
 “ thereof, will be attended with many difficulties, and
 “ may also occasion dispute and differences in the body
 “ of the Chapter; they therefore desired Mr. Dean
 “ of Carlisle to forbear insisting upon his right in this
 “ case. Whereupon Mr. Dean of Carlisle, in pure
 “ respect and deference to the Dean and Chapter’s
 “ request, and to shew his tender regard to the peace
 “ and honour of the society, declared, that he was
 “ content to forbear insisting on his claim upon the
 “ Dean and Chapter for the profits of the Bishop of

* This representation of a matter of fact, relating to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, was sent by Dr. Atterbury without any introduction.

† Dr. Atterbury himself.

‡ Dr. Hooper.

“ Bath

“ Bath and Wells’s *annus post promotionem*, now under
 “ sequestration; desiring the Dean and Chapter to pur-
 “ sue such effectual measures for the discharging of
 “ the said debt, as may prevent the leaving any bur-
 “ then upon the Church, to load those who shall suc-
 “ ceed in it. Whereupon the Dean and Chapter re-
 “ turned their thanks to Mr. Dean of Carlisle, for his
 “ disinterested regard for the peace and honour of the
 “ society; and did order the receiver to account and
 “ pay the profits of the said *annus post promotionem* to
 “ the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and to pursue with-
 “ out delay or deviation the method which they have
 “ formerly directed to be taken for the full and final
 “ discharge of the debt aforesaid.”

CLXXXV. To Sir THOMAS RAWLINSON.

MY LORD,

Oct. 7, 1706.

QUIET at home, and conquest abroad, are two
 of the greatest blessings that can happen to a
 people; and these have remarkably distinguished the
 year of your Lordship’s magistracy *; which, as it hath
 been

* Sir Thomas Rawlinson was Lord Mayor in 1706. The present letter was prefixed to a Sermon preached at Guildhall Sept. 28, 1706, on the election of his successor.

At the end of the Sermon was this advertisement:

“ On Monday last a pamphlet was published, wherein a very heavy and invidious charge is brought against the doctrine laid down by me, in a Sermon, preached at the Funeral of Mr. Bennet, Aug. 30, 1706, and since printed. I had thoughts of making a short reply to that pamphlet at the close
 of

been a continued scene of victories and successes, so it began and ended without any of those unnatural struggles for the chair, which have so long and often disturbed the peace of this great city.

That those passions, which seem now to be somewhat calmed, may be entirely laid asleep, and never more awakened; that the city may flourish in trade and wealth, and all manner of outward advantages; particularly, that it may never want such magistrates to guide and govern it, as your Lordship and your worthy Successor*, is the sincere wish and hearty prayer of, my Lord, your most obedient humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXXXVI. To Dr. SMALRIDGE.

DEAR GEORGE,

Friday Noon. [1706.]

I Happened, about a fortnight ago, to dine with Mrs. Astell †: she spoke to me of my sermon ‡, and desired me to print it; and after I had given her the proper answers, hinted to me, that she would be

of this Sermon; it being easy, in a little compass, to say whatever is necessary for my own justification: but the importance of the argument itself, and the serious manner in which the writer of that pamphlet hath handled it, have determined me to consider what he hath offered more distinctly and fully."

* Sir Robert Bedingfield, whose niece was married to Dr. Atterbury's Brother.

† Mrs. Mary Astell, an ingenious and pious lady, as appears by many of her publications: she died at Chelsea, May 11, 1732. Her life is printed in the first volume of the Biographia Britannica, 1778, p. 312. where is also an *imperfect* copy of this letter to Dr. Smalridge. (See p. 391.)

‡ That, possibly, on the death of Mr. Bennet. See p. 395.

glad

glad of perusing it : I complied with her, and sent her the sermon next day. Yesternight she returned it, with this sheet of her remarks, which I cannot forbear communicating to you, because I take them to be of an extraordinary nature, considering they come from the pen of a woman. Indeed, one would not imagine a woman had written them. There is not an expression that carries the least air of her sex from the beginning to the end of it. She attacks me very home, you see, and artfully enough, and under pretence of taking my part against other Divines, who are in Hoadly's measures *. Had she as much good-breeding as good-sense, she would be perfect ; but she has not the most decent manner of insinuating what she means, but is now and then a little offensive and shocking in her expressions ; which I wonder at, because a civil turn of words, even where the matter is not pleasing, is what her sex is always mistress of : she, I think, is wanting in it. But her sensible and natural way of writing makes amends for that defect, if indeed any thing can make amends for it. I dread to engage her ; so I may write a general civil answer to her, and leave the rest to an oral conference. Her way of solving the difficulty about swearing to the Queen is somewhat singular.

You will bring this with you to Henry Brydges's † to-morrow. Perhaps I may call upon you between

* Who had just before attacked the celebrated sermon on 1 Cor. xv. 9. in " A Letter to Dr. Francis Atterbury, concerning Virtue and Vice, 1706."

† Second son of James Lord Chandos, and brother to the first Duke of that name. He was afterwards Archdeacon and Prebendary of Rochester, and Rector of Agmondesham, Bucks ; and died May 9, 1728, at the age of 54.

twelve and one, in order to our going thither together; if I were sure you would be at home, I would. But if I do, and find you are gone abroad, there is no inconvenience in it: I can follow you alone. Yours. Adieu.

CLXXXVII. * To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, Apr. 7, 1707.

THE Archbishop told us to-day, that they had considered our application and schedule of prorogation, and were prepared to shew us that several things therein contained were not true. However, they would not enter into the particulars: but the Queen's supremacy (which she had declared her resolution of maintaining in her letter of February was twelve-month †) being concerned in this matter, he and his brethren

* This letter was written during the vacancy of the see of Winchester. Dr. Mews died Nov. 9, 1706; and Bp. Trelawny was not elected at Winchester till June 14, 1707.

† To illustrate this, it may not be improper to give here a short history of the Convocation which met Oct. 25, 1705. The Lower House being directed to chuse a Prolocutor, the Dean of Lichfield, Dr. Binckes, was elected. The Upper House drew up an address to the Queen, expressing much resentment against "those who suggested the Church to be in danger." The Lower House disliked this address; but, instead of amending it, drew up a new form of their own, acknowledging that the Church could be in no danger *from her Majesty*, but cautiously avoiding to say that it could be in no danger *from others* during her Majesty's reign. This new address being presented to the Archbishop, in the Upper House, Nov. 19, the members of the Lower House were acquainted

brethren had resolved to lay the whole before her Majesty. Upon this we went down, and agreed in requesting his Grace that, together with the application and schedule, he would also lay before her Majesty a vote we previously passed, declaring that we would enter

quainted that it could not be received; and that it was expected they should either agree to that which was sent down, or bring up their exceptions. The Lower House then drew up a paper, wherein were these resolutions: "1. That they were invested with an unquestionable right of dissenting finally from any thing proposed to them by the Upper House for their concurrence, without specifying the reasons of such dissent. 2. That their Lordships' demand of such special exceptions, after they had declared such a general dissent, is contrary to the known method of proceeding in Assemblies which consist of two Houses, and without precedent: And that they conceived it an essential right of the Lower Clergy, that every proposal, lawfully made by them, ought to be received by their Lordships; and they did again, with all humility, beseech their Lordships to receive their form of an Address; hoping they would be satisfied that the Lower House did not decline concurring in the form sent down by their Lordships, for want either of an entire confidence in her Majesty's affectionate care for the Church of England, or a just resentment of the wicked practices of such persons as endeavoured to raise any jealousies concerning it." This paper being presented to their Lordships, and read, they still refused to receive the Address of the Lower House. The Convocation was prorogued a little after to the first of March; and the Queen, apprehending these disputes would rise to a greater height if they were suffered to meet again, suddenly sent a letter to the Archbishop; wherein she tells him, "She was surprized at the unhappy state of things; but she was resolved to maintain her Supremacy, and the due subordination of Presbyters to Bishops, as fundamental parts thereof; and if the Bishops acted conformably to this resolution, they might be sure of the continuance of her protection and favour;" and directed him to adjourn the Convocation to such farther time as should appear convenient.

into

into no manner of debate about the validity of the late prorogation, to which we had humbly submitted. The Prolocutor * went up with this vote and request. But the Bishop made him stay five or six minutes at the door, till they had adjourned till Saturday. So the House directed two of their members with the Prolocutor † to wait upon his Grace with it at Lambeth.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

The Whigs say, that some passages in your Lordship's Sermon ‡, wherein you described the vices of the times, were aimed against the Duke of Marlborough. That is a turn, I dare say, your Lordship never thought of.

CLXXXVIII.

* Dr. Binckes; of whom see pp. 105. 385. 399.

† On the 10th of April, three days only after the date of this letter, Dr. Binckes the Prolocutor absented himself without leave of the President; whereupon an action of Contumacy was commenced against him, and continued in the Upper House; till, Dr. Binckes making a formal submission to the Archbishop, the prosecution against him was superseded.

‡ When Bp. Trelawny was fixed upon as successor to Bp. Mews, his enemies industriously sought every occasion of censure, as is evident from their going back so far as the Sermon here alluded to; which was preached at St. Paul's, before the Queen and both Houses of Parliament, Nov. 12, 1702, the day of public thanksgiving "for the great successes of her Majesty's arms and those of her Allies; and particularly that of her troops under the conduct of the Earl of Marlborough; that of the forces under the command of the Duke of Ormond at Vigo; and also for the extraordinary success of the fleet under the command of Sir George Rooke." On this splendid occasion, Sir Christopher Wren was ordered to provide convenient places for 80 Lords; and it was agreed in the House of Peers, that the Lords should appear in their robes, and that no Lord should

CLXXXVIII. From J. G. *

DEAR ATTERBURY,

May 9, 1707.

YOU are very just to me in believing that I am extremely pleased to hear of any thing that tends to your satisfaction and advantage: my Lord has acquitted himself very honourably and very kindly in this matter; and you are now become so easy in your private fortune, as to have your whole mind at liberty for public concerns. I suppose Dr. Kennet's † design, in the book ‡ you mention, is nothing else but to make use of this favourable juncture, for the better vending some old collections he had by him; and if another hand were employed upon the same occasion, it would

go thither with more than two horses to his coach. Instructions were given, by her Majesty's order, to Sir Christopher Wren, for providing places for the Members of the House of Commons. The Speaker sat in the middle of the South side of the Choir, with the mace before him; the Clerk and Serjeant on the steps under him; and the Members in the stalls and seats on each side the Choir. The Bishop's Sermon was preached at the express desire of the Queen; and his Lordship received for it the thanks of the House of Commons, but no thanks are recorded in the Journals of the Peers.

* Probably John Gregory, Prebendary of Nonnington in the cathedral of Hereford, one of the Proctors in Convocation for the Clergy of Gloucester, and Rector of Hampsted, near Gloucester, where he died and was buried in 1708.

† Dr. White Kennet, then Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and afterwards successively Dean and Bishop of Peterborough.

‡ Either the third volume of the "Complete History of England, 1706." folio; or the "Register," which was afterward published from his MS Collections in 1728.

be much more acceptable to all persons for whom you have any value. Kennet tel's me there is a private paper h nted about concerning Convocation-matters; but it is published no farther than the Bishops' party, on whose side it is writ. The two turns * you left to my care are supplied. Strafford told me you intended to stay another week; and that made me resolve to wish you joy of your canonry at Exeter, as indeed I am heartily glad of it, being very faithfully and affectionately yours. My wife is pretty well, and gives you her service and joy.

J. G.

CLXXXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Nov. 18, 1707.

I HAVE a poor present of a book to make you; a book which you long ago gave me leave to dedicate to you †. The edition of it was deferred for some time, on the account of the delays that happened in your Lordship's translation ‡; and it was not afterwards thought proper to publish it in the long vacation,

* At St. Paul's possibly; see a Letter dated Jan. 20, 1711.

† Fourteen Sermons, 1708," 8vo. See p. 406.

‡ Bp. Trelawny was translated to Winchester, June 14, 1707; enthroned there June 21; and on the 23d was sworn and invested Prelate of the most noble Order of the Garter, at a chapter held at the Castle of Windsor for that purpose; the Sovereign being present, with the Prince of Denmark, the Dukes of Somerset, Northumberland, Ormond, Devonshire, and Queensbury; and the Earls of Rochester, Feverham, and Godolphin, all Knights Companions of that noble Order.

when

when it would have found no readers. It is now ready, and waits only your Lordship's orders, whether it shall be sent down to Trelawn, or wait for your coming to Chelsea. If I have no direction from your Lordship to send it, I shall suppose that you would not have it sent, and shall accordingly keep it till you come. I am glad it hath given me an opportunity of expressing to the world that degree of gratitude which my heart bears towards your Lordship, and which I will neglect no occasion of paying as far as I am capable *.

There is a learned person of your Lordship's diocese, whose name is Bingham †, the author of "The French Church's

* See the next Letter, p. 406, & *seqq.*

† Joseph Bingham, born at Wakefield in Yorkshire in Sept. 1668, was admitted of University College, Oxford, in 1683; where he became B. A. 1687; fellow and M. A. 1690; and was soon after presented by Dr. Radcliffe to the rectory of Headbourn-worthy, Hants (see p. 405.). Bp. Trelawny not only accepted the dedication here recommended to him, but collated the learned author, in 1712, to the rectory of Havant near Portsmouth. He died Aug. 17, 1723; and expressed in his will a dislike to any memorial over his grave; but there was one intended, with this inscription:

" Obstupeſce, Viator !
Venerandi hic conduntur cineres
JOSEPHI BINGHAM, A. M.
Nati Wakefeldiæ apud Eboracenſes,
Collegii Univerſitatis apud Oxon.
quondam Socii.
Cujus multiplicem ſi ſpectes Doctrinam
Quam Scriptis prodidit,
Si exactam veteris Diſciplinæ et
Conſuetudinum Eccleſiaſticarum
Notitiam,
Cyprianicâ ætate, vel etiam Ignatianâ,
Moribus quoque primævis

“ Church’s Apology for the Church of England,”
 which is looked upon as a very valuable book *. He
 is printing a book about the Antiquities of the Christian
 Church †, which, by what I have read of it, seems to
 be

Vixisse agnoscas,
 Nisi quod non esset Episcopus.
 At vae Sæculo meritorum immemori
 et ingrato !
 Cum qui Patriarchatum in Ecclesiâ
 Meruit,
 Nonnisi Headbourn-Worthy & Havanti
 in Agro Hanton.
 Parochus obiit,
 Decimo septimo die Aug.
 Anno { Christi 1723;
 { Ætatis 55.”

His widow found afterwards a retreat in the excellent college at Bromley in Kent, where, in the North part of the Church-yard, on a flat stone, we find the following memorial :

“ Here lies the body of
 DOROTHEA BINGHAM,
 Relict of Joseph Bingham,
 late Rector of Havant, in Hants ;
 who died April 21st, 1755 ; aged 83.

Also
 the body of Constance Bingham,
 Daughter of Joseph and Dorothea
 Bingham ;
 who died October 22, 1745 ; aged 35.”

* This book, chiefly extracted from the authentic acts and decrees of the French national synods, and the most approved writers of that church, was published in 1706, 8vo.

† The first volume of this learned work appeared in 1708, under the title of “ Origines Ecclesiasticæ ;” and was afterwards completed in nine more volumes, containing in the whole XXIII books, of which XIX were published under the patronage of Bp. Trelawny ; to whom Mr. Bingham addressed “ Two Letters,” in February 1712-13, “ concern-
 ing

be done with great judgement. He hath dedicated it to your Lordship; but will not presume to print the dedication till he hath your leave. I think myself obliged to inform your Lordship, that he was concerned in the dispute about the Trinity, and took Dr. Sherlock's part; which occasioned an heat in the University of Oxford. He was afterwards preferred by Radcliffe, the physician, to a good living near Winchester*; and hath shewed himself ever since a sober,

“ing the necessity of Absolution; shewing how far that necessity extends, and where it ceases.” To Book XX. was prefixed a Dedication to Bp. Trimnell. “As I first presented the beginning of this work to your predecessor, my then Diocesan,” says Mr. Bingham, “so now I lay this last and finishing part of it at your Lordship's feet.” After observing that part of this work had been “epitomized by a late author for the service of his poor brethren of the Clergy,” he expresses a wish that the whole might be translated into Latin, for the use of “all Protestant Churches;” and tells Bp. Trimnell, “the reducing the exorbitant fees of this diocese to a proper standard is a thing that will never be forgotten by your poor brethren, who will always feel the effects of it. Your encouragement given to the meanest Clergymen to write to yourself in person, and not to any officers, upon business relating to the Church, is a popular instance of your good-nature and condescension, and also a sure method to prevent corruption. Your care to inform yourself of the character and worth of your Clergy, with a view to the promotion of such as have long laboured diligently in great cures or small livings, is a method that cannot fail of giving a new life and spirit to all such as may reasonably hope that their merits and labour will not always be overlooked and despised, but that they may in due time find their reward, both in ease and advancement, from so kind an inspector.” This is the kind of praise which deserves to be perpetuated. Mr. Bingham did not long survive the writing of it. His whole works were collected in two volumes, folio, 1726.

* Headbourn-Worthy. See the note in p. 403.

quiet, and good man, as well as an excellent scholar. If your Lordship permits him to dedicate to you *, I will take care to communicate your leave to him; though I suppose his book will not be ready to come out of the press till your Lordship is in town.

I am, with all the respect in the world, my Lord,
your ever faithful and most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXC. To Bp. TRELAWNY †.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

TO accept this public testimony of gratitude, from a man who stands indebted to your Lordship for many favours, great in themselves, but made much greater by

* The Bishop gave permission. See Letter CXCI.

† Jonathan Trelawny, a younger son of sir Jonathan Trelawny, of Plint, in Cornwall; was admitted at Westminster-school 1663, entered into Christ Church College, Oxon, in Michaelmas term, 1668, aged eighteen, and in the year following was made student; M. A. April 29, 1675. Afterwards he took holy orders, and had one or two benefices in Cornwall conferred on him by his relations. In 1680, his eldest brother died; and thereupon, though the title of Baronet and the paternal estate of his family were to come to him after the death of his father, yet he stuck to his holy orders, and, upon the translation of Dr. Lake to the see of Chichester, was nominated by King James II. to succeed him in Bristol; whereupon (after he had been diplomated D. D. Oct. 26, 1685,) being consecrated at Lambeth, Nov. 8, 1685, he was introduced into the House of Lords, with Bishop Ken, the 17th of the same month; on June 8, 1688, he was one of the six Bishops (besides the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Sancroft) that were committed to the Tower of London, for subscribing a petition to his Majesty, wherein he and the rest of the said Bishops "shewed the great averſeness that
" they

by your free and generous manner of conferring them*: for they were not the effects of importunity, or the just rewards of domestic service; they sprang not from dependence, or acquaintance; being bestowed on one who was (at the first) little known to your Lordship, otherwise than by his honest endeavours to retrieve those Synodical Rights of the Clergy, whereof you, my Lord, have been all along, to your great honour, the avowed Patron and Defender.

I mention not this instance of your Lordship's goodness to me, with any view of distinguishing myself from others. For you have done nothing in my case, but what you have frequently practised since the time that Divine Providence, for the good of this Church, raised you to the episcopal dignity; nothing, but what hath been successively acknowledged by all those who have prefixed your right reverend name to their labours, from the learned and ve-

" they found in themselves to the distributing and publishing in all their churches his Majesty's late declaration for liberty of conscience, &c." where continuing till they were publicly tried in Westminster-hall for a libel, and acquitted, they were, to the great joy of the true sons of the Church of England, released on the 15th of the same month. On the 29th of January 1688-9, he was one of the two Bishops (Dr. Compton Bishop of London was the other) who made the majority for filling up the throne by a King. On the 13th of April, 1689, he was, by King William III. as a reward for his services, translated to the see of Exeter in the room of Dr. Lamplugh translated to York; thence, in 1707, by Queen Anne, translated to Winchester, in the room of Bishop Mews, deceased; and dying July 19, 1721, was buried at Plint, or Plenint, in Cornwall, with his ancestors.

* The Bishop's favours had before been handsomely acknowledged by Dr. Atterbury, in his first Charge to the Archdeaconry of Iotness.

cf
Atterbury
Uss.

nerable Dr. Pocock, down to the mean Author of the following Sermons. And, while your Lordship continues to repeat the same acts of generosity, you must be contented to receive the very same acknowledgments * ; since we, who share the obligations, can scarce find a better way of expressing our thanks, and doing justice to your character, than by informing the world why and how they were derived to us.

The secrecy with which wise statesmen conduct their designs for the public good, so as that the execution alone shall make the discovery, hath by your Lordship been as carefully observed in your private schemes of beneficence ; which have seldom appeared till they took effect, and surprised even those who were most nearly interested in the success of them. By this means you have, after the best manner, forbidden all applications, by rendering them not only unnecessary, but impracticable ; and have enjoyed to the utmost both the honour and the pleasure of well-doing.

* “ He was a man of polite manners, competent learning, and uncommon knowledge of the world. He was a true son and friend of the Church ; and exerted himself with courage and alacrity, with magnanimity and address, in defence of her just rights and privileges. He was friendly and open, generous and charitable ; was a good companion, and a good man. He was successively Bishop of Bristol, Exeter, and Winchester. He had as much personal intrepidity as bishop Mews, his predecessor in the last of these sees ; and was, in all other respects, much his superior. The masterly dedication before Dr. Atterbury's sermons is addressed to this Prelate. The reader may see in it some traits of his character, without the exaggerations which are too often found in compositions of this kind ; and which bring the sincerity of authors in question, before we have read the first page of their works.”

GRANGER.

Indeed,

Indeed, there is scarce any virtue, which either disposes the mind to deserve well of others, or adds comeliness and grace to deserving actions, that doth not manifestly appear and shine in your Lordship : and by these recommending circumstances you engage the very hearts of those you oblige, and double the value of every kindness you do them.

To give, hoping (and looking) for nothing again, is the Gospel-rule of beneficence ; and your Lordship hath strictly observed it. For none of your gifts have been clogged with conditions : you have expected no returns, but what every one, who hath a thankful mind, and a just sense of his duty, would even choose and delight to pay : you have aimed only at doing as became you in your high station ; and when those whom you advanced did likewise as became them in their stations, your desires were answered, and you had your reward.

It is well known with what courtesy and ease you have always treated those whom you have once obliged ; on that very account they were sure of having a nearer and freer access to your Lordship, instead of being kept to the usual terms of distance and dependance : you have been so far from ever putting any man in mind of what you have done for him, that you would never bear to be put in mind of it yourself ; and have not been more careful to prevent solicitations, than to avoid acknowledgements. You had the thanks of your own conscience ; and you neither needed nor desired any other.

It is the peculiar happiness of those persons on whom your favours are placed, that they receive them from an hand eminent for its great and lasting services

to

to our Church and Constitution : for there are, I think, no enemies whatsoever, either of her doctrine, discipline, or worship (either within doors, or without) but what your Lordship hath, in the course of your episcopal government, withstood and baffled.

You were one of those Seven Prelates (worthy of honourable remembrance) who gave the most effectual check to the attempts of Popery in a late reign, and preserved the pure profession of Christianity among us by the same suffering methods by which it was at first propagated. It can never be forgotten, with what a true Christian spirit (such as animated the chief Pastors of the Church in those days when Episcopacy was a certain step to martyrdom) you stood forth, and offered yourself willingly *to witness a good confession* ; how solicitous you were, lest the Tower-gates should have been shut upon those excellent persons, ere your distance would permit you to accompany them in their glorious confinement ; to partake of which, you made as much haste, as some men afterwards did to draw the advantages of it to themselves under a new turn of affairs.

When that happened, new occasions also of serving the Church offered themselves to your Lordship, which you as readily embraced. The fatherly vigilance and exemplary firmness you then shewed, in frustrating the methods made use of to perpetuate schism by unauthorized schools and seminaries, were observed with pleasure, and owned with thanks, by all that wished well to our Establishment. Nor could they who wished ill to it justly blame an endeavour of securing to the Ordinary that power which he always enjoyed, and of

which he is not yet divested; and of confining a legal indulgence within the bounds prescribed by that law which gave birth to it.

Shall I take notice here of the seasonable and liberal encouragements you reached out to a worthy Presbyter of this Church, who repressed the bold attempts of sectaries by his learned and accurate writings? It may, I think, become me to mention even this particular act of your bounty, since it had a general aim and influence, and was not terminated in the person, how deserving soever, but in the righteous cause which he espoused; and which as your Lordship's fixed judgment leads you by all lawful means to support, so your temper inclines you rather to promote by rewards than punishments.

The fears of Popery were scarce removed, when heresy began to diffuse its venom; and the sacred mysteries of our faith were, after a daring and petulant manner, exposed to public scorn, even in one of those famous seats of knowledge which then were, and still are, the chief bulwarks of true Religion. It pleased God that you were now possessed of a See * which gave you power † to visit and correct such enormities; and you exerted that power with zeal and vigour; driving out from the Schools of Learning a Disciple of Arius ‡, who had all the craft and obstinacy of his Master, and the good-luck, for some time, to be as well supported. The prosecuting of this cause was attended with so many difficulties, as would have shaken a resolution

* That of Exeter.

† As Visitor of Exeter College, Oxford.

‡ Dr. Bury, Rector of that College; see p. 12.

less firm than your Lordship's. But the discharge of your great trust, and the maintenance of God's truth, were the springs which had set you on work ; and they who act upon such principles can never be discouraged.

The issue of that memorable struggle, as it was of great advantage to the Church and the Universities in other respects, so particularly in this, that it fixed the power of Visitors (not till then acknowledged final) upon the sure foundation of a judgement in Parliament * ; and by that means made so effectual a provision for the future quiet of those learned bodies, as may be reckoned equal to the greatest benefactions.

This, and another parliamentary decision, which your Lordship not long after with equal difficulty obtained, and by which the Bishops' sole right to judge of the qualifications of persons applying for institution was unalterably confirmed, are such instances of your magnanimity and public spirit, as will remain in memory while the Church or the Law of England lasts : for they were not temporary services, to be made use of and talked of for a while, and then forgotten ; but (as the Historian truly said of his own writings) perpetual acquisitions, laid up for the benefit of succeeding ages ; and he who contends for common rights with lower aims than these, means not the Con-

* See a particular account of the pamphlets published on this occasion in " British Topography," vol. II. pp. 147. 148 ; whence it appears, that the case of Dr. Bury's ejection having been brought into the House of Peers, by appeal from the King's Bench, the power of Visitors was then settled, with all the authority it could receive from the Constitution ; and no Court at Westminster or the Arches has since received an appeal against a Visitor.

stitution,

stitution, but himself; and deserves not the applause even of his own times, when he is not disinterested enough to look beyond them.

It was the sense of these important services already done by your Lordship, that occasioned a general joy among good men, when they heard of your intended translation to the See of Winchester. Particularly, the Clergy of that Diocese, and the University of Oxford, who were chiefly concerned in the consequences of your promotion, received the first accounts of it with the greatest satisfaction, and were in pain while the event was suspended—a suspense which, we may presume, designed to do honour to your Lordship, and to justify the wisdom of her Majesty's choice; since it tended to shew how impatiently you were expected and desired by those who were to be under your inspection and authority.

Among all the learned bodies whose hopes and fears were then in greatest agitation, none was more (or with more reason) solicitous than that House * which had the honour of educating your Lordship, and instilling into your mind those principles, which whoever hath once imbibed seldom forsakes; and whosoever forsakes not, must immoveably adhere to the true interests of the Church and Monarchy. Whilst that fruitful Parent thus trains up her children, she is secure of protection and favour from your Lordship, or from whoever else he be that hath not been withheld from doing good to her in evil days by malicious and groundless cla-

* Christ Church, Oxford. See hereafter, under the year 1719.

mours. Under your and their shadow she hath rested at noon, when the heat was most intense and scorching. She hath flourished hitherto, and will, I doubt not, still continue to flourish, though her enemies be many and mighty, and daily shoot out their arrows against her, even bitter words. She looks upon your Lordship's advancement as a sure token that Divine Providence is still propitious to her; and, encouraged by this prospect, she is ready to take up her parable, and say *,

“ Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by
 “ a well, whose branches run over the wall. The
 “ archers have forely grieved him, and shot at him,
 “ and hated him: but his bow abode in strength, and
 “ the arms of his hands were made strong by the hands
 “ of the mighty God of Jacob: from thence is the
 “ Shepherd, the stone of Israel.”

In the names of these, and of all other the true friends and sons of the Church, permit me, my Lord, to congratulate your accession to a See, which will afford you such a sphere of action as you were made to fill; which will furnish you with many welcome opportunities of doing good, of rewarding merit, of cherishing piety and virtue, of encouraging persons distinguished by their learning, their undaunted assertion of divine truths, and undissembled zeal for our admirable constitution in Church and State; which will, in short, enable you to carry on all those excellent designs, to which your upright and bountiful heart is religiously inclined.

What may we not promise ourselves from the influence of your Lordship's conduct in so eminent a station?

* Gen. xlix. 22.

from your known courage and fervency in the cause of God and his Church? from the greatness of your mind, the goodness of your intentions, and the soundness of your principles? from that habitual love of worthy deeds, which you contracted so early, and have by long practice confirmed; and from your experience of the success that hath attended you in all you have suffered or done for the publick?

By your Lordship's means, and within the circle of your power, we doubt not but to see all proper steps taken towards reviving decayed discipline, and restoring Church censures to their due force and credit; towards detecting and defeating clandestine simoniacal contracts; towards securing the rights and revenues of the Clergy from encroachments, rescuing their persons and sacred function from contempt; and freeing Religion itself from the insults now made upon it by blasphemous tongues and pens, with equal boldness and impunity.

These, my Lord, are the expectations with which the best men are now entertaining themselves, and which you are hastening to make good. The actions of the past years of your life are a sure earnest and pledge of what those to come will produce; and the bright example you have set long ago to yourself and to others, shall grow brighter in proportion to your power and opportunities: for "the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto a perfect day *."

The great honours and revenues, still annexed to some few stations in the Church, are the chief mark

* Rev. iv. 18.

which impiety, envy, and sacrilege, aim at; and much they have to say, why Religion should be stripped of these superfluous and unprofitable ornaments. But malice itself is disarmed, and all objections are silenced, when those rewards are bestowed on men who, by their birth, and virtues, and experience, are every way qualified for them; whose hereditary fortunes * and noble natures set them above all mean designs of diverting the patrimony of the Church to improper uses; and who are ready therefore to reflect back upon Religion the advantages they derive from thence, and to abound in all the offices of hospitality and charity, in proportion to what they enjoy. I need not say how far these excellent qualities belong to your Lordship, and are a confessed part of your character.

When we compare the good which you have done, my Lord, with that which you have received, it brings to mind the apposite passage of the Prophet †: “The liberal deviseth liberal things; and by liberal things shall he be established.” Your Lordship is an illustrious instance of this truth; for the blessings you have so plentifully scattered on those beneath you, have been multiplied on your own head from above; and you have reaped the benefits of a most generous and firm friendship, in like manner as you sowed them. “You have given, my Lord, and it hath been given unto you; good measure, pressed down, shaken together, and running over: for with

* The Bishop acquired the paternal estate, with the title of Baronet, on the death of his eldest brother. See p. 406.

† Isaiah xxxii. 8.

“hath it been (and may it ever be!) measured to you
“again *.”

Your happiness, my Lord, is now as complete as all the prosperous circumstances of life can make it; and your private domestic felicities (a case rarely known) are no ways inferior to those of a more public and splendid nature. For you are happy in the best of ladies †, as she is in the tenderest of husbands; you have the best of brothers ‡ and the best of children; those “arrows in the hand of the mighty man,” which are both his ornament and defence: God be thanked, your “quiver is full of them §!” And He amongst them, who is to inherit your ample fortunes ||, doth, by his
early

* Matth. vii. 2,

† Rebecca, daughter and coheirefs of Thomas Hele, of Bascomb, Devonshire, esq. She died Feb. 11, 1709.

‡ 1. Major General Charles Trelawny, who died Sept. 1731, aged 78; see p. 313.—2. Henry, Colonel of a regiment in the service of King William; whose son Harry (aid de camp to the duke of Marlborough) married Letitia, the Bishop's second child; was two or three sessions in parliament; but afterwards, being of a studious and literary turn, lived a retired life at But's-head in Devonshire. He succeeded to the title of Baronet in 1756, and died, at a very advanced age, April 7, 1762. Two letters of his to Mr. Collinson, on a botanical subject, may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. XLIII. p. 225.

§ Six sons and six daughters.—See Psalm cxxviii. 4, 5.

|| Sir John Trelawny, the Bishop's eldest son, who succeeded his father in title and estate; elected M. P. for Liskard in 1713; groom of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales in 1714; in 1722 M. P. for Westlooe; and in 1727 for Eastlooe. In November 1730, his house was destroyed by an accidental fire, occasioned by linen being left drying on chairs in the kitchen. He died Feb. 2, 1756; and his younger brothers being dead before him, the title descended to his cousin Sir Harry, abovementioned.

Of Charles the second son, and Hele a younger brother, see a letter dated Nov. 20, 1712.

43 ATTERBURY'S EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE.

early love of learning, and most virtuous disposition, promise that he will one day do honour even to that honourable stock from which he springs.

With such a variety of blessings hath God surrounded you! and, that nothing may be wanting, he hath blessed you likewise with a heart and a skill to use them. May you, through his goodness, enjoy an uninterrupted continuance of them; and such a length of days, as will give you room to improve them to the utmost, for his glory, and the public benefit!

This, my Lord, is the unanimous wish of all that have been obliged by you, of all that honour you; that is, of all that truly know you; but of none more than him who now offers these Sermons to your Lordship, and, with that sincerity which becomes a Preacher of Divine Truth, professes himself to be, by all the ties of esteem and duty, gratitude and inclination, your Lordship's most devoted and ever faithful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Edward Trelawny, Esq. the third son, M. P. for Westlooe 1722, 1727, for Eastlooe 1734; a commissioner for victualing the navy 1727; Mayor of 1000 1732; a commissioner of the customs 1732—1737; Governor of Jamaica 1736; married, Nov. 3, 1737, Miss Crawford, daughter of John Crawford, Esq. (uncle to the countess of Dartmouth). That lady died in 1741, leaving no issue; and the Governor, after presiding in Jamaica several years with great honour to himself and satisfaction to his country, died Jan. 16, 1754.—In 1742 he embarked on an expedition with Admiral Vernon and Sir Chaloner Ogle; whence he returned in disgust (see Gent. Mag. XIII. 159); and was soon after appointed Colonel of a new-raised regiment of foot. In 1748 he engaged with Admiral Knowles in another expedition, intended against St. Jago de Cuba; which, changing its destination, proved not the less honourable, by the conquest of Hispaniola.

Doniel Trelawny, M. P. for Lofwithiel, died in 1727. Q. was he

CXCI. Mr. BINGHAM to Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD,

1707.

HAVING once determined with myself to make these collections * public, I needed no long time to consider to whom I should first address and present them. They are, my Lord, the first-fruits of my labour under your Lordship's government and inspection: and I was willing to think, and do presume I do not think amiss, that your Lordship had a sort of title to the first-fruits of any of your Clergy's labour; especially if the subject on which they were employed was suitable to their calling, and had any direct tendency to promote Christian knowledge in the world.

The subject of the present discourse being an essay upon the ancient usages and customs of the primitive Church, and a particular account of the state of her Clergy, is such as, being considered barely in its own nature, I know, cannot but be approved by a person of your Lordship's character; whose care is concerned not only in preserving the purity of the primitive faith, but also in reviving the spirit of the antient discipline and primitive practice: and were the management any ways answerable to the goodness of the subject, that would doubly recommend it to your Lordship's favour; since *ap-
ples of gold* are something the more beautiful for being set in *pictures of silver*. But, I am sensible, the

* See p. 403.

subject is too sublime and copious, too nice and difficult, to have justice done it from any single hand, much less from mine. All therefore I can pretend to hope for from your Lordship is, that your candour and goodness will make just allowances for the failings, which your sagacity and quickness will easily perceive to be in this performance. I am not, I confess, without hopes, that as well the abstruseness and difficulty of the subject itself, as my own difficult circumstances, under which I was forced to labour, for want of proper assistance of abundance of books, may be some apology for the defects of the work. And if I can but so far obtain your Lordship's good opinion, as to be thought to have designed well; as I am already conscious of my good intentions to consecrate all my labours to the public service of the Church; that will inspire me with fresh vigour, notwithstanding these difficulties, to proceed with chearfulness and alacrity in the remaining parts of this work which are yet behind; and which I shall be the more willing to set about, if I can perceive that it has your Lordship's approbation. The countenance and encouragement of such a judge may perhaps have a more universal influence, to excite the zeal of many others, who have greater abilities to serve the Church: and I know not how better to congratulate your Lordship upon your happy accession to the episcopal throne of this diocese, than by wishing you the blessing and satisfaction of such a Clergy, whose learning and industry, piety and religion, influenced by the wisdom of your conduct, and
 animated

animated by the example of your zeal and perseverance, even to imprisonment * in times of greatest difficulty, may so qualify them to discharge every office of their function, as may make your diocese one of the shining glories of the present Church, and a provoking example to the future: which is the hearty prayer and desire of, my Lord, your Lordship's faithful and obedient servant,

J. BINGHAM.

CXCII.

BRIDEWELL and BETHLEM Hospital.	}	At a Court holden at the Hospital of BRIDEWELL, Friday, January 23, 1707-8.
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AT this court, a specimen of the new charge to be given to each of the governors of these hospitals upon his admission, was shewn and approved, and the impression of the hospital-seal ordered to be made at the top of the said charge. And it is ordered, that the thanks of this Court be returned to Mr. Dean ATTERBURY, for drawing the same.

“ The Charge which is to be given to every GOVERNOR
“ of the HOSPITALS of BRIDEWELL and BETHLEHEM,
“ before his admission, in the presence of the PRESI-
“ DENT or TREASURER, and other GOVERNORS as-
“ sembled in Court.

“ S I R,

“ Y O U have been elected, and come now to be ad-
“ mitted, a GOVERNOR of the Hospitals of BRIDEWELL

* See pp. 327. 429.

“ and BETHLEHEM; which is a station of great trust
 “ and influence, and will afford you many opportunities
 “ of promoting God's glory, and the good of your fel-
 “ low creatures: for in these Hospitals a provision is
 “ made for employing idle and vagrant, and correcting
 “ lewd and disorderly persons; for educating poor
 “ children in honest trades, and for curing needy, de-
 “ plorable lunaticks.

“ The distribution of the revenues, designed by
 “ charitable persons for these excellent ends, is now
 “ about to be committed to your care; and you are
 “ earnestly desired to discharge your duty in this be-
 “ half, with such a conscientious regard, as that you
 “ may appear with joy at the judgement-seat of
 “ CHRIST; when a particular account will be taken of
 “ all the offices of charity in which we have abounded
 “ towards our poor brethren, and a peculiar reward
 “ conferred on those who have with fidelity and zeal
 “ performed them.

“ In confidence that you will diligently attend this
 “ good work, you are now admitted a GOVERNOR of
 “ the Hospitals of BRIDEWELL and BETHLEHEM *.”

CXCIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Friday afternoon, Feb. 6, 1707-8.

THE prohibition † was granted this day in the
 Common-pleas unanimously by all the four

* Dr. Atterbury was an assistant at Sion College in 1709 and 1712, as Minister of Bridewell Precinct.

† This probably relates to the differences in the chapter at Carlisle. See p. 424.

Judges,

Judges, who delivered their opinions *ſariatim*, the Biſhop * himſelf being upon the Bench. I hope this good ſtep, upon the Queen's Birth-day, is an omen that her rights will not be defeated elſewhere.

To-morrow the bill (of attainder †, ſuch I take it to be) is to be read a ſecond time. If it ſhould miſs of your Lordſhip's, the Archbiſhop of York ‡, the Biſhops of London §, Bath and Wells ||, Rocheſter **, and St. Aſaph ††, countenance, it would come down with ſuch a prejudice to the Commons as would infallibly ſink it. They are prepared to give it a warm reception, however things may go above. If it paſſes, the Prerogative will receive as great a wound as hath been given it theſe many years. And as to the Church, though the Bill pretend to *avoid doubts and queſtions touching ſtatutes*, &c. it will ſtart an hundred for one it prevents, and will bring things into ſuch a confuſion, as will make a new bill neceſſary; which, with what clauſes and what conſequences to the Church it may at this critical juncture be attended, no man can foreſee. I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

If I could get any body to join with me in petitioning to be heard by counſel, I would do it. But my naked appearance in the cauſe will rather hurt than help it.

* Dr. Nicolson, probably.

† An act for the avoiding doubts and queſtions touching the Statutes of divers Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

‡ Dr. John Sharp.

§ Dr. Henry Compton.

|| Dr. George Hooper.

** Dr. Thomas Sprat.

†† Dr. William Beveridge.

CXCIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Feb. 26, 1707-8.

I EARNESTLY entreat your Lordship's interposition in relation to the bill, which is to be read a second time on Saturday *. There are several in the House of Commons who will listen to your Lordship and the Major-general † in that particular: particularly,

* The bill mentioned in the preceding letter. It was read a second time, in a full House, Feb. 28, 1707-8; and the motion for its commitment carried by 166 against 138. At the same time an order was made for laying before the House of Commons "the Statutes of the several Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, founded by King Henry VIII. which have been usually received and practised in the government of the same respectively, since the late happy Restoration of King Charles II. and to the observance whereof the Deans and Prebendaries and other members of the said churches, from the said time, used to be sworn at their installments or admissions;" and also, "the charters, or copies of the charters, of the foundation of the said churches." — By a petition presented to the House of Commons by Dr. Todd, requesting to be heard by counsel before the bill above-mentioned should pass, it appears that "the Bishop of Carlisle [Dr. Nicolson] had cited the Dean and Chapter before him in his visitation, held at Carlisle in September 1707, and exhibited articles of enquiry against them; and the petitioner appeared, and entered his protest against the Bishop's power, being informed the right of local visitor was in the Crown; but the said Bishop, in an illegal manner, suspended the Petitioner *ab officio et beneficio*, and afterwards excommunicated him." The apprehensions of Dr. Todd were, that, if the bill should pass, it would "subject him to farther enquiries and arbitrary censures of the Bishop in his visitations." The bill passed the Commons, with some amendments, March 17, and received the royal assent March 20, 1707-8.

† Trelawny, the Bishop's brother.

there

there is one, who hath declared himself to be in suspense because he doth not know your Lordship's opinion; and, when he was told how you voted above, replied, "that that might be, and yet your Lordship might now have altered your mind; for the Queen was more easy in that matter." The person I mean is Mr. Dolben*; who, I find, is resolved to determine himself by your opinion, and is pleased to say, "there will be eight or ten more that will go along with him." I hope your Lordship will signify your opinion to him, if you intend to have any farther dealings with him. If you do not, my Lord, I recall my request, and do not ask your favour in that respect. In respect to other members I will hope for it, being your Lordship's most faithful and most obedient humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I have inclosed Dr. Todd's ‡ case, relating to the proceedings of the Bishop below.

CXCV.

* John Dolben. esq. M. P. for Lefkard.

‡ See p. 424 — Hugh Todd, D.D. born at Blencow in Cumberland, became a poor scholar of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1672, afterwards a poor serving child, and when B. A. taberdar of that house. He was elected fellow of University college, Dec. 23, 1678; and proceeding M. A. July 2, 1679, became chaplain to Dr. Smith, Bp. of Carlisle; one of the four Canon residentiaries of Carlisle in 1685; and the same year obtained the vicarage of Stanwix. He accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D. Dec. 12, 1692. His publications are, "The Description of Sweden, 1680," folio; "An account of a Salt-spring and another Medicinal Spring on the banks of the River Weare, or Ware, in the Bishoprick of Durham, 1684," Phil. Transf. N^o 163; and "The life of Phocion, 1684." He left also in MS. "Notitia Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Carliolensis; una cum Catalogo Priorum, dum Conventualis erat, & Decanorum & Canonicorum"

CXC.V.

BRIDEWELL } At a Court holden at the Hospital of
and BETHLEM, } BRIDEWELL, on Friday the 14th of
London. } May, 1708.

A T this Court, the Right Worshipful Sir THOMAS RAWLINSON*, Knt. Alderman, and President of these Hospitals, proposed a form of Instructions to be given to the Apprentices in this Hospital, which was read as follows :

“ INSTRUCTIONS for the APPRENTICES in the Hospital
“ of BRIDEWELL, London.

“ YOU shall constantly and devoutly, every morn-
“ ing and evening, in the most humble manner upon
“ your knees, worship GOD, and say your prayers in
“ private by yourself; and when you shall have leisure
“ from your Master's business, and shall have your
“ Master's leave, you shall go to the public prayers of

“ nicorum quum Collegiata. Notitia Prioratus de Wedder-
“ hall; cum catalogo omnium Benefactorum qui ad ambas
“ has sacras Aedes struendas, dotandas, & ornandas, pecu-
“ niam, terras & ornamenta, vel aliqua alia beneficia, piè &
“ munificè contulerunt.” These two were written in 1688,
and dedicated by the author to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. He left also in MS. “ A History of the Diocese of Carlisle, containing an account of the Parishes, Abbeys, Nunneries, Churches, Monuments, Epitaphs, Coats of Arms, Founders, Benefactors, &c with a perfect catalogue of the Bishops, Priors, Deans, Chancellors, Archdeacons, Prebendaries, and of all rectors and vicars of the several Parishes in the said Diocese, 1680.”

* Whose mansion was then in the Old Baile.

“ the

“ the Church, and there behave yourself devoutly and
 “ decently. You shall carefully attend to the Sermons
 “ on the Lord’s day, and endeavour to fix them upon
 “ your mind, and be sure to practise them in your life
 “ and conversation; you shall reverence and obey your
 “ Superiors and Governors; you shall do diligently
 “ faithful service to your Master for the time of your
 “ Apprenticeship, and deal truly in what you shall be
 “ trusted; you shall always avoid evil company, and
 “ all occasions that may draw you thereunto, and make
 “ speedy return when you shall be sent on your Master’s
 “ or Mistress’s errands; you shall avoid idleness, and
 “ be ever employed, either in God’s service, or in your
 “ Master’s business; you shall be of fair, gentle, and
 “ lowly speech and behaviour to all men; and, accord-
 “ ing to your carriage, expect your reward for good
 “ or ill, from God or your friends: But, for your bet-
 “ ter help and instruction to the performance of your
 “ duty, you shall do well, as often to read and seri-
 “ ously to consider of the Holy Scripture, so in parti-
 “ cular those passages therein, which direct Servants
 “ how to behave themselves; some few thereof are here
 “ inserted, and in special recommended to your frequent
 “ perusal and practice. Ephesians, chap. vi. ver. 5,
 “ 6, 7, 8. Colossians, chap. iii. ver. 22, 23, 24, 25.
 “ First Epistle to Timothy, chap. vi. ver. 2, 3. Titus,
 “ chap. ii. ver. 9, 10. First Epistle of Peter, chap.
 “ ii. ver. 18, 19, 20, 21. Many more your own dili-
 “ gence may supply. God direct you, and assist you
 “ in the performance of your duty!”

And

And the Court approving thereof, it is ordered, that the said Instructions be printed, and distributed amongst the Apprentices now in this Hospital; and that, for the future, the same be delivered to every one who shall become an apprentice in this Hospital, at the time of his being bound.

CXCVI. Mr. W. WHITFIELD * to Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD,

July 20, 1708.

THIS Sermon was composed before any answer was published to the *Rights* †, and humbly begs to be admitted amongst others preached on that occasion upon the same subject, as a testimony of the common concern of your Clergy for the interests of the Christian Religion and our Established Church; and of the reliance they have on your Lordship for their defence against the insolences of a late adversary to the Christian Priest.

* Admitted a king's scholar at Westminster in 1673; and elected in 1677 to Christ Church, where he took the degree of M. A. June 3, 1684. He was Chaplain in ordinary to King William III. in 1697, when he preached two Visitation Sermons at Guilford (first printed in 4to, 1698); and was afterwards Rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate; a Prebendary of Canterbury (installed Feb. 4, 1708); a Proctor in Convocation for that chapter; and, in 1714, Vicar of St. Giles's Cripple-gate; where he died March 16, 1716; and was buried in the South side of the chancel of that church. Seven single Sermons, preached by him on public occasions, are in print; amongst which is the one to which the above dedication was prefixed, preached before Bishop Trelawny, at his primary visitation at Guilford, July 5, 1708, in answer to some points treated of in "The Rights of the Christian Church."

† See the preceding note; and p. 429.

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hood and Holy Sacraments. This is indeed a cause wherein, I truly believe, there is an unanimous concurrence of the whole body of our Church : for, besides the unanswerable treatises* it has produced, there have been many excellent Discourses from the pulpit in our vindication, preached every where before our Right Reverend Bishops, or their Archdeacons, at their visitations, with their approbation, and to the good liking of their Clergy. I wish more of them had been under the same commands your Lordship hath been pleased to lay upon the unworthiest, to be published : for then perhaps not one erroneous principle or wrested citation in that book (being taken to pieces by so many hands) would have escaped examination and a just censure. But I need not move your Lordship's resentment in a cause wherein you have been a confessor, whilst others fell from the faith. Your Lordship's firmness in that difficult time of trial † is a standing proof of your abhorrence of those principles which then tempted such men to the betraying our Church and Reformation, and still urge them on to unchristian revilings. Popery under any shape or disguise, and Blasphemy barefaced, can never want your just indignation ; nor your wonted zeal to protect them who engage against these adversaries : amongst whom I shall always desire the honour of subscribing myself, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and dutiful son and servant,

W. WHITFIELD.

* Among these, may be reckoned an admirable tract of Dean Swift, intituled, " Remarks on the Rights of the Christian Church."

† See pp. 327. 421.

CXCVII. From the Earl of SUNDERLAND to Dean CHETWODE *.

S I R,

Whitehall, Nov. 11, 1703.

I Depend upon your goodness to pardon this trouble, which I should not give you were it not upon a public account†. The Convocation, you know, meets upon to-

* Knightly Chetwode, a gentleman of good family, and fellow of King's College, Cambridge, is thus noticed in a MS. of Mr. Baker: "Knightley Chetwood, extraordinariè electus, born at Coventry, came into the place of Thomas Brinley; chaplain to the lord Dartmouth; to the princess of Denmark, and to king James II.; prebend of Wells; rector of Broad Riffington, Gloucestershire; and canon of York [Nov. 20, 1688]; nominated bishop of Bristol by king James just before his abdication; went afterwards chaplain to all the English forces into Holland under the earl of Marlborough 1689; commenced D. D. 1691." The nomination to the see of Bristol was on Bp. Trelawny's translation to Exeter; but king James quitted the kingdom before the election could pass the seals. He was installed dean of Gloucester April 6, 1707; and died, in that station, April 4, 1720.—Dr. Chetwode wrote a "Life of Lord Roscommon," which still remains in MS. in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, and which furnished Fenton with the particulars he has related of that nobleman; it is said, however, "to be very ill written, full of high-church cant and commonplace observations." He was author of a learned "Dissertation prefixed to Dryden's Virgil," in 1697; and of several little poems in Nichols's "Select Collection." Dr. Chetwode had an hereditary claim to an ancient English barony, which was fruitlessly prosecuted by his son, who died, at an advanced age, Feb. 17, 1752.

† This Letter is preserved, in order to elucidate an important period of Dr. Atterbury's history. It appears, from the anxiety expressed by the leaders of the Whig Ministry, that he was considered as a most formidable adversary; and their champion Abel Boyer acknowledges that the Convocation was

un-

to-morrow sevensnight, where there will be two competitors set up for the chair of Prolocutor, Dr. Atterbury, and Dr. Willis * dean of Lincoln. As for the first, his character is too well known for me to say any thing to it † : the latter, I will venture to say, is qualified with

unexpectedly prorogued on purpose that Atterbury might not be elected Prolocutor.—“As for the Convocation,” says Dr. Swift, in a Letter to Col. Hunter, Jan. 12, 1708-9, “the Queen has thought fit to prorogue it, though at the expence of Dr. Atterbury’s displeasure, who was designed their prolocutor, and is now raging at the disappointment.”—In 1710, however, the Ruling Powers were changed; and Dr. Atterbury secured the office by a great majority, though Dean Kennet very strenuously opposed him. The new Prolocutor was presented to the Archbishop Dec. 6, 1710; on which occasion the elegant speeches of Atterbury and Smalridge, preserved in our Fourth Volume, were addressed to the Metropolitan. On the Sunday following (Dec. 10) Mr. Harley invited Dr. Atterbury to dine with him, on purpose (if possible) to obviate any difference that might arise between the two Houses of Convocation. Two days after, the Archbishop was honoured with a letter from the Queen, with the same conciliatory views; which her Majesty had the mortification to see frustrated by an altercation about a joint address, which occasioned some further prorogations. On the 28th of February following, the Convocation, which, from various misunderstandings (attributed by Burnet principally to Dr. Atterbury, who had the confidence of the Chief Minister) had till then been interrupted, resumed their deliberations; of which the most material were the Message to the House of Commons on the want of Parish Churches in London, and the Representation of the present State of Religion. As both those papers were undoubtedly drawn up by Dr. Atterbury, they shall be preserved in the present collection.

* Of whom see above, p. 104.

† In November 1708. Dr. Atterbury published a pamphlet, intituled, “Some Proceedings in the Convocation Anno Dom. 1705, faithfully represented;” which was answered by Dr. Trinnell, Bishop of Norwich, in another called “Partiality detected.”

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all the abilities necessary for such a post, as well as of known zeal for her Majesty's government, and the Established Church; and of such a temper and prudence as would tend towards healing the divisions in the Church, rather than widening of them. I have ventured to give you my opinion very frankly; and if you are of the same, I hope you will be in town by the time appointed for the meeting of the Convocation; and if you could engage Archdeacon Parsons * in the same interest, it would be a double service to the publick. I beg pardon for this trouble; and shall be glad of all occasions of shewing with how much truth and esteem I am, Sir, your most faithful humble servant,

SUNDERLAND.

CXCVIII. To the Fellows of SION COLLEGE,
May 29, 1709.

Reverendis in Christo Fratribus SIONENSIS COLLEGII
Sociis, atque Ecclesiarum Londinensium Pastoribus.

COLLEGII nostri Fundatori hoc erat propositum, quod & supremis tabulis testatum reliquit, ut, celebratis frequentius Cleri Conventibus, permistisque consiliis, & *Evangelicæ Doctrinæ veritati*, & *mutuo inter fratres amor* optimè consuleretur. Huic instituto ut satisfaceret, a me quidem hac concione tentatum est; a vobis autem effectum, cum, quam ego haustam e Sacris

* Robert Parsons, M. A. Archdeacon of Gloucester March 10, 1702. He died July 18, 1714; and was buried at Aldington in that diocese.

Literis de regum jure in subditos sententiam defendendam susceperim, eidem & vos fraternis animis usquequaque consentientes habuerim. Retulit enim mihi, qui tum cœtui nostro præsidebat, Vir integerrimus, traditam a me e suggesto doctrinam & comprobâsse vos, et, ut in publicum exiret, uno ore postulavisse: Quorum alterum cum, Ecclesiæ nostræ & Reipublicæ causâ, mihi esset gratissimum, alteri certè non erat repugnandum.

Habete itaque, *Viri præstantissimi*, quam expetivistis, Concionem; eâ parte etiam quâ prius manca erat, auctam atque absolutam: Quæ enim uncis includuntur, cum Orationi, intra horæ unius spatium contrahendæ, inseri non possent, ut jam editæ accederent, curavi. Hæc autem, tanquam judicio vestro atque testimonio munita, Lectori minimè exhibeo: eodem tamen filo, quo ea quæ audivistis, contexta cum sint iisdem planè fundamentis subnixa; cætera qui probaverint, ne hæc improbent non est magnopere extimescendum.

Faxit Deus, quæ afferuntur a nobis, ut stabiliendæ Pauli doctrinæ, ut tuendæ Regum dignitati, pacique publicæ conservandæ, ut denique tollendis iis, quæ in re omnium exploratissimâ, non absque Christiani nominis labe, nunc gliscunt, controversiis aliquatenus interviant! Ad istiusmodi certè lites sedandas vestra omnium, Fratres, consensio, ac communis sollicitudo, et valuit semper, & valebit plurimum: Præsertim cum Venerandi admodum in Christo Patris nostri Episcopi Londinensis * curis atque consiliis respondeat. Quæ cum ita sint, hortatio non est necessaria; gratulatione magis

* Dr. Henry Compton.

utendum est. Liceat itaque mihi verbis Ignatianis vos affari—Τὸ γὰρ ἀξιονόμαζον ἡμῶν Πρεσβυτέριον, τῷ Θεῷ ἄξιον, ἕτως συνήρμωσαι τῷ Ἐπισκόπῳ, ὡς καρδαὶ καθαίρα· διὰ τῆτο, ἐν τῇ ὁμονοίᾳ ὑμῶν, καὶ συμφώνῳ ἀγάπῃ Χριστὸς ἀδελφαί.

Ut ita semper in rebus ad Deum pertinentibus sentiatis, ita Christianam Veritatem tueamini, concordiam foveatis, precatur

Conservus vester in Domino nostro Christo Jesu,
FR. ATTERBURY.

CXCIX. To Sir CHARLES DUNCOMBE *.

MY LORD,

June 11, 1709.

I SEND this Sermon, now printed, to your Lordship, at whose earnest and repeated desire I preached it; for whom I profess myself, on many accounts, to have a particular regard; and whom I shall at all times be ready in all Christian services to obey.

Illness, and other reasons with which it is unnecessary to trouble the world or your Lordship, have so long retarded the publication of this discourse, that it may seem less proper and seasonable in one or two passages of it: those I mean, where a near prospect of peace is mentioned. For it hath pleased God, since it was preached, to remove that great blessing further from us, and place it more out of sight: not, I hope, without a merciful intention of giving us, in his good

* Lord Mayor of London 1709. This letter was prefixed to a Spital Sermon at St. Bride's.

time, what we have not now asked in such a solemn manner as became us ; and of enhancing the value of the gift, by the delay of it. I am sure, how long soever we may wait for it, it will be bestowed much sooner than we shall deserve it.

My Lord, the subject of this discourse is charity ; and the design of it is to stir up the minds of those whom God's good Providence hath blessed with great abundance ; and, by that means, with a power of blessing many others. On this account (without other considerations) I could not have pitched on a name to which I might have inscribed it more properly than that of your Lordship. I offer it to you, my Lord, with all the respect that becomes me ; and with hearty wishes, that the earthly felicities you possess may, by your wise and good use of them, lead to the enjoyment of those which are eternal. I am your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CC. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD,

Windfor, October, 1709.

I HAVE sent to Mr. Churchill, and he says that he shall be here as long as the Queen stays, and go the day that she goes. We have no apprehension here that that will be till November. Mr. Robinson, the new Dean *, thought on Monday morning that he should

* John Robinson, D. D. (who was then just appointed Dean of Windfor, where he was installed Dec. 3, 1709) was installed

should not have gone abroad; but news came that evening, which altered measures. He left Windsor in great haste yesterday, and is gone for Holland this morning. The alteration in the Admiralty is not yet made;

installed Prebendary of Canterbury in 1697. In 1703, whilst envoy at Warsaw, he was dangerously ill, and reported to be dead. In 1706, being at that time the Queen's Envoy in Poland, he was joined in a commission with the Envoy from the States General, to attend the king of Sweden, and observe his motions. See their joint letter to that Monarch, in "Annals of Queen Anne," 1706, p. 327. Macky, who speaks of him as "Resident in Sweden," says, "he was bred a Clergyman, and hath lived so long at this Court that it is not to be supposed any body can understand the affairs of the kingdom better. In his department, and every thing else, a Swede; of good sense, grave, and very careful in his business: about 50 years old." Dr. Robinson was author of the "History of Livonia, 1706," 8vo. Nov. 19, 1710, he was consecrated Bp. of Bristol; had the honour of being named Lord Privy Seal Aug. 9, 1711; and in that year was appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries for settling the treaty of Utrecht. He set sail from Gravesend Dec. 27; and arriving at Utrecht Jan. 15, was the first minister who appeared at the place of treaty. His Lordship discharged his instructions with great punctuality; and Mr. Tickell on this occasion addressed to Bp. Robinson his fine poem "On the Prospect of Peace." On the 7th of July, 1712, he found it necessary to go personally to the Hague, where in three days he brought the States General to his own terms, and returned to his station at Utrecht, and, with the Earl of Strafford, signed the treaty of peace April 11, 1713. On the 7th of July following, the Queen, to shew her sense of his services, ordered a congé d'elire for his translation to the vacant see of London; in which his Lordship, on his return to England, was confirmed March 13, 1713-4; and enjoyed it till his death in 1723. Having been some time a member of Oriel College Oxford, his Lordship erected in his life-time the building which stands in the Eastside of the garden of that College. He gave also, in his life-time, an estate for the foundation of three exhibitions for Bachelors,

made *; and they do not now say on what day it will be made. My Lord Treasurer † is here, and has been here ever since Sunday. There is a whisper as if some revolution in favour of King Charles were expected in Spain, the truth of which the foreign post that comes in this day will determine. But we that see only the outsidés of things can easily perceive that some great event is upon the anvil.

I pray for the health of your Lordship, my Lady ‡, and the family; and am, with the utmost respect, your Lordship's ever obliged and most obedient, faithful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Bachelors, in the year 1718. On the front of the building is this inscription:

“ Ad Dei gloriam,
Et bonarum literarum profectum,
JOHANNES ROBINSON, S. T. P. Episc. LOND.
Hortante Maria
Nuper Conjuge ejus amantissima,
Et proprio erga ORIELENSSES affectu motus,
Hoc Ædificium F. F.
Et tres Exhibitiones fundavit,
A. D. MDCCXIX.”

* At the time of writing this letter, Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery was Lord High Admiral. A few days after, Nov. 8, 1709, the office was put in commission; under the management of Edward Earl of Orford, Sir John Leake, and Sir George Byng, Knights, and George Dodington and Paul Methuen, Esquires.

† Sidney Lord Godolphin, who held that office till Aug. 10, 1710.

‡ Lady Trelawny died on the 11th of February following; see p. 417.

CGI. To the Worshipful STEWARDS * for the late
Feast of the Sons of the Clergy.

GENTLEMEN,

Dec. 23, 1709.

YOU desired me to preach and print this Sermon; I complied with you in both these requests, though I had just objections to both of them. Permit me now, in my turn, to ask one thing of you; against which, I think, there lies no objection: that as you have, with some trouble and expence, supported our Anniversary-meeting, so you would continue always to countenance it by your presence, and heartily to favour the honest and pious design of it. There are, I believe, two hundred persons now living, who have gone before you in the Stewardship. If all these be as earnest and solicitous to promote this charity when *out* of that office, as they were when *in* it, we need not doubt but that it will spread and enlarge itself every year more and more; as, God be thanked, it hath lately done, notwithstanding the great discouragements under which it labours, by reason of the public taxes, and its many new rivals in the same *labour of love*; but chiefly by reason of the growing wickedness of those who, being enemies to the Clergy, and to the Religion of Christ, must needs be enemies to this particular Charity.

* Mr. John Tenison, Mr. John Scott, Mr. Thomas Fulkes, Dr. Humphry Colmer, Dr. John Freind, Mr. Anthony Webster, Mr. John Markham, Mr. Benajah Barret, Mr. John Bosville, Mr. George Plaxton, Mr. Joseph Sherwood, Mr. Augustin Martin.

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In composing this Discourse, I purposely declined all offensive and displeasing truths, as unseasonable at a time peculiarly dedicated to the exercise of Charity; not as in themselves misbecoming the Preachers of the Gospel; for I have learnt from one who well knew and practised every art of spiritual prudence, so as to “be-
“ come all things to all men, in order to save some;” that there are also times when we must “be instant in
“ preaching the word, though out of season;” and when
“ they who please men are no longer the servants of
“ Christ;” times when that holy *παρρησία*, so much spoken of in Scripture, is necessary; even that undaunted firmness of mind and freedom of speech, by which the doctrine of the Gospel was disseminated at first, and must still be maintained. When such opportunities offer themselves, God, I hope, will enable all those who wait at his altar to discharge a good conscience with equal wisdom and courage.

I have added here and there, in the margins of the following sheets, some passages from St. Chrysostom; because they are not only very apposite, but expressed also with great life and beauty: and I had hopes, by the means of them, to excite those of my brethren who are newly entered into the Ministry, carefully to peruse that excellent treatise from which they are taken: a treatise which, next to the sacred pages themselves, and the offices of ordination prescribed by our Church, is, I am persuaded, of the greatest use to give us true impressions of the dignity and duties of the Priesthood, and to warn us into resolutions of acting in every case as becomes our sacred character. I cannot but express

my satisfaction, that a learned hand hath lately taken this useful piece out of St. Chrysostom's works, and published it in a separate volume *.

Excuse me, Gentlemen, for mixing things of this nature in an address to you; which was designed only to acquaint the world, *who* are answerable for the publication of this Sermon; and to assure you, after the most proper manner, that I am your very affectionate and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Mr. Jabez Hughes, fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. Two of his letters are printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1778, pp. 583. 623; in one of which he tells Mr. Bonwicke, "I have at last been prevailed upon to undertake an edition of St. Chrysostom *περί ἱερωσύνης*; and I would beg the favour of you to send me your octavo edition. I want a small volume to lay by me; and the Latin version may be of some service to me, if I correct the interpretation of Fronto Ducaeus."—A second edition of this treatise was printed at Cambridge, in Greek and Latin, with notes, and a preliminary dissertation against the pretended "Rights of the Church, &c." in 1712. A good English translation of St. Chrysostom "On the Priesthood," a posthumous work by the Rev. John Bunce, M. A. was published by his son (vicar of St. Stephen's near Canterbury) in 1760.

CCII *. To the Rev, Mr. STRYPE †, Low-Leyton.

REVEREND SIR, Chelfen, Wednesday-night, [January, 1709-10.]

IN your “Annals of the first twelve years of Queen Elizabeth,” p. 279, I find a passage out of a Sermon preached before the House of Commons; the Preacher of which says, “he had once in his hand an “original Journal of the Lower House of Convocation, “in the fifth year of the Queen.” I should be glad to

* Indorsed by Strype, “Dr. Atterbury, Jan. 1709. Inquiries about a passage in the Annals of an Original of the “Synod, 1562.” An extract from the Convocation-book of 1571, was communicated by Atterbury to Strype for his Life of Parker, p. 318.

† John Strype, the industrious editor of many valuable publications, was born in London, of German parents. He was educated at Catharine-Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. and was admitted *aa eundem* at Oxford, July. 11, 1671. He was collated to the rectory of Theydon-boys, in Essex, in July 1669, which he resigned, in February following, for the vicarage of Low Leyton in that county. He had also a considerable sinecure given him by Archbishop Tenison, and was lecturer of Hackney, where he died (at the house of Mr. Harris, an apothecary who had married his grand-daughter) Dec. 13, 1737, at an uncommon great age, having enjoyed his vicarage near 68 years. Dr. Birch observes, that “his fidelity and industry will always give a “value to his numerous writings, however destitute of the “graces, and even uniformity of style, and the art of connecting facts.” He kept an exact diary of his own life, which contained many curious circumstances relating to the literary history of his times, as is easy to conceive, he being engaged in a frequent correspondence, by letters, with Archbishops Tenison and Wake, Bishops Atterbury, Burnet, Nicolson, and other eminent persons. Six volumes of these letters are now (1788) in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Knight, of Milton in Cambridgeshire, to whose favour I owe the two now communicated to my readers.

know

know what this Sermon was, when preached, and by whom, and whether you can allow me a sight of it. If you can, please to let me know, by the penny-post, directing to Chelsea *; and you will much oblige, Reverend Sir, your most faithful, humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I beg also to know of you, whether the omitted articles in your Appendix are intended to be printed; because I have been told that you had such a design.

CCIII †. To Mr. STRYPE.

REVEREND SIR,

Chelsea, Friday-noon [March 25, 1710.]

YOU will be pleased to put me down for a subscriber to the "History of Archbishop Grindall."

I am sorry you do not think yourself at liberty to let me know in whose hands ‡ that Lower House Journal of

1562

* During the trial of Sacheverell, March 9, 1709-10, a respectable number of the Clergy attended at the bar, to countenance him, amongst whom were Deans Atterbury and Stanhope, and Mr. Higgins of Dublin; on which one of the Managers complained, that "after so many victories abroad, we are betrayed at home to a perpetual bondage, by such false brothers as are now at your Lordships' bar." See p. 446.

† Indorsed by Strype, "Dr. Atterbury, March 25, 1709 10, concerning the Convocation, 1562. Received March 25th."

‡ On the blank leaf of this letter Mr. Strype has added, "This was written in answer to mine Jan. 21, wherein I begged his pardon that I declined to name the Divine, that in his Sermon before the House of Commons, had that expression which I hinted in my Annals [which was, That he had once in his hands a Journal of the Lower House

1562 was supposed to be lodged. Upon a review of your account of Convocation matters in that year, I find various particulars which are not to be justified by the extracts*, and other MSS. relating to that year now in my hands; and therefore I should think you had recourse to some other authorities for those particulars, which I should be glad to be acquainted with. Of those things I would fain discourse you for half an hour when you come to town: but am going on Monday to Ben'et College, to view the MSS. † there, and shall not return from thence till toward the end of the week, if so soon: after that, upon notice of your coming to town, and at what time and place you will be found, I should be glad to wait upon you; and am, Reverend Sir, your most faithful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CCIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD,

June 24, 1710.

THE last time but one (since your late return to Chelsea) that I was to wait on your Lordship, your porter told me, that I was expected by your Lordship some day the week before: and that he had orders accordingly for my admittance. By whom your

“ House of Convocation 1562]; and that I purposely
 “ omitted his name, because I believed he was mistaken. So
 “ that this writer mistakes me in what I wrote; and he
 “ mistakes also my expression, that such a Journal was once
 “ in his hands; as though I had said, it was supposed to be
 “ lodged in his hands.”

* Which Dr. Atterbury had lent me. STRYPE.

† Given to that Society by Abp. Parker,

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Lordship had been pleased to send that message I know not ; but am sure it was never brought to me. Thus much I said to one of your Lordship's servants (who has seen me also twice more at your door, in order to have waited on you); and I desired him to inform your Lordship of it. But, lest he should not, I take leave in this manner to assure your Lordship of it; being very loth to be thought disrespectful in any degree to your Lordship, to whom I shall always, while I live, approve myself a most faithful and most obedient servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CCV. From Mr. BROMLEY *.

I R,

Sept. 23, 1710.

I AM to thank you for two letters, which came safe to me; the first dated Thursday the 14th, the other the 21st instant; and am much pleased to find what the first promised is now performed. This must give great satisfaction to our friends, who were before desponding upon the continued delays, which gave such advantage to our enemies, that I fear some speedy alteration in the commissions of peace and lieutenancy will be necessary, to recover the ground they have gained against the elections. I shall be glad by so good a hand as yours to convey my congratulations to Mr. St. John and Sir Simon Harcourt, which I always intended them as soon as I should hear of their pro-

* William Bromley, Esq. one of the representatives for the University of Oxford, in the parliaments of 1700, 1701, and 1705. He was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, Nov. 23, 1710; and died Feb. 6, 1732.

motions.

motions *. Will you give me leave at the same time to mention to you the recommending, to Mr. St. John, Mr. John Newcomen for one of his clerks? He was in that employment for two years, under the Earl of Sunderland †. He was not put in upon the score of his principles (which I am assured are very good), but for his money, having purchased it. I am not acquainted with him, but he is nephew to Dr. Morton ‡ (an honest prebendary of Durham); and at his desire, and upon the earnest solicitations of several of our friends in the North, I did recommend him to Lord Dartmouth §, but was too late in my application for him. If Mr. Secretary, upon his enquiry, hears a good character of him, and will be pleased to entertain him, it will be very obliging. I have a true value and friendship for both these gentlemen; and therefore their preferments are very acceptable to, Sir, your very affectionate and faithful servant,

W. BROMLEY.

Our ringing of bells in this neighbourhood, and particularly at Coventry, began yesterday, and has continued all this day and this evening. Lord Leigh has fired his guns three times; I mention him,

* Mr. St. John succeeded Mr. Boyle, as Secretary of State, two days before this letter was written; Sir Simon Harcourt was made Attorney General (for the second time) Sept. 27.

† Secretary of State, from Dec. 3, 1706, till June 14, 1710.

‡ John Morton, D.D. Rector of Bolden, afterwards of Egglecliffe, and at last of Sedgefield, and Archdeacon of Northumberland. He died Nov. 10, 1722, aged 78.

§ Who had succeeded the Earl of Sunderland.

because

because Dyer * took no notice of them as part of Dr. Sacheverell's entertainment †.

CCVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

[No date †.]

I HAD received the same intelligence, that the Dean, on Monday in the afternoon, began to be much better; and was going this moment to send your Lordship word of it. God knows, I am far from being fond of that Deanry. But it hath been promised me ever since I was Dean of Carlisle; and, had it fallen,

* *Dyer* circulated at that time a *written* letter of news, in the same manner as the parliamentary minutes were a few years ago to be met with in all coffee-houses. It was entitled to little credit, if Mr. Addison's representation may be trusted. Honest Vellum, in "The Drummer," "cannot but believe" that his master is living (among other reasons) because the "news of his death was first published in Dyer's Letter." A son of the news-writer (Thomas Dyer, Esq. of Gray's-Inn) left £20,000 in 1748, to Christ's Hospital.

† In the beginning of May, 1710, Sacheverell entered upon a triumphant progress to take possession of a living in Wales. He was magnificently entertained at Oxford by the University, and received in the other great towns he passed through with loud congratulations. See p. 442.

‡ I can by no means satisfy myself about the exact date of this letter. By the mention of "the Lord Treasurer," it might have been before Aug. 10, 1710, on which day that office was taken from Lord Godolphin, and put into commission. The Deanry, in all probability, was that of Christ-Church; and it is not unlikely that Dr. Aldrich might have had an illness in the summer of 1710. He lived, however, till the 14th of December that year; and this letter might perhaps be written in the beginning of that month. Dr. Atterbury, after a long delay, was appointed to succeed him. See p. 448.

I should

I should have thought it proper to put Lord Treasurer in mind of that promise, which was made without my asking it. Indeed, I never asked any thing of his Lordship personally, but a Canonry of Christ-Church, which he readily assured me of. But the Deanry of Carlisle being given me, I acquiesced in it, and never since troubled my Lord Treasurer, or any body else, with the least request. I will wait upon your Lordship some time before evening prayers to-day, in order to receive your commands; which, as they are always kindly meant, so shall they ever have the greatest weight with, my Lord, your ever obliged and most obedient servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CCVII. To the Rev. Mr. GEORGE PLAXTON *.

REV. SIR,

Bridewell, Sat. Morn. Jan. 20, 1710-11.

THE inclosed came safe to me last night, from Dr. Williams, the Bishop of London's Chaplain. As I remember, you mentioned a desire of a turn at St. Paul's. If one will be grateful to you, and you please to let me know so much, I will transmit your name to the Chaplain. It is the third Sunday, and the 21st day of January. Return the inclosed. I am, Reverend Sir, your very faithful and most humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Of whom see a Letter dated Jan. 17, 1717-18.

CCVIII.

CCVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY *.

MY LORD,

Chelsea, Tuesday morning, [June 26, 1711.]

I Return my humble thanks to your Lordship for the venison, but more for your Lordship's kind intentions of seeing me at my house. I beg your Lordship to believe that I am, and ever will be, while I live, the same faithful and grateful servant to your Lordship that I was at the time when you conferred the greatest favours upon me. Those early obligations, my Lord, can never be forgotten by me; and if Providence shall dispose of me † so as to put it any way in my power to return them to your Lordship or your family, I shall look upon that as one of the most pleasing circumstances of my preferment.

Thus I desire your Lordship always to think of me: for thus you shall always find me disposed. Whatever misunderstandings there may be between me and any of those about your Lordship, they shall not in the least affect the entire respect and gratitude with which I am, my Lord, your ever faithful and most obedient servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See Gent. Mag. 1770, p. 411.

† In a letter of Swift to Stella, dated from Chelsea the same day with this, he says, "They still keep my neighbour Atterbury in suspense about the Deanry of Christ-Church, which has been above six months vacant, and he is heartily angry." It was not till Aug. 28, 1711, that he was finally fixed on as Dean. See some curious anecdotes on this subject in the notes on the following Letter.

CCIX. From Dr. SWIFT.

S I R,

Sept. 1, 1711.

I Congratulate with the college, the university, and the kingdom, and condole with myself, upon your new dignity *. The virtue I would affect, by putting my own interests out of the case, has failed me in this juncture. I only consider that I shall want your conversation, your friendship, your protection, and your good offices, when I can least spare them †. I would have

* The Deanry of Christ-Church.

† As the intimacy between these two great men had not then been of long standing, it may be amusing to trace its rise and progress. About four months before the date of this letter, Swift had taken lodgings at Chelsea. "I got here," says he, "with Patrick and my portmantua, for six-pence, and pay six shillings a week for one silly room, with confounded coarse sheets. I lodge just over-against Dr. Atterbury's house; and yet perhaps I shall not like the place the better for that." *Journal to Stella*, April 26, 1711.—"Mr. Harley excused his coming, and Atterbury was not there [at the Westminster dinner]; and I cared not for the rest." May 1.—"I have just now a compliment from Dean Atterbury's lady to command the garden and library, and whatever the house affords; but the Dean is in town with his Convocation." *Ibid.*—"I sent over to Mrs. Atterbury, to know whether I might wait on her, but she is gone a-visiting: we have exchanged some compliments; but I have not seen her yet." May 2.—"I did not go to town to-day, it was so terrible rainy: nor have I stirred out of my room till eight this evening; when I crossed the way, to see Mrs. Atterbury, and thank her for her civilities. She would needs send me some veal and small-beer and ale to-day at dinner." May 3.—"Dr. Freind came this morning to visit Atterbury's lady and children, as physician; and persuaded me to go to town in his chariot." May 9.—"Since I came home, I have been sitting with the Prolocutor Dean Atterbury,"

have come among the crowd of those who make you compliments on this occasion, if I could have brought a chearful countenance with me. I am full of envy.
It

“ who is my neighbour over the way, but generally keeps in town with his Convocation.” May 14.—“ I dined with Mr. Prior to-day, at his house, with Dean Atterbury and others.” May 16.—“ I sat with Dean Atterbury till one o’clock, after I came home.” May 18.—“ I stayed at home till five o’clock, and dined with Dean Atterbury; then went by water to Mr. Harley’s, where the Saturday’s club was met.” May 19.—“ This is the first wet walk I have had in a month’s time that I came here; however, I got to bed, after a short visit to Atterbury.” May 24.—“ My Lord [Oxford] set me down at a coffee-house, where I waited for the Dean of Carlisle’s chariot, to bring me to Chelsea; for it has rained prodigiously all this afternoon. The Dean did not come himself, but sent me his chariot; which has cost me two shillings to the coachman; and so I am got home; and Lord knows what is become of Patrick!” May 25.—“ It was bloody hot walking to-day; and I was so lazy I dined where my new gown was, at Mrs. Van-homrigh’s*; and came back like a fool, and the Dean of Carlisle has sitten with me till eleven.” May 28.—“ I am proposing to my Lord to erect a society or academy for correcting and settling our language; that we may not perpetually be changing as we do. He enters mightily into it; so does the Dean of Carlisle.” June 22.—“ Dr. Gastrell and I dined by invitation with the Dean of Carlisle.” June 23.—“ They still keep my neighbour Atterbury in suspense about the Deanry of Christ Church †, which has been above six months vacant; and he is heartily angry.” June 26.—“ This is the last night I lie at Chelsea; and I got home early, and sat two hours with the Dean, and ate

* “ My way is this; I leave my best gown and perrwig at Mrs. Van-homrigh’s, then walk up the Pall-mall, through the Park, out at Buckingham-house, and so to Chelsea a little beyond the church: I set out about sun-set, and get here in something less than an hour; it is two good miles, and just five thousand seven hundred and forty-eight steps; so there is four miles a day walking, without reckoning what I walk while I stay in town.” *Journal, May 15.*

† It was intended for his friend and successor Dr. Smalridge.

“ victuals.

It is too much, in so bad an age, for a person so inclined, and so able to do good, to have so great a scene of shewing his inclinations and abilities.

“ victuals, having had a very scurvy dinner.” July 4.—
 “ This day I left Chelsea for good.” July 5.—“ I walked
 “ to Chelsea, and was there by nine this morning; and the
 “ Dean of Carlisle and I crossed the water to Battersea. and
 “ went in his chariot to Greenwich, where we dined at Dr.
 “ Gastrell’s, and passed the afternoon at Lewisham, at the
 “ Dean of Canterbury’s *; and there I saw Moll Stanhope,
 “ who is grown monstrously tall, but not so handsome as
 “ formerly. It is the first little rambling journey I have had
 “ this summer about London; and they are the agreeablest
 “ pastimes one can have, in a friend’s coach and good-com-
 “ pany.” July 14.—“ Dean Atterbury sent to me, to dine
 “ with him at Chelsea; I refused his coach, and walked; and
 “ am come back by seven.” July 19.—“ The Dean of Carlisle
 “ sat with me to-day till three.” Aug. 21.—“ I walked to-day
 “ to Chelsea, and dined with the Dean of Carlisle, who is laid
 “ up with the gout. It is now fixed, that he is to be Dean of
 “ Christ-church in Oxford. I was advising him to use his inte-
 “ rest to prevent any misunderstanding between our ministers;
 “ but he is too wise to meddle, though he fears the thing and
 “ the consequences as much as I. He will get into his own
 “ quiet Deanry, and leave them to themselves; and he is in
 “ the right.” Aug. 28.—“ To-night at six Dr. Atterbury,
 “ and Prior, and I, and Dr. Freind, met at Dr. Freind’s
 “ house at Westminster, who is master of the school: there
 “ we sat till one, and were good enough company.” Feb. 1,
 1711-12.—“ I visited the Secretary, and then walked to Chel-
 “ sea, to dine with the Dean of Christ-church, who was en-
 “ gaged to Lord Orrery, with some other Christ church
 “ men. He made me go with him, whether I would or no;
 “ for they have this long time admitted me a Christ church
 “ man.” March 13, 1712.—“ I walked this morning to
 “ Chelsea, to see Dr. Atterbury, Dean of Christ-church; I
 “ had business with him, about entering Mr. Fitzmaurice,
 “ Lord Kerry’s son, into his college.” Feb. 24, 1712-13.

* The good Dr. Stanhope.

If great Ministers take up this exploded custom of rewarding merit, I must retire to Ireland, and wait for better times. The college and you ought to pray for another change at court, otherwise I can easily foretell that their joy and your quiet will be short. Let me advise you to place your books in moveable cases : lay in no great stock of wine, nor make any great alterations in your lodgings at Christ-church, unless you are sure they are such as your successor will approve and pay for. I am afraid the poor college little thinks of this,

“ Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aureâ.”

I am going to Windsor with Mr. Secretary *; and hope to wait on you either at Bridewell or Chelsea. I am, with great respect and esteem, Sir, your most obedient and most obliged humble servant, J. SWIFT.

CCX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelsea, Sept. 6, 1711.

THE Queen having been pleased to confer the Deanry of Christ-church upon me, I am hastening down thither, and hope to be there in a fortnight's time†. The best part of my entertainment in the hall must be venison, if, at this ill season of the year, I can procure it. Your Lordship's kind regard for that body, and the many favours I have received from you, en-

* St. John. See in the Journal to Stella, Sept. 1, 1711, a curious account of Swift's manner of passing that day.

† See Dr. Atterbury's speech at Oxford, on the day of his admission to this Deanry, in vol. IV.

courage me to hope, that you will please to bestow a brace of bucks upon me. I am sure, a present of that kind will not be so welcome to the College from any hand as from your Lordship's; nor will any subject's health be drunk that day with greater respect than your Lordship's, by them, and by him who is, my Lord, your much obliged, and most obedient, faithful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CCXI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD,

May 9, 1712.

I WAS assured, by your Lordship's servant, that you did not stir out all this morning; else I had come early enough to have delivered this paper to your Lordship myself. Your Lordship was just gone out when I came. I am heartily glad your Lordship will be away during this whole transaction*; which, I dare say, will not end to the honour or advantage of those who so eagerly pursue it. It will be looked upon by wise and good men as a stroke leveled at the present constitution of the Church of England; and as a cordial intended to keep up the Dissenters' spirits, under their late mortifications. This your Lordship will find to be the unanimous sense of the gentry and laity that are firmly in the interest of the Church of England; and therefore I cannot but repeat what I have said,

* The dispute between the two Houses of Convocation, on the Validity of Lay Baptism. See pp. 459-462. An account of it may be found in the Political State, vo III. pp. 105, 302.

that it is a great satisfaction to me to find that your Lordship will be away while this thing is in agitation; for I am, with all the gratitude and regard in the world, your Lordship's ever faithful and most obedient servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I have sent to Christ-church, to desire Mr. Alsop * (as the Senior Divine of the Students now resident) to assist me at the election; and expect him up accordingly the latter end of next week.

CCXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY HONOURED LORD,

Christ-Church, Nov. 20, 1712.

THESE are the three copies of verses which carried the three prizes of poetry. They are the best Church-Church can afford, at present, from the undergraduates. By Dr. Freind's † assistance, I hope, we

* Of whom, see a letter dated Sept. 6. 1717.

† Mr. Robert Freind brother to the celebrated physician, was born at Croton in Northamptonshire, where his father was rector. He was admitted in 1680 to Westminster-school, whence he was elected to Christ-church in 1686; proceeded M. A. June 4. 1696; became second master of Westminster school in 1699; and accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D. July 7. 1709. In 1711, he drew up the preamble to the earl of Oxford's patent of peerage; and in that year succeeded Duke the poet in the valuable living of Wirney in Oxfordshire; and also became head-master of Westminster school. In 1724, he published an edition of Cicero's "Orator." In April 1729, he obtained a canonry of Windsor; and in 1731, exchanged it for a prebend of Westminster.

we shall be able every day to do better. Your Lordship's concern for us makes me think that the fight of them may not be unacceptable to you. The three prizes fell upon a Westminster Student, a Canoner *, and a Commoner. But the Commoner, Le Hunt †, was some time at Westminster, and was there acquainted with Mr. Charles Trelawny ‡; for which reason, I suppose, he has made your Lordship the subject of some part of his verses. Prescott § has done the same thing; led to it by an eager desire, which he has in common with the rest of this body, to take all occasions of paying all manner of respect to your Lordship.

I return my thanks to your Lordship for the intended favour of a buck||. But I thought it proper to acquaint your Lordship, that your warrant was not complied with; and have therefore inclosed it. My obligations to your Lordship are the same as though I had enjoyed the benefit of it.

Westminster. In 1734, he was desirous of resigning Witney to his son (afterwards Dean of Canterbury); but could not do it without the permission of Bishop Hoadly, which he had little reason to expect. On application, however, to that Prelate through Queen Caroline and Lady Sundon, he received this laconic answer; "If Dr. Freind can ask it, I can grant it." On succeeding to a canonry of Christ church in 1744, he resigned his stall at Westminster in favour of his son. He died Aug. 9, 1754, aged 84. Various other particulars of him, and of his son the Dean, and of their writings, may be seen in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," pp. 324. 586. 642.

* A student nominated by a Canon.

† William Le Hunt, afterwards M. A. June 1, 1719; and B. D. March 7, 1725.

‡ One of the Bishop's sons. See p. 458.

§ John Prescott, M. A. Oct. 15, 1715.

|| The year before he had asked for *two*. See p. 453.

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I am, with a very lively sense of all the obligations I have received from your Lordship, my Lord, your ever faithful and most obedient servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I have had some intimations of your Lordship's good wishes to Mr. Luck *, in his pretensions to Torrington. He has hurt himself by getting the corporation to petition for him, and against Mr. Roberts, for whom the Bishop of Rochester † has long since written to me very pressingly. However, I am not out of hopes of serving him: but it will take some time to get over these difficulties; and the living cannot lapse, being only a curacy.

CCXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY GOOD AND HONOURED LORD, Christ-church, Dec. 30, 1712.

I AM, as I have been all my life, extremely obliged to your Lordship for your repeated favours. This day your warrant for a doe was obeyed in the chaces of Witney; and on Thursday, by God's blessing, I will treat the common room with it, and remember the founder with that respect which is due to him from me, and from every member of this body. May the year, which begins with your bounty, be happy, not to us only who partake of it, but to your Lordship and to all your family!

* Robert Luck, M. A. of Christ-church, July 3, 1700.

† Dr. Sprat.

Dr. Radcliffe's noble design for enlarging the Bodley library goes on*. The intended scheme is, to build out from the middle window of the Selden part a room of ninety feet long, and as high as the Selden part is; and under it to build a library for Exeter College, upon whose ground it must stand. Exeter College has con-

* This scheme not having been adopted, Dr. Radcliffe left 40,000 l. for building a new Library; with 150 l. a year for the librarian, and 100 l. a year to buy books. The foundation-stone was laid June 16, 1737, with the following inscription on a plate of copper:

“ Quod felix faustumque sit
Academiae Oxoniensi,
Die xvi kalendarum Junii
Anno MDCCXXXVII.
Carolo Comite de Arran Cancellario,
Stephano Niblet, S. T. P. Vice-cancellario,
Thoma Paget & Johanne Land A. MM.
Procuratoribus,
Plaudente undique togatâ gente,
Honorabilis admodum
D^{nus} D^{nus} Carolus Noel Somers^{et},
Honorabilis Johannes Verney,
Gualterus Wagstaff Bagot Baronettus,
Edwardus Harley } Armigeri,
et Edwardus Smith }
Radclivii munificentissimi testamenti
Curatores, P. P.
Jacobus Gibbs Architecto.”

The whole building was completed in 1747; and on the 12th of April 1749, it was opened with great solemnity; of which see a particular description in *Gent. Mag.* vol. XIX. pp. 165. 459; and see also vol. LI. p. 75.—Besides the Library and Infirmary which bear his name, Dr. Radcliffe gave to the University of Oxford an annual income of 600 l. for two travelling fellowships. To University College also he gave in his life-time (1687) the fine painted window at their altar-piece, and by his last will the money which built the master's lodge, making one side of the Eastern quadrangle. See the “Illustrations” at the end of this volume, N° XXIV.

sented,

sented, upon condition that not only a library be built for them, but some lodgings also, which must be pulled down to make room for this new design, be rebuilt. The University thinks of furnishing that part of the charge. And Dr. Radcliffe has readily proffered to furnish the rest; and withal, after he has perfected the building, to give 100 l. for ever to furnish it with books.

Here, at Christ-church, I have built a handsome repository for Dean Aldrich's books*; having set up a new gallery for that purpose at the farther end of our library, which runs across it, and returns about twenty-five feet on each side, and will compleatly hold the noble legacy he left us, and shew it to the greatest advantage.

I cannot help giving your Lordship these accounts, because I know your Lordship takes part in every instance of good fortune, which befalls either the University, or Christ church.

I had some intimation, from Mr. Alsop, of what your Lordship was pleased to desire in relation to Mr. Trelawny†. Your Lordship may depend upon it, that he

* On this head see the "Illustrations," N^o V.

† Charles Trelawny, the Bishop's second son. He was admitted at Westminster in 1709; and elected to Christ-church 1713; M. A. July 8, 1719; afterwards D. D. Prebendary of Winchester, and rector of Cherton and Westmeath Hants, (preferments then worth about 1000 l. a year). He died Aug. 24, 1721.

Hele Trelawny, the fourth son, took the degree of M. A. at Christ-church April 23, 1725; B. and D. D. March 27, 1736; was rector of South-hill and Lanreath in Cornwall, and one of the Proctors for the Clergy of the diocese of Exeter. He died without issue, June 1740; leaving behind him a most amiable character both in public and private

he shall be accommodated to all manner of advantage, when he comes hither; and that there is nothing in my power to give him, or to procure for him, but your Lordship shall command it as readily as if it were in your own disposal.

Mr. Luck's * matter hangs, because of some disputes we have about a Chapter-clerk whom I have dismissed, and whose dismissal occasions for the present an interruption of all capitular business. But as soon as that affair is over, Mr. Luck's matter shall be expedited.

I leave this place on Monday next, in order to attend the Convocation †; where, I hear, we shall set out warmly; the attack being to be renewed about the validity of Lay baptism ‡ at our first sitting down; and the Archbishop's friends being ordered to appear there in full numbers. The credit that Mr. Bingham § has private life; a zealous advocate for the Christian religion, and one who humbly followed the doctrines of it in his life and conversation; of great innocence and simplicity of manners, and courteous meekness of behaviour; who lived beloved, and died lamented, leaving an example worthy of imitation.

* See p. 456.

† "The Rev. Dr. Atterbury, Dean of Christ-church, Oxon, having resigned as Preacher at the Rolls, is succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Bisse, brother to the Reverend the Lord Bishop of St. David's." Evening Post, Jan. 3, 1712-13.—Dr. Bisse succeeded Atterbury also as Chaplain to the Queen, Feb. 21, 1713.—Archdeacon Percivall succeeded him as Prolocutor, in December 1713. ‡ See above, pp. 453. 462.

§ In "A Scholastical History of the Practices of the Church, in reference to the administration of Baptism by Laymen, Part I. 1712," 8vo. to which was soon after added "A Second Part; with some considerations on Dr. Brett's and Mr. Lawrence's answer to the First Part;" to which is prefixed the state of the present Controversy; with an Appendix, containing some remarks on the Author of the "Second Part of Lay Baptism invalid."

done

done the cause, by appearing in it, gives them hopes of success.

I beg your Lordship's blessing; and am, with the greatest respect, and the deepest sense of all your Lordship's favours, your Lordship's ever obliged, faithful, and obedient servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CCXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY EVER HONOURED LORD,

Chelsea, Feb. 10, 1712-13.

I HAVE received two letters, for which I am to thank your Lordship, and will thank your Lordship as long as I live. For though I have received many kind ones from your Lordship, and particularly two (never by me to be forgotten) wherein your Lordship was pleased to bestow the Archdeaconry of Totness* and a Canonry of Exeter † upon me; yet permit me to say, my Lord, that even those were not more welcome than the two last which you were pleased to send me, and in which your Lordship has drawn a lively picture of that zeal for the true faith of Christ, and for the dignity and honour of the Priesthood, which are, and ever have been, a distinguishing part of your Lordship's character.

I entirely agree to all your Lordship says in the former part of your letter, with respect to the blasphemies of Mr. Whiston and Dr. Clarke (for I cannot give the tenets even of the latter a softer name); and wish with all my soul it were as much in my power, as it is in my

* See p. 71.

† See p. 308.
inclination,

inclination, to procure any thing to be done (either in or out of Convocation) that might effectually check and discourage them.

But your Lordship well knows the present sad situation of things. In Convocation we are told that we have no jurisdiction; nor can we be persuaded, by the opinions of eight of the twelve Judges, and of the Attorney and Solicitor-general, that we have any. The Upper House look upon themselves to have taken a large step, in censuring Mr. Whiston's opinions, and will not be induced to go farther; to be sure, not to bring Dr. Clarke's book under the same condemnation.

Out of Convocation, the thoughts of those who alone can restore the usefulness and dignity of such assemblies are so much taken up with schemes of peace, as not to be at liberty to mind our concerns: so that, for aught I can see, we must be contented to wait for another opportunity; and, in the mean time, the Free-thinkers must go on to do their pleasure. And indeed, my Lord, they see their opportunity; and, not knowing how long it may last, are resolved to make use of it to the utmost. Your Lordship has, I suppose, seen the book in defence of Free-thinking*; one of the boldest attempts that was ever suffered in a Christian nation. There is now in the press another book, which, if I may guess right of it from the title, is still of more pernicious consequence. It runs in these words: "A

* "Discourse of Free-thinking, 1713," by Anthony Collins, Esq. Against this common enemy to Christianity, Dr. Atterbury seemed heartily to have joined issue with his antagonists Dr. Bentley and Bp. Hoadly.

“ new Gospel discovered ; or Jewish and Mahometan
 “ Christianity, being an account of the antient Gospel
 “ of Barnabas, and the modern Gospel of the Maho-
 “ metans ; which last is now first made known among
 “ Christians,” &c. The book is written by Toland * ;
 and I now transcribe these words out of the MS. title-
 page of it, which he sent in his own hand to the press,
 and which I have at this moment in mine.

Your Lordship seems thoroughly sensible of the ill
 consequences that would attend our determination of
 the point relating to the validity or invalidity of Lay-
 baptism. Either way we should do great mischief ; and
 therefore my utmost endeavours were bent last year to-
 wards preventing any decision. And, I hope, I have
 prevented it this year also. For though I am very well
 assured, that there was, about six weeks ago, a design
 to bring on that point at the very entrance of our ses-
 sion † : yet the alarm that has been given on this head to
 the distant Clergy, and the appearance there will pro-
 bably be when we meet, has, I am told, dashed the de-
 sign ; so that we shall hear no more of it, as, I pray
 God, we may not.

I have an hearty regard for Mr. Bingham, and (you
 may remember, my Lord,) was the first man who re-
 commended him to your Lordship ‡. But he is cer-
 tainly in the wrong to suggest, that there was ever any
 design in the Lower House of Convocation to declare
 the invalidity of Lay-baptism. All our aim (I am sure
 all my aim) was to declare nothing at all concerning it.

* See pp. 83. 87. 93.

† See pp. 453. 459.

‡ See p. 403.

And in that opinion I am still fixed, and pleased to find that I have your Lordship's concurrence. But I forbear to trouble your Lordship any farther on these heads; and live in hopes of waiting upon you here in a little time at Chelsea. Mr. Charles Trelawny * came out hither on Saturday last with the Dean of Exeter †, and spent his time at the great house ‡ (where I saw him) till Monday. Your Lordship will find him grown very much; and I am told by good hands, that he is grown as much in his inside as his outside. He acted a part, last week, in the play of "Ignoramus," extremely well, as those who were eye-witnesses of it assure me. I had the ill luck not to know of the thing till the day afterwards; and so was not myself one of his spectators and auditors; but 500 others were, and many of them people of very good quality.

I long to hear that the Colonel § has begged your Lordship's blessing in England.

I pray for the prosperity of your Lordship and your family; being (as I am ever, while I breathe, bound to be), my Lord, your obliged, faithful, and obedient servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* The Bishop's second son. See p. 458.

† Dr. Wake.

‡ The Bishop of Winchester's

§ See p. 466.

CCXV. To Ep. TRELAWNY.

MY MUCH HONOURED LORD,

Chelva, Feb. 24, 1712-13.

ON Saturday, the moment after I received your Lordship's, I wrote to Mr. Whalley in the most pressing manner I could, about the affair your Lordship mentioned, without giving him the least hint from whence I received the account of it. Your Lordship may depend upon it, that I will give no manner of countenance to any such discourses as those, nor to the men that use them. They are perfectly opposite to my principles, to my practice, and to my very inclinations; and therefore I will not suffer any one who acts under me to draw infamy upon me by language of that kind, to which I shall be thought consenting if I do not resent it. Nor can I say the reflection would be at all unjust; and therefore return your Lordship my humble thanks for giving me an opportunity of doing myself right on this head. As to the other part of your Lordship's letter, nobody can be more sensible than I am of the blasphemous liberties now taken by profligate writers, without fear, because without controul; and of the contempt which by that means the Convocation is brought under, while they sit still, and do nothing to oppose this torrent of irreligion: though that be their proper business, and the peculiar reason for which their assemblies now are kept up in time of Parliament. I dread the consequences of such open attacks made on the Christian religion, which are indeed somewhat more daring than they have been; but that is no wonder, since

since nothing has been in good earnest done to repress them for four and twenty years past *, which is the true æra of their birth. And men who have had the experience of so long an impunity will, to be sure, (as they visibly do) grow every day bolder and bolder. And what remedy, my Lord, can be hoped for? The two Prelates † your Lordship mentions, who should stand in the gap, are both of them much decayed in their understandings, and have lost all spirit and firmness of mind, so that the friends even of the youngest of the two ‡ think it by all means necessary that he should not appear in town this session; and though he is pressed in the most earnest manner by his superiors, yet it is questioned whether he will come; and if he does come, it is to me no question but that his being here will be insignificant to those excellent purposes your Lordship mentions. So that the Clergy, my Lord, are headless and heartless—"sheep without a shepherd." But of this I would I had an opportunity of discoursing your Lordship more largely; which yet, I am told, I shall not have till the end of March, if so soon.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells § has excused himself from coming up, even though he be appointed to preach one of the Lent Sermons.

It is said that the Parliament will not sit, even on March 3, but that there will still be another short adjournment.

* This goes back to the Revolution. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

† Probably Bishops Compton and Sprat. They both died in a few months. See vol. II. pp. 3, 5; and the "Illustrations" at the end of that volume, N° I.

‡ Dr. Sprat. See p. 467.

§ Dr. Hooper.

Quash of Exeter, your Lordship hears, is broke; at least his correspondent Hoskyns tells me so; who refuses on that account to pay a bill of 30*l.* which I had from Quash upon him, and in which, I suppose, I shall be a sufferer. I had written to your Lordship on Saturday, but that I spent the evening in seeing "Phormio" acted at the College-chamber; where in good truth, my Lord, Mr. Trelawny * played Antipho extremely well; and some parts of the character he performed admirably. Your Lordship may depend upon it, that in what place soever he stands, he shall go *first* † of the election to Oxford, and shall have all the assistances and advantages there, that is possible for a Dean of Christ-church to give him.

I am afraid of mentioning to your Lordship the Colonel ‡; though Dr. Freind, with your Lordship's permission, has informed me of matters, and of your Lordship's great uneasiness and fears in relation to him. I trust in God that they may be found, after all, greater than he deserves. However, our joint opinion was, that your Lordship should by all means send a messenger express for him, who should find him out in whatever part of Europe he is, and bring him home with him. I cannot but think that this is the only way of your Lordship's being secure of his return, and that the apprehension of your Lordship's growing displeasure (expressed in your late letters) will rather retard than forward his coming.

* Mr. Charles Trelawny. See p. 458.

† He accordingly stands first in the list of the year 1713.

‡ See vol. II. pp. 7, 9, 15.

Were I not in such posts as will not suffer me to stir*, I protest to your Lordship, that, with all the readiness in the world, I would go in quest of him myself, and think three or four months of my life well spent in that service. I wish your Lordship would please speedily to pitch upon a person proper for that important service.

I cannot think of that subject without the highest concern; and therefore break from it abruptly; and subscribe myself your Lordship's ever obliged, faithful, and dutiful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CCXVI. To Dean SWIFT.

MR. DEAN,

Chelsea, Tuesday morning, [April 21, 1713.]

GIVE me leave to tell you, that there is no man in England more pleased with your being preferred † than I am. I would have told you so myself at your lodgings, but that my waiting ‡ confines me. I had heard a flying report of it before; but Lord Bolingbroke yesterday confirmed the welcome news to me. I could not excuse myself without saying thus

* Dean of Christ Church; Prolocutor of the Convocation; Queen's Chaplain, &c.

† To the Deanry of St. Patrick. Dr. Swift had been before-hand with his friend, in a most happily penned congratulatory Letter on his advancement to Christ-church. See p. 449.

‡ The Convocation met April 9, 1713; when "The Prolocutor Dr. Atterbury, with the unanimous consent of the Lower House, chose Dr. Bridges to be his Vice-prolocutor during his attendance on the Queen that month as chaplain in ordinary, and on other extraordinary occasions." Post Boy, April 11.

much ; and I have not time to say more, but that I am
your most affectionate and faithful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY*.

* “ Yesterday morning early, died at Bromley in Kent.
“ the Right Rev. Father in God Thomas Lord Bishop of
“ Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, aged about 78,
“ much lamented, doubtless, by all lovers of the Truly
“ Apostolical Church of England, by all lovers of what was
“ truly great and good. Great he was in the Divinity-Chair,
“ and no less great in the Gallery, having raised our lan-
“ guage to that beauty which former divines never could,
“ and moderns can but estimate ; good in his known charity
“ to all that could be thought objects : and one instance of
“ charity was more noted in him, in that he would give no
“ countenance to any, who, under a pretence of squeamish-
“ ness of conscience, made a wide schism in the most ortho-
“ dox Church ; or to those who, out of lukewarmness, be-
“ trayed that altar they pretended to sacrifice at.

Post Boy, May 21, 1713.

“ A letter from Bromley, giving an account of the sudden
“ and unexpected death of the Lord Bishop of Rochester, and
“ Dean of Westminster, Dr. Thomas Sprat, who went well
“ to bed on Tuesday night, awaked about two, called for rose-
“ mary water, and expired in a few moments : That he had
“ all along excelled in the talents of wit, and writing good
“ English ; but that the Post-boy, under a pretence of giving
“ higher characters, had really done injury, if not scandal to his
“ memory : That the successor most talked of was Dr. Atterbury
“ Dean at Oxford. who, if the Lord Treasurer did not comply
“ with his desires, was able even to create a necessity of it for
“ peace sake.” Evening Post, May 22.

(See a further character of him in vol. II. p. 5.)

Bp. Sprat was buried in Westminster Abbey May 25. The
pall was held up by the Bps. of London, Durham, Winchester,
Hereford, St. David's, and Raphoe. Before the funeral
rites were performed, Mr. Davis, one of the scholars, made
a Latin Oration upon his Lordship in the Jerusalem Chamber.

“ A congé d'élire is passing the great seal, for electing the
“ Rev. Dr. Atterbury, Dean of Christ-church, Bishop of Ro-
“ chester. Her Majesty hath likewise been pleased to consti-
“ tute him Dean of Westminster.” Evening Post, June 13, 1713.

“ On Tuesday the Rev. Dr. Atterbury was installed Dean of
“ Westminster.” Weekly Packet, June 20.

CCXVII.

BRIDEWELL } At a Court holden at the said Hospital
and BETHLEM, } of BRIDEWELL *, upon Friday the
London. } 19th day of June 1713.

THE Right Worshipful Sir WILLIAM WITHERS,
Knt. and Alderman of this City, and President of these
Hospitals,

* For this and several other curious particulars respecting our Author's preferment and continuance at Bridewell, I am indebted to the polite attention of the present worthy Reader of that Hospital, as will appear by the letter here subjoined:

"SIR,

Bridewell Hospital, Jan. 5, 1784.

I shall very readily communicate to you all the information which I can procure relative to the connection which Bishop Atterbury had with this Hospital. The first mention that I find of him, is in the minutes of the Court-book, Oct. 4, 1693: on that day he was elected Minister and Preacher. He had been Lecturer of St. Bride's *, which is almost contiguous to the Hospital, above two years; and it is most probable that his reputation as a Preacher, as well as his attachment to those principles for which the Governors here were then distinguished, recommended him to their notice. There was a strong contest for the appointment, but he prevailed by a majority of twenty-one votes. The Sermon †, to which Stackhouse erroneously ascribes his success, was preached on the first annual Election-day after he was chosen, when it is always usual for the Preacher to speak commemoratively of the different charitable institutions which are supported in the two Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem. It cannot but seem extraordinary, when I inform you, that, in the following year, it is recorded that there was a great decrease in the congregation of the chapel. This complaint ‡ was made by the President,

* See the "Illustrations" at the end of this volume, N° VI.

† His famous Discourse on the Power of Charity to cover Sin.

‡ See the "Illustrations," N° XXV.

who

Hospitals, acquainted this Court, that he had received a Letter, which he desired might be read, from Doctor

ATTER-

who acquainted the Court, that the duty of the Minister had not of late been performed according to the orders of the Hospital. What the neglect was, we can only conjecture: it is most likely, that the increasing fame of his eloquence brought upon him many applications to preach before other more numerous and distinguished audiences, and that, as his lecture took him from the chapel in the afternoon, the Governors were less disposed to allow of his frequent absences in the former part of the day. However, in the succeeding month, the above censure, after some debate, was ordered to be expunged*; which is only done by two strokes of a pen drawn across the minute. Mr. Atterbury's credit with the Governors was not at all diminished by this circumstance; for in the year 1698, upon his becoming Chaplain to the Rolls†, we find Sir Robert Geffery, the President, introducing a proposal from him to resign the lectureship of St. Bride's, accompanied with a request, that he might be permitted to provide for the morning duty, and preach himself in the afternoon; which was readily granted by the Court, and their assent expressed in such terms as plainly indicate them to have been in high good humour with their celebrated and much admired Preacher‡. On Jan. 23, 1707-8, thanks were voted him for drawing up the Charge, which is read in Court to every Governor, upon his admission§. In the May following I find a form of Instructions for the Apprentices of the Hospital proposed to the Court: it is not said, that it was composed by Atterbury; but when you consider, that it was done not long after the Charge, that it was brought forward by Sir Thomas Rawlinson, to whom he had been lately Chaplain in his Mayoralty, and particularly the very proper and masterly style in which it is written, I think there can scarce remain a doubt of it's being the production of his pen||. You have here every thing that occurs worth notice till his

* See the "Illustrations," N^o XXVI.

† Hence another mistake of Stackhouse may be corrected. His first Sermon at the Rolls was preached Dec. 4, 1698; his Farewell at St. Bride's on the Sunday following. See vol. IV. p. 124.

‡ See the "Illustrations," N^o XXVII.

§ See these printed above, p. 421.

|| See this also p. 426.

resignation.

ATTERBURY, Dean of Christ Church, Minister and Preacher of this Hospital; which was read accordingly, as follows :

" S I R,

Chelsea, June 15, 1713.

" I have kept my station at Bridewell thus long,
" with an intention to take leave of the Governors
" when assembled in a body; being very desirous of
" paying that respect to them, after the civilities I had
" received from them for twenty years together. But
" it has so happened, that I am obliged to quit the
" place a month or six weeks sooner than I thought to

resignation. Though he attained new dignity and preferment, he still preserved his old connection: nothing short of a Bishoprick could remove him from his station at Bridewell*. He resigned the office of Minister and Preacher of the Hospital and Precinct, on the 19th of June, 1713, a few days before he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester†; and in the January following, he was nominated a Governor by Sir William Withers, President, who joined with him, at the same time, his friend the Dean of St. Patrick's. Neither of them proved a benefactor: the circumstances of the Bishop, probably, would not allow it; and Swift, though a Governor of Bethlem, reserved all his charity for the endowment of his Lunatic Hospital in Dublin. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,
THOMAS BOWEN.

P. S. I subjoin, extracted from the Chapel Register of Christenings, &c. all that I can find relative to the Atterbury family‡. The name of Osborne|| does not appear. Mary must have been his beloved daughter Mrs. Morice§: who Jane Atterbury was, I know not.

* In right of this office, he was for several years a Fellow of Sion College, and one of the Assistants of that reverend assembly.

† See the Letter printed above.

‡ See the "Illustrations" N° XXVIII. The register of St. Bride's has been diligently (though ineffectually) searched for the same purpose by Mr. Pridden. Our Author was probably married at or near Oxford.

|| The Bishop's son; who was born and registered probably at Chelsea.

§ See the "Illustrations," N° XXVIII.

" have

“ have done, and without being certain that I shall
 “ have a proper opportunity of addressing myself to
 “ them from the pulpit on this occasion : I beg you,
 “ therefore, Sir, to intimate my resignation to them at
 “ the next Court ; and to assure them, that I have a
 “ very grateful sense of the kindness with which I have
 “ been all along treated by them ; and that I shall, to
 “ the best of my power, always shew myself a friend
 “ to the Hospital, and, Sir, your obliged and humble
 “ servant,

FR. ATTERBURY *.

“ I shall take care that the pulpit be supplied till the
 “ Governors have pitched upon a person to succeed
 “ me †.”

* It appears from a memorandum of Dr. Birch, that Atterbury, whilst Dean of Christ Church, wrote a letter of thanks, Aug. 31, 1712, for a benefaction to that society. Q. if printed, and where? Many fugitive pieces of this excellent Writer are recollected to have been in circulation at Christ Church, which it would be a kindness to the publick to communicate. If any gentleman, who has an opportunity of access to the register-books and archives of that College would take the trouble to make such extracts from them as have been made by Mr. Bowen and Mr. Pridden from the Court-books of Bridewell Hospital and the Vestry-books of St. Bride's, it would doubtless illustrate many particulars of our Author's personal history. The registers of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster might be a similar source of information ; and those of Chelsea and Bromley would possibly furnish some dates.

† “ The Reverend Dr. Yalden, Chaplain to his Grace the
 “ Duke of Beaufort, was yesterday chosen Minister of Bride-
 “ well, in the room of Dr. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester.”

Post Boy, June 27, 1713.

“ On Sunday last [July 5,] Dr Francis Atterbury, Lord
 “ Bishop of Rochester, was consecrated at Lambeth.”

Dyer's Letter, July 7, 1713.

ILLUS.

An Historical and Architectural Account of the Collegiate Church of St. PETER, WESTMINSTER, and of the Repairs; written by Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, at the Desire of Dr. ATTERBURY, Bishop of ROCHESTER, and Principal Commissioner for the Repairs of that Church, about the Year 1714*.

MY LORD,

“WHEN I had the honour to attend your Lordship, to congratulate your episcopal dignity, and to pay that respect which particularly concerned myself, as one in your service, employed in the chief direction of the works and repairs of the collegiate church of St. Peter in Westminster, you was pleased to give me this seasonable admonition, that I should consider my advanced age, and, though I had already made fair steps in the repairs of that ancient and ruinous fabrick, yet you thought it reasonable, I should leave a memorial of what I had done, and what my thoughts are for carrying on the works for the future.”

Sir Christopher then proceeds to give the history of the building of the Abbey, which he observes was 500 years about; and, shewing the original defects and errors in the first design and execution, goes on to relate what he had done to repair these. “In the stone-work,” says he, “we have cut out all the ragged ashlers, and invested it with a better stone out of Oxfordshire down the river from the quarries about Burford. We have amended and secured the buttresses in the cloyster garden, as to the greatest part; and we proceed to finish that side. The chapels on the South side we have done, and most of the arch-buttresses all along as we proceeded;” and concludes this article thus: “Upon the whole matter, I may say, that of the necessary repairs of the outward stone-work, one third part is already completed.” He closes the repairs with a wish of doing what might be done, to render those parts complete with a proper aspect, which were left abruptly imperfect by the last builders, when the monastery was dissolved by Henry VIII. In this he particularly recommends the finishing of the two towers at the West end, and the steeple in the centre; to which purpose he observes, “that it was plainly the original intention; and, lest it should be doubted whether the four pillars below be able to bear a steeple, because they seem a little swagged inward, I have considered how they may be unquestionably secured, so as to support the greatest weight that need be laid upon them, and this after a manner that will add to their shape and

* The Heads of this Letter, with a Letter to the Bishop, are entered in the Journals of the Antiquarian Society. See Widmore, p. 43; and Wren's Parentalia.

beauty. This is supposed to be done by reducing the four pillars to a perpendicular, and then secured from further dilating, and confirmed by laying something upon them for a weight to strengthen them." The great front, commonly called Solomon's porch, he lived to see finished in 1722. The two towers at the West end have been since finished according to his plan; and the whole church cased and fully repaired by virtue of an act of parliament. His opinion concerning the spire in the centre was, that the tower should be continued to at least as much in height above the roof, as it is in breadth, and then a spire added; but this is not yet executed. Upon a survey, probably, it was judged, that the pillars could not be secured so as safely to build it.

* * Not long after Sir Christopher Wren's return to England, having finished and digested his designs for the entire reparation of St. Paul's, he laid them before the King and the commissioners in the beginning of the year 1666; but that part of the plan by which a dome with a cupola and a lantern with a spring top was to be raised in the room of the old steeple being opposed by several of them, a contest arose, which five days after was put an end to by the fire of London on the 2d of September. That dreadful calamity furnished matter abundantly to exercise all the extraordinary talents of our young architect. Upon this occasion he was appointed Surveyor-general and principal Architect for re-building the whole city, in which was included not only the cathedral of St. Paul, but fifty-one parochial churches, which were enacted by Parliament to be built in lieu of those that were burnt and demolished, besides other public structures, and also for the disposition of the streets. He presently drew up excellently beautiful plans for this purpose, which were laid before the King and the House of Commons. But the execution of that noble design was unhappily prevented by the disputes which arose about private property, and the haste and hurry of rebuilding.

In 1708, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for building the Fifty new churches in and about London; preparatory to which service, he imparted his thoughts in a letter to a friend, in which are many curious and useful remarks with respect to the site both of the churches, and cemeteries, as also of the materials; and as to the capacity and dimensions, which, he observes, may be determined by a calculation: "It is," says he, "as I take it, pretty certain, that the number of inhabitants, for whom these churches are provided, are five times as many as those in the City who were burnt out, and probably more than 400,000 grown persons that should come to church; for whom these fifty churches are to be provided, besides some chapels already

ready built, though too small to be made parochial. Now if the churches should hold each 2000 persons, it would be very short of the necessary supply. The churches therefore must be large. But still in our Reformed religion it should seem vain to make a parish-church larger, than that all who are present can both hear and see. The Romanists indeed may build larger churches; it is enough if they hear the murmur of the mass, and see the elevation of the host; but ours are to be fitted for auditors. I can hardly think it practicable to make a single room so capacious, with pews and galleries, as to hold above 2000 persons, and all to hear the service, and both to hear distinctly and see the preacher. I endeavoured to effect this in building the parish-church of St. James's, Westminster, which I presume is the most capacious with these qualifications that hath been yet built; and yet at a solemn time, when the church was much crowded, I could not discern from a gallery that 2000 were present. In this church I mention, though very broad, and the middle nave arched up, yet, as there are no walls of a second order, nor lanterns, nor buttresses, but the whole roof rests upon the pillars, as do also the galleries, I think it may be found beautiful and convenient, and as such is the cheapest of any form I could invent."—In 1710, he finished the cathedral of St. Paul's. The foundation of this *basilicon* was laid in 1675, and the walls of the choir and side aisles were finished in 1685, with the circular North and South porticoes, and the great pillars of the dome brought to the same height. The highest or last stone at the top of the lantern was laid by Sir Christopher's eldest son, deputed by his father in the presence of Mr. Strong, his son, and other Free and Accepted Masons, chiefly employed in the execution of the work. There is another model in wood, accurately wrought and carved, with all its proper ornaments, consisting of one order, the Corinthian only, as St. Peter's at Rome. This was for many years kept in the office of the works of St. Paul's, in a shed built for that purpose; whence, after finishing the new fabric, it was deposited, together with the other models, and particularly one for the high altar, to consist of rich marble columns, wreathed in some manner like that of St. Peter's at Rome, over the morning-prayer chapel on the North side. The surveyor, in private conversation, always seemed to set a higher value on this design, than any he had made before or since, as what was laboured with more study and success; and, had he not been over-ruled by those whom it was his duty to obey, what he would have put in execution with more cheerfulness and satisfaction to himself than the other. What deserves particular notice is, that this ample and magnificent cathedral was completed in the space of

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of 35 years, under one architect, and one Bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton, under the reign of four princes, Charles II. James II. William and Mary, and Queen Anne; whereas that of St. Peter's at Rome was 145 years in building by twelve architects, assisted by the police and interest of the Roman see, the ready acquisition of marble, and by the best artists of the world in sculpture, statuary, painting, and mosaic work, under the reign of nineteen popes.

Churches in London, royal palaces, hospitals, and public edifices, built by Sir Christopher Wren, from 1668 to 1718.

St. Paul's Cathedral	St. Matthew Friday-street
Allhallows the Great	St. Margaret Lothbury
Allhallows Bread-street	St. Margaret Pattins
Allhallows Lombard street	St. Magnus London-bridge
St. Alban Wood-street	St. Mary Abchurch
St. Ann and Agnes	St. Mary Aldermanbury
St. Andrew Wardrobe	St. Mary Aldermary
St. Andrew Holborn	St. Mary le Bow
St. Antholin	St. Mary Magdalen
St. Austin	St. Mary Somerset
St. Bennet Gracechurch	St. Mary at Hill
St. Bennet Paul's-wharf	St. Mildred Bread-street
St. Bennet Finck	St. Mildred Poultry
St. Bride	St. Nicholas Cole Abbey
St. Bartholomew	St. Olave Jewry
Christchurch	St. Peter Cornhill
St. Christopher	St. Swithin Canon-street
St. Clement Eastcheap	St. Stephen Walbroke
St. Clement Danes	St. Stephen Coleman-street
St. Dionis Backchurch	St. Sepulchre's
St. Dunstan in the East	The Monument
St. Edmond the King	The Custom-house, London
St. Foster's church	Chelsea Hospital
St. George Botolph-lane	Greenwich Hospital
St. James Garlick-hill	Greenwich Observatory
St. James Westminster	Emanuel College Chapel,
St. Lawrence Jewry	Cambridge
St. Michael Bassithaw	Hampton-court
St. Michael Royal	Theatre at Oxford
St. Michael Cornhill	Trinity College Library, Cam-
St. Michael Queenhithe	bridge
St. Michael Wood-street	Winchester Palace or Castle
St. Michael Crooked-lane	Westminster Abbey repaired
St. Martin Ludgate	And several other things.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

N^o I.

P. 1. Richard Busby, son of Richard Busby, of Westminster, gentleman, was born at Lutton in Lincolnshire, Sept. 22, 1606. Having passed through the classes of Westminster school as a king's scholar, he was, in 1624, elected student of Christ Church. He took the degree of B. A. Oct. 21, 1628; and that of M. A. June 18, 1631. Towards the expence of taking those degrees, a sum was honourably voted to him by the vestry of St. Margaret, Westminster; which he afterwards as honourably repaid *, adding to it an annual sum towards maintenance of the parish school †. At the University he was considered as a complete orator, and a very good actor, having acted with great applause in the comedy called "The Royal Slave," written by William Cartwright, which was played before king Charles I. and his queen at Christ Church, by the students of that house, on August 30, 1636. July 1639, he was admitted to the prebend and rectory of Cudworth, in the Church of Wells ‡. Dec. 13, 1640, he was appointed master of Westminster school; and by his skill and diligence in the discharge of this most laborious and important office for the space of 55 years, bred up the greatest number of eminent men in Church and State, that ever adorned at one time any age or nation §. He composed also several books

* "1628. To Richard Busby, by consent of the vestry, towards enabling him to proceed Bachelor of Arts, 5l.—1631. To Richard Busby, a king's scholar of Westminster, towards enabling him to proceed Master of Arts at Oxon, by consent of the vestry, 6l. 13s. 4d.—1649. Of Mr. Richard Busby the sum of eleven pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence (it having been formerly disbursed for his use by Mr. William Bell and Mr. James Pascall, church-wardens in 1628 and 1631); which, so soon as it was made known unto him, he directly repaid it." Church wardens' Accompts of St. Margaret, Westminster.

† The Biographia Britannica, from Widmore, gives the sum laid out for him, but not the re-payment.

‡ He lost the profits of it during the civil wars; but found means to keep his student's place, and other preferments.

§ He extremely liked, and even applauded, and rewarded wit in any of his scholars, though it reflected on himself; but in his school he was extremely severe.

for the use of his school. After the Restoration, Charles II. conferred on him a prebend of Westminster, into which he was installed July 5, 1660; and the 11th of August following, he was made treasurer and canon residentiary of the Church of Wells. He took the degree of D. D. Oct. 19, 1660. At the coronation of Charles II. he carried the ampulla; and in the convocation which met June 24, 1661, he was proctor for the chapter of Bath and Wells; and one of those who approved and subscribed the Common-prayer-book. This great man, after a long and healthy life, the consequence of chastity, sobriety, and temperance, died April 5, 1695, aged 89, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a fine monument erected to him, fronting the South Cross, and against the outside-wainscot of the Choir, with this inscription:

“ En infra positam
Qualis hominum oculis observabatur
BUSBEII Imaginem!
Si eam
Quæ in animis altiùs insedit,
Ultra desideras;
Academix utriusque, et Fori lumina,
Aulæ, Senatûs, atque Ecclesiæ.
Principes Viros contemplare:
Cumque satam ab Illo Ingeniorum messera
Tam variâ, tamque uberem lustraveris,
Quantus Is esset, qui severat, cogita.
Is certè erat,
Qui insitam cuique à Naturâ Indolem
Et acutè perspexit,
Et exercuit commodè,
Et feliciter promovit.
Is erat,
Qui Adolescentium Animos
Ità docendo finxit, aluitque,
Ut tam sapere discerent, quam fari;
Dumque Pueri instituebantur,
Sensim succrescerent Viri.
Quotquot Illius disciplinâ penitus imbuti
In Publicum prodiere,
Tot adepta est Monarchia,
Tot Ecclesia Anglicana
Propugnatores,
Fidos omnes, plerosque strenuos.
Quæcunque

Quæcunque demum fit Fama
SCHOLÆ WESTMONASTERIENSIS,
 Quicquid inde ad Homines fructus redundarit
BUSBEIO maximè debetur,
 Atque in omne porrò ævum debebitur :
 Tam utilem Patriæ Civem
Multis annis, opibusque florere voluit Deus ;
 Vicissim Ille
 Pietati promovendæ
 Se, et sua alacris devovit ;
 Pauperibus subvenire,
 Literatos fovere,
 Templâ instaurare,
 Id illi erat divitiis frui :
 Et hos in usus,
 Quicquid non erogarat vivus,
 Legavit moriens."

On the Pedestal :

RICHARDUS BUSBY LINCOLNIENSIS, S. T. P.

Natus est Lutoniæ	1606, Sept. 22.
Scholæ Westmonast. præfectus est	1640, Dec. 23.
Sedem in { Westm' prebendarius, } Eccles' { Wellensi Tresaurarius, }	obtinuit, 1660 { Jul. 5. Aug. 11.
Obiit	1695, Apr. 5.

He gave 250l. towards repairing and beautifying Christ Church college and cathedral*; and founded and endowed two lectures in the same college, one for the Oriental languages, and another for the mathematicks; giving moreover an hundred pounds towards the making of a common chamber under the West-end of the great hall, and also for the setting up of a pew or pulpit there, wherein the said lectures should be read. He contributed also to the repair of Lichfield Church. As for his many other benefactions, they are not upon record, because they were done in a private manner. We find, however, that he formed a design of establishing a lectureship at each of our Universities, which did not take effect. The fact is thus related in the Life of Dr. Humphrey Prideaux: ' Dr. Busby offered to found two catechistical lectures, with an endowment of 100l. *per annum* each, for instructing the under-graduates in the rudiments of the

* This benefaction was probably intended, but never completed. Dr. Busby indeed left a stipend for a catechetical lecture, to be read in one of the parish churches in Oxford, by a member of this house. GUTCH.

* Christian religion, provided all the said under-graduates
 * should be obliged to attend the said lectures, and none of
 * them be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts till after
 * having been examined by the catechist as to their knowledge
 * in the doctrines and precepts of the Christian religion, and
 * by him approved of. But this condition being rejected
 * by *both* Universities, the benefaction was rejected therewith,
 * and the church hath ever since suffered the want of it.' The
 author of the Confessional, from whom the preceding
 anecdote is taken, has made some strictures, which his usual
 ingenuity and acuteness, on the rejection of the proposals.

N^o II.

P. 10. The following Epitaph, written by the famous
 Mr. Gordon. is preserved in the Memoirs of Mr. Hollis.

“ Underneath rest the remains
 Of ANTHONY CORNISH, Esq.
 Once Member of Parliament for Ludgershall, in Wilts :
 With those of his father Henry Cornish, Esq.
 a wealthy Merchant and Citizen of London :
 As also those of his Grandfather HENRY CORNISH, Alderman
 and Sheriff of London;
 Stations which he supported with such vigour and munificence
 As exposed him to the violence of the times,
 During the unblest reign of James the Second ;
 When zeal for the Laws passed for treason against the Prince
 Who was sworn to defend them.
 He was suddenly arraigned before JEFFRIES, Chief Justice,
 Or rather Chief Inquisitor for blood ;
 Whose sole rule of Justice was the blind will of an arbitrary
 Master.
 And as such a doom was determined before the process was
 begun ;
 He was by that fierce implement of tyranny,
 In spite of innocence, and without proof of guilt,
 Doomed to the executioner's knife,
 His head and quarters severed, and exposed to public view in
 the city,
 As a spectacle of terror to all that were honest and rich ;
 And his estate confiscated to the Crown.
 His scattered limbs were granted to the tears and prayers of
 his widow,
 By the Prince, without blushing for such mock-mercy.

At

At his trial, however brow-beaten and menaced,
 At his death, however hurried and surprizing,
 (For in the space of a week the infamous tragedy was begun
 and dispatched)

He manifested such courage as became a brave man doomed
 to perish for righteousness.

Soon after, the inhuman Sentence was repealed;
 But repealed without glory, by those who had pronounced
 it with infamy;

Since the demonstration of his innocence became so strong
 and public

That only the dread of popular odium
 Forced even that lawless and implacable Court
 To restore his fortune to his family;

Who have ever since, without exception, retained his virtuous
 principles of Liberty,

With all due reverence to such a worthy Patriot their ancestor,
 To whose pious memory

Elizabeth Cornish his Granddaughter,
 With filial tenderness and duty,
 Hath erected this monument of marble,
 Yet not so lasting as his name."

N^o III.

P. 12. Mr. James Harrington, a native of Waltham Abbey, was elected from Westminster school a Student of Christ Church in 1683, at the age of 19, and soon after was entered a member of the Inner Temple. In 1690 he proceeded M. A. being then a barrister, and was much frequented by clients for his wonderful and pregnant knowledge in the common law, being more forward in it at 27 years of age, than another at 40. He was the author of many publications recorded in the Athen. Oxon. II. 909, 910. "At length," adds Wood, "this worthy gentleman Mr. Harrington dying within the
 "precincts of Lincoln's Inn (to which place he had translated himself about four or five months before he expired),
 "on the 23d of November 1693, his body was thereupon
 "conveyed to Oxon, and buried on St. Andrew's day, under the North transept joining to the body of the cathedral
 "of Christ Church there. His death was much deplored by
 "those who knew him, because, 1. That he was a prodigy,
 "considering his age, in his knowledge of the common law.
 "2. That he was a person of excellent parts. And 3. That
 "he was very honest in his dealing, and of a good and generous nature."

The history of Bury's case (see Letter X. p. 20.) was this: John Colmar, M. B. and fellow of Exeter College, having been expelled the society for getting a bastard, a great clamour was raised against Dr. Bury* the rector, and the rest of the fellows. The Doctor published "An Account of the unhappy Affair which hath drawn such Clamours as decry him and his Assessors in behalf of one of the Fellows, who they say is injuriously, or at least too severely, expelled, Feb. 1689," in half a sheet in double columns. The year following, July 26, the Doctor himself was expelled by Dr. Trelawny, Bishop of Exeter, their visitor, for some Socinian notions advanced in his book called "The Naked Gospel, Part I. 1690," 4to. which seems to have been a history of the corruptions of Christianity, and was publicly burned. "An Account of the Proceedings of Jonathan Lord Bishop of Exeter in his late visitation of Exeter College in Oxford," was published by Mr. James Harrington at Oxford, Sept. 23, 1690, 4to. To the second edition, 1691, was added, "the Censure of the University of Oxford upon the Naked Gospel." Their decree and judgement in convocation, Aug. 19, 1690, was printed at Oxford, 1690, 4to; answered in "The Account examined; or, a Vindication of Dr. Arthur Bury, Rector of Exeter College, from the Calumnies of a late Pamphlet, intituled, 'An Account of the Proceedings of the Right Reverend Father in God James Lord Bishop of Exeter, in his late Visitation of Exeter College in Oxon. Lond. 1690,' 4to. At the back of the title it is said, 'There will shortly be published 'An impartial Narrative of the Proceedings of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, in Relation to Mr. Colmar's Expulsion, and the Bishop of Exeter's Visitation, &c.'" Dr. Bury wrote likewise "The Case of Exeter College in the University of Oxford related and vindicated. London, 1691", 4to. Wood says, some ascribed this to one Joseph Washington of the Temple, a favourite of Lord Somers. All these three pieces were answered by Harrington, in "A Vindication of James Colmar, Bachelor of Physick and Fellow of Exeter College in Oxford, from the Calumnies of three late Pamphlets; 1. A Paper published by Dr. Bury, 1689. 2. The Account examined. 3. The Case of Exeter College related and vindicated To which are annexed the authentic Copies of the Affidavits relating to that affair. London, 1691," 4to. Harrington afterwards published "A Defence of the Proceed-

* Of whom see more particularly Wood, Ath. Ox. II. 949.

ings of the Right Reverend the Visitor and the Fellows of Exeter College in Oxford; with a full Answer to two Pamphlets: 1. The Case of Exeter College related and vindicated. 2. The Account examined. London, 1691," 4to. There seem to have been two editions of this, for the titles differ in Mr. Gough's two copies. At the end is a copy of the Proceedings of Dr. Edward Master, Chancellor of Exeter, on the commission of appeal, and in the Preface it is said that as soon as Bp. Trelawny was informed that Dr. Bury expected redress in the Courts of Westminster, he, upon his own motion, desired and obtained leave of waving his privilege in the House of Lords. Bishop Stillingfleet's speech in the House of Lords, when the affair was brought thither by appeal from the King's-bench was printed, under the title of "The Case of Visitation of Colleges," in his Ecclesiastical Cases, Part II. p. 411. The power of visitors was settled at this time with all the authority it could receive from the constitution; and no court at Westminster or the Arches would since receive an appeal against a visitor.

Dr. William Nichols published, in July, 1691, 4to, "An Answer to an heretical Book, called The Naked Gospel, which was condemned and ordered to be publicly burnt by the Convocation of the University of Oxford, Aug. 19, 1690, with some Reflections on Dr. Bury's new Edition of that Book. To which is added a short History of Socinianism."

On the 23d of April, 1691, was published, "An Answer to a Socinian Treatise, called The Naked Gospel, which was decreed by the University of Oxford, in Convocation, Aug. 1690, to be publicly burnt, as containing divers heretical Propositions. With a Postscript, in answer to what is added in the Edition just published. By Thomas Long, D. D. one of the Prebendaries of St. Peter's, Exon."

London, May 16. On Sunday, May 3, 1713, the very Reverend and learned Doctor Arthur Bury, D. D. late rector of Exeter College in Oxford, departed this life, in the 90th year of his age, at his house in S. Petherton in Somersetshire, in the same county wherein he was born. He was an excellent governor of that college a long time, and a great benefactor to it, though he had the misfortune to be twice turned out of it, for his firm adhering to the statutes of the house, and the obligation of his conscience. He was worthily distinguished for being a very learned, pious, and charitable man; one who had the courage to maintain the

"interest of the Church of England and the royal cause in
 "the worst of times; and as eminent and bright a Disputant
 "as any Divine which in his time adorned that famous
 "University." Postboy, May 16, 1713.

N^o IV.

P. 15. Francis Atterbury, the Bishop's grandfather, subscribed the Solemn League and Covenant in 1648; was instituted to the rectory of Middleton Malver, or Milton, in Northamptonshire, 1653; and was buried there, June 21, 1673. No epitaph records his memory; except that he is mentioned in the following inscription: "Here lieth
 "the body of Mrs. Alice Atterbury, relict of Francis Atterbury, M. A. formerly rector of this parish. She exchanged this life for a better, June the 21st, 1704, in the
 "76th year of her age."

Their son Lewis, the Bishop's father, was entered a student of Christ Church, Oxford, 1647; took the degree of B. A. Feb. 23, 1649, and, being one of those who had submitted to the authority of the visitors appointed by parliament, was created M. A. by dispensation from Oliver Cromwell the Chancellor, March 1, 1651. In 1654, he became rector of Great or Broad-Rissington in Gloucestershire; and after the Restoration, took a presentation for that benefice under the great seal, and was instituted again to confirm his title to it. He was admitted rector of Milton or Middleton-Keynes, in Bucks, Sept. 11, 1657; and at the return of Charles II. took the same prudent method to corroborate his title to that living. He was made chaplain extraordinary to Henry duke of Gloucester, July 25, created D. D. Dec. 1, 1660; and installed prebendary of Lincoln, Aug. 4, 1690. He published an Affize Sermon 1684, under the title of "A good Subject, or the Test of Religion and Loyalty;" 2. a Sermon at a County Feast, 1686; and 3. another, intituled, "Babylon's Downfall, or England's happy Deliverance from Popery and Slavery, 1691." Returning from London, whither the law-suits he was frequently involved in had brought him, he had the misfortune to be drowned near his own house, Dec. 7, 1693. By his will, dated Jan. 21, 1690, Lewis the eldest son (who was made executor "because he was the eldest") had the manor of Parkes, in Great Houghton, co. Northampton, with reversion for want of heirs to Francis the youngest son; who had also a specific legacy of 800*l.* and a mansion, with other houses, cottages, and closes, at Caldecott in Newport Pagnel, North Crowley, Hawney, Little Houghton,

Houghton, Brainfield, and Cogenhoo, on condition of fulfilling the contracts entered into with the testator's brother Francis Gifford; or, if he preferred selling, Lewis to have the refusal at 800 l. He gave to each of the children of his sisters Dore and Stannard a book worth 20 s.; to his brother, sisters, and mother, a book worth 10 s. each; to the poor of Milton Keynes, 10 l.; and the same sum to the poor of Milton in Northamptonshire, where his father *intended* to give 5 l. He was buried in the chancel of Milton Keynes, with this epitaph:

“ Hic jacet LODOVICI ATTERBURY, S. T. P.
Hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris,
Quod reliquum est.

Obiit 7 die Decembris, A. D. 1693.”

The famous Mr. Wotton was his successor in the rectory.

Nº V.

P. 16. Henry Aldrich, an eminent scholar and divine, was son of Henry Aldrich of Westminster, gent, and born there in 1547. He was educated at Westminster under Dr. Busby, and admitted of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1662. Having been elected student, he took the degree of M. A. in April 1669; and, entering soon after into orders, became an eminent tutor in his college. Feb. 1681, he was installed canon of Christ Church; and in May accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D. In the controversy with the Papists under James II. he bore a considerable part; and Burnet ranks him among those eminent clergymen, who “ examined all
“ the points of Popery with a solidity of judgement, a clear-
“ ness of arguing, a depth of learning, and a vivacity of
“ writing, far beyond any thing which had before that time
“ appeared in our language.” In short, he had rendered himself so conspicuous, that, at the Revolution, when Massey, the Popish dean of Christ Church, fled beyond sea, the deanry was conferred upon him, and he was installed in it June 17, 1689. In this station he behaved in a most exemplary manner, zealously promoting Learning, Religion, and Virtue, in the College where he presided. In imitation of his predecessor Bp. Fell, he published generally every year some Greek classic, or portion of one, as a gift to the students of his house. He wrote also a system of logic, intituled, “ *Artis Logicæ Compendium* ;” and many other things, which we are not able precisely to describe. The publication of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion was committed to him
and

and Bishop Sprat; and they were charged by Oldmixon with having altered and interpolated that work; but the charge was sufficiently refuted by Atterbury*. Besides attainments in letters, he possessed also great skill in architecture and music; so great, that, as the connoisseurs say, his excellence in either would alone have made him famous to posterity. The three sides of the quadrangle of Christ Church, Oxford, called Peckwater-square, were designed by him; as was also the elegant Chapel of Trinity College, and the Church of All-Saints in the High-street; to the erection whereof Dr. Ratcliff, at his solicitation, was a liberal contributor. He cultivated also music, that branch of it particularly which related both to his profession and his office. To this end he made a noble collection of church-music, and formed also a design of writing a history of the science; having collected materials, which are still extant in the library of his own college. In truth, his abilities as a musician have caused him to be ranked among the greatest masters of the science: he composed many services for the Church, which are well known; as are also his anthems, to the number of near twenty. In the "Pleasant Musical Companion," printed 1726, are two catches of his; the one, "Hark the bonny Christ Church Bells," the other intituled "A Smoaking Catch;" for he himself was, it seems, a great smoker. Besides the preferments already mentioned, he was rector of Wem in Shropshire. He was elected prolocutor of the convocation in Feb. 1701-2, on the death of Dr. Woodward, Dean of Sarum. He died at Christ Church, Dec. 14, 1710. The tracts he published in the Popish controversy were two, "Upon the Adoration of our Saviour in the Eucharist," printed in 1687, and 1688, 4to. We have not been able to get an account of the Greek authors he published, except these following: 1. "Xenophontis Memorabilium, lib. IV. 1690," 8vo. 2. "Xenophontis Sermo de Agesilao, 1691," 8vo. 3. "Aristæ Historia LXXII Interpretum, 1692," 8vo. 4. "Xenophon de re equestri, 1693," 8vo. 5. "Epictetus et Theophrastus, 1707," 8vo. 6. "Platonis, Xenophontis, Plutarchi, Luciani, Symposia, 1711," 8vo. This last was published in Greek only, the rest in Greek and Latin; and all printed at Oxford. His Logics have already mentioned. He printed also Elements of Architecture in Latin, had a hand in Gregory's Greek Testament, printed at Oxford in 1703, folio (see vol. IV. p. 206) and some of his notes

* See, in the third volume, a Letter dated Oct. 26, 1731.

are printed in Havercamp's edition of Josephus. He bequeathed his books to Christ Church. At the East end of that college, in a case of shelves given by Dr. Mead, which cost above 100*l.* was placed part of the library of Dean Aldrich *, with these inscriptions :

“ Huic Ædi hos libros
moriens legavit
Henricus Aldrich
Decanus.”

“ Huic Ædi hæc scrinia
et seipsum dedit
Richardus Mead, M. D.”

Henry Aldrich, of Westminster, Gent. father of the Dean, died in his lodgings upon a visit given to his son, and was buried in the Cathedral March 23, 1682-3 :

Round a profile or medallion :

• HENRICUS . ALDRICH . S. T. P. ÆDIS . CHRISTI
DECANUS .
ET . GRANDE . TOTIUS . ACADEMIÆ .
ORNAMENTUM .’

Upon a large scroll under it :

• VIXIT . VIR . CLARISSIMUS . ANNIS . LXIII .
OB . XIX . KAL . JAN . MDCCX .
NE . CINERES . DEFUNCTI .
SINE . NOMINE . ET . TITULO .
DIUTIUS . NEGLECTI . JACERENT .
GEO . CLARKE . QUI . VIVUM . COLUIT . ET ;
AMAVIT .
AM . B . M . FECIT . A . D . MDCCXXXII .’

On a large black marble grave-stone ;

• HIC . JACET .
QUOD . MORTALE . FUIT .
HENRICI . ALDRICH . S. T. P .
HUIUS . ÆDIS . DECANI .
DOCTRINÆ . AC . INGENII . FAMA .
IMMORTALIS .
OB . XIV . DECEMB .
A . D . M . DCCX .’

* His Greek Harmony of the Gospels in MS. is lodged in the Church Library of Henley, where his nephew Dr. Charles Aldrich was rector. I owe this particular information to my worthy friend John Loveday, Esq. of Caversham ; who tells me, he apprehends there is no MS. there of Bp. Atterbury ; which, from a suggestion of the late Dr. Ducarel, I had reason to suppose there might be.

N^o VI.

P. 17. Extracts from the Vestry-Book of St. Bride's, marked N^o 10, communicated by the Rev. JOHN PRIDDEN, M. A.

June 29, 1691. Fourteen gentlemen, nominated to succeed to the lectureship, were appointed by vestry to preach two on every Sunday.

It was also ordered, that, when the above gentlemen had all preached; upon the election, the fourteen should be reduced to eight, and from eight to four, and from four to two; and the election to fall upon one of the two.

Sept. 1. Twelve persons were appointed as a committee to inspect the poll for the Lecturer, whereof any seven to be a quorum.

Sept. 25. To preserve the peace and unity of the parish, it was agreed to apply to the Bishop of London to recommend a person (not to be any one of the twelve who preached as candidates) to be Lecturer, and that the Vicar of the parish and other persons should be requested to wait on the Bishop for that purpose.

Oct. 22. It was ordered and voted by vestry, that the Bishop of London should have thanks returned him for recommending and licensing Mr. Atterbury as Lecturer.

Dec. 12, 1698. Voted and ordered, that a public vestry be called, in order to chuse a Lecturer, on Tuesday the 20th of this instant December.

Dec. 20. Thirteen put up for the Lectureship. Ordered, that but six shall preach.

Jan. 23, 1698-9. The six candidates were put up; but the shew of hands being in favour of Mr. Lovell and Mr. Waugh, who were severally put up again, Mr. Waugh was then declared elected.

N^o VII.

P. 17. Dr. Lewis Atterbury, elder brother of the Bishop, was born at Caldecot, in the parish of Newport-Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire, May 2, 1656. He was educated at Westminster School, under Dr. Bulby, between whom and our Divine's father, Dr. Lewis Atterbury, there was a friendship and intimacy. In the 18th year of his age he was sent to
Christ

Christ Church in Oxford, and matriculated in that University, April 10, 1694, under the tuition of Dr. Walls; was ordained Deacon by Bp. Fell, Sept. 21, 1679; commenced M. A. July 5, 1680; was ordained priest, at Bugden, by Bp. Barlow, 1681; officiated as Chaplain to Sir William Pritchard, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, 1683; was instituted, in Feb. 1684, Rector of Sywell in Northamptonshire; which living he afterwards resigned, upon accepting other preferments; accumulated the degrees of B. and D. LL. July 8, 1687. In 1691, we find him Lecturer of St. Mary Hill in London; married in Dec. 1698, Penelope, the daughter of Mr. John Bedingfield, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, none of whom survived him. Not long after his marriage, he settled at Highgate, where he supplied the pulpit of the Reverend Mr. Daniel Latham, who was very old, and had lost his sight. Upon the death of this gentleman, Dr. Atterbury was unanimously elected, June 16, 1695, by the trustees of that chapel, to be their preacher; being at the same time one of the six Preaching Chaplains to the Princess Anne of Denmark, at Whitehall and St. James's; which place he continued to supply, after that Princess's accession to the throne, and likewise during part of the reign of King George I. In September 1707, he was presented, by the Queen, to the rectory of Shepperton in Middlesex, the incumbent thereof being deprived for neglecting to take the oaths within the time limited by law. March 3, 1719, he was collated by Bp. Robinson to the rectory of Hornsey in Middlesex; in which parish the chapel of Highgate is situated. When he first settled at Highgate, observing the difficulties of the poor for want of a good physician or apothecary, he successfully applied himself to the study of physic, and practised it gratuitously among his poor neighbours. Dr. Atterbury never rose to any dignity in the Church, as might have been expected from the power and interest of his brother. He died at Bath, Oct. 20, 1731, (see vol. II. pp. 99, 102.) and by his last will, dated March 16, 1730, gave "100 l. to his dear brother the Bishop of "Rocheſter, in token of his true eſteem and affection; "50 l. to Mr. Francis Atterbury of Northampton, dyer; "and 50 l. for a monument at North Crowley, Bucks, "for his grandmother Elizabeth Gifford (afterwards "White), who died at Caldecote near Newport Pagnel; "on which the deaths of his grandfather and uncle Francis "Gifford to be mentioned." He gave ſome few books to the
libraries

libraries at Bedford and Newport; and his whole collection of pamphlets, stitched or bound in parchment, amounting to upwards of 200 volumes, to be given, at the discretion of his executor, either to the library of Christ Church, Oxford, or to that of Sion College; but whichever had them was to print a catalogue. They were accordingly deposited in the library of Christ Church. He published several Sermons and other pieces, of which an accurate list may be seen in the *Biographia*; and, after his death, two volumes of his Sermons were published, 1743, by his friend and executor Archdeacon Yardley, to whom he had devised "all his manuscript sermons, and other manuscript books and papers of his writing or composition," desiring "that he do revise and select such of them as he shall think may serve to the honour of God, and bring no discredit to his memory, and that he do cause such to be printed." He charged his estate for ever with the payment of 100 l. yearly to a school-mistress, to instruct girls in Newport Pagnel, which salary he had himself in his lifetime paid for many years; and gave the whole remainder of his fortune (after the death of Miss Sweetapple his only grand-daughter, who survived him little more than seven months) to the Bishop's son, Mr. Osborn Atterbury, who at the time of his uncle's death was in the East Indies, and of whom see a letter dated Dec. 1, 1728. He gave directions to be buried at Highgate, and that a small monument should be erected in the chapel, and an inscription in such or like words as he should leave behind him. All which was punctually complied with, a fluted marble column with a pedestal and capital of the Corinthian order, surmounted with his paternal arms, being set up on the wall near the pulpit, with the following inscription on the pedestal:

" To the Memory of
LEWIS ATTERBURY, LL. D.

Formerly rector of Sywell, in the County of Northampton; and one of the six preachers to her late Sacred Majesty Queen Anne, at St. James's and Whitehall. He was 36 years preacher of this chapel; 24 years rector of Shepperton, in the county of Middlesex: and 11 years rector of this parish of Hornsey. He married Penelope, the daughter of John Beddingfield, Esq; by whom he had four children, viz. two sons who died young; Beddingfield Atterbury, M. A. who died soon after he had entered into holy orders: and Penelope, who was married to George Sweetapple, of St. Andrew's Holborn,

Holborn, brewer, by whom he had one daughter, Penelope Sweetapple, now living *.

He died at Bath, October the 20th, A. D. 1731.
In the 76th year of his age, and lies buried near this place.

On another side of the pedestal is inscribed,

Penelope Sweetapple,
Grand-daughter to Dr. Lewis Atterbury,
Died June the 3d, 1732,
In the eleventh year of her age."

Underneath the base of the column, is a book opened, on the leaves of which is,

" Abi Spectator, & Te brevi Morituum Scito !"

Nº VIII.

P. 20. Of Ep. Trelawny and his family, see vol. I. pp. 406. 417. 458. vol. II. pp. 7. 9. 15.

John Trelawny (see vol. I. p. 417.) was M. A. for West Looe in 1713, for Liskard in 1714.

Hele Trelawny (see p. 458.) had a dispensation for holding his two rectories, April 6, 1736.

The following Epitaph in Winchester Cathedral was probably written by Dr. ATTERBURY.

" Here lieth the Body of Madam MARY DAVIES, Daughter of Sir JONATHAN TRELAUNY, of Trelawny, in the County of Cornwall, Baronet: A Lady of excellent Endowments and exemplary Virtue, of Courage and Resolution above her Sex, and equal to the generous Stock whence she sprang. She was Maid of Honour to MARY Princess of Orange, and Relict to Lieutenant-Colonel DAVIES; who, at the Siege of the Grenadiers of the first Regiment of Guards, was the first that threw the Fascines (which others used to cover themselves with in their Attack) over the Ditch, and with his Men passed it, beating the French out of their Works, which was a gallant Action, and greatly contributed towards the taking of the Town; in performing of which, he received the Wound of which he died; and gained so just an Esteem for the Boldness and Success of it with the King, that he designed him the great Honour of a Visit the Morning on which he died; and being informed of his Death, in kind

* " Miss Sweetapple died yesterday at a boarding-school at Chelsea. By her death an estate of 400 l. a year devolves to the Bishop's only son, who is just arrived in the Jason from the East Indies." Daily Post, June 4, 1732.

and honourable Terms expressed his Concern and Sorrow for the Loss of so brave and deserving an Officer. She died the xxiiiith of September, in the Year of our Lord MDCCVII."

Over the passage leading to the stair-case up to the hall of Christ Church college, Oxford, is a statue of Cardinal Wolsey, executed by Francis Bird, and under it this inscription:

"Eminentissimo Cardinali Thomæ Wolseio
Viro inter hæc mœnia semper memorando

P.

Reverendus in Christi Pater Jonathan Trelawny
De Trelawny in comitatu Cornubiæ Baronettus,
Hujusce Ædis olim Alumnus.

Wolseii in Episcopatu Wintoniensi Successor,
Et Wolseianæ erga hanc Domum munificentiae æmulus,
A. D. MDCCXIX.

Part of the Library of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, late Lord Bishop of Winchester, was advertised for sale, at the shop of A. Mears, the Lamb, without Temple Bar, at the same time with "Bibliotheca viri clarissimi D. Edvardi Turner, Equit. Aur. being a Catalogue of the library of Sir Edward Turner, late of Hollingsbury in the county of Essex; one of Barons of the Exchequer, and Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons in the reign of King Charles the Second; consisting of a large Collection of the most scarce and curious Books, relating to the History, Antiquities, Constitution, and Parliamentary Proceedings of Great-Britain and Ireland; as also Architecture, Medals, Husbandry, Trade, Voyages, Laws, Poetry, Novels, Divinity, Physic, and all other kinds of polite Literature, in Greek, Latin, English, French, Italian, and Spanish, with several curious Edition of the Classics."

N° IX.

P. 22. Some particulars of Mr. Harrington may be seen above, p. 477.

N° X.

P. 41. See in vol. III. an account of Dr. John Freind, in a note on a Letter dated June 17, 1728.

N° XI.

P. 45. For the character at large of Lady Cutts, see vol. IV. p. 107.

N° XII.

N^o XII.

Pp. 53. 66 80. In the "Rights, Powers, and Privileges of an English Convocation," &c. after fully vindicating the character of Wolsey * in the particular instance of his dissolving a Convocation in 1523, Atterbury adds, "Common justice obliged me to say thus much in behalf of that great Minister, who had real faults enough, not to be loaded with untrue ones. Dr. Wake had much nearer obligations to have done this, who has eat the bread of Wolsey (to use an homely, but authorised phrase) near half his life, and now owes his comfortable summer retreat to that Cardinal's bounty. But I find the *Præmunire*, that transferred all the Cardinal's estate to the Crown, has transferred all the Doctor's gratitude thither too: and with reason; for the Cardinal is dead long ago, but Crowns are immortal. He has his reason, and I have mine; which is, to do right to any injured person, let his character be what it will; and not to fall-in with a calumny knowingly, let it be never so fashionable. They that defend the dead,

* This seems to have been a favourite character with our Author. Dr. Fiddes, a little before the deprivation of Bishop Atterbury, in an introduction to his "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," says, "A very learned Prelate generously offered to let me compile the 'Life of Cardinal Wolsey' in his house. I should, under such a direction, not only have had the benefit of many curious and deep researches into Ecclesiastical Antiquity, but of the best and most useful instructions, both in respect to the matter and the conduct of my work. But I had not those assistances," &c. "I shall not," he adds, "incur any censure for paying a debt of gratitude to a learned Prelate, under his present circumstances; or for celebrating those great talents, wherein, as a person of capacity and letters, his most inveterate enemies must allow him to excel. It is ignoble and unjust, because men are charged with high crimes, either to refuse them those grateful acknowledgments which are due to their beneficial actions, or to deny their extraordinary and distinguished abilities on other accounts." He did, however, on this occasion, incur the censure of Dr. Knight, who declares, in his "Life of Erasmus," the true rise and occasion of writing the Life of Wolsey to have been at the solicitation of Bishop Atterbury, on occasion of the dispute in which he was then engaged with Archbishop Wake. Dr. Knight adds, "Bishop Atterbury supplied Fiddes with his own collections, directed him to the stock of others, procured him the whole party of subscribers, entertained him at his Deanry at Westminster, suggested matter and method, turned him to authorities and conjectures, and laid the whole plan for forming such a Life, as might blacken the Reformation, cast lighter colours upon Popery, and even make way for a Popish Pretender."

“ cannot be supposed guilty of flattery, or design; and with
 “ either of these, I thank God, there is not a line in this
 “ work that can reproach me. . . . If, under a sense of in-
 “ juries, I have not so tempered my pen every where, but that
 “ an hard word may now and then have escaped me, I need
 “ no excuse for it. Dr. Wake’s way of dealing would, I
 “ am sure, have justified much rougher returns than I have
 “ made him. But whatever of this kind the Reader meets
 “ with, he may assure himself that it sprang not from any the
 “ least mixture of private prejudice, or resentment: for I
 “ have no quarrel with Dr. Wake, but on a public account.
 “ On the contrary, the good services he did against Popery
 “ inclined me always to wish well to him: Or, had I wished
 “ him ill, yet I would never have taken this way of expres-
 “ sing it. Much less can I be suspected to have engaged in
 “ this design out of interest. No, it is neither from these,
 “ nor any such low inducements as these, that I have entered
 “ on this work; but from a desire only of perpetuating to the
 “ Church the use of her Parliamentary Assemblies, and of
 “ that free debate which is inseparable from such Assemblies;
 “ both which rights were in danger of being lost, by popular
 “ misapprehensions, and a discontinuance.”

In another part of the “Rights,” &c. Atterbury having
 occasionally remarked upon the “History of the Reforma-
 “tion,” as too free in censuring the manners of the Clergy,
 though “capable of this excuse, that the Author, being a
 “*stranger*, might not then have thoroughly acquainted him-
 “self with the state of our Church, or the character of its
 “members;” Bp. Burnet published, June 29, 1700, “Re-
 “flections, &c.” (see pp. 53. 68.) wherein he observes, that
 the “Author of the Rights, &c. had so entirely laid aside the
 “spirit of Christ, and the character of a Christian, that,
 “without large allowances of charity, one can hardly think
 “that he did once reflect on the obligations he lay under to
 “follow the humility, the meekness, and the gentleness of
 “Christ. So far from that, he seems to have forgot the
 “common decencies of a man or a scholar;” and adds, that
 “a book writ with that roughness and acrimony of spirit, if
 “well received, would be a much stronger argument against
 “the expediency of a Convocation, than any he brings or
 “can bring for it.” On this subject Atterbury replies, in
 the conclusion of his Preface, “The number of these [*i. e.*
 “of alterations and amendments in the second edition] is not
 “increased by any change made in those few passages which
 “ my

“ my Lord of Sarum has been pleased to single out as most
 “ liable to exception : for in those I have not, upon a re-ex-
 “ amination, found myself obliged to alter any thing ; but
 “ have left them just as they stood before his Lordship’s Re-
 “ flections came forth ; for which I shall ere long give his
 “ Lordship and the Reader my reasons. Nor have I, in the
 “ mean time, been deterred by the weight or justness of his
 “ Lordship’s reply, from entering into further considerations
 “ of the same nature with those that occasioned it ; and mak-
 “ ing new remarks on some other parts of his Lordship’s
 “ History, as they fell in my way—which his Lordship will,
 “ I suppose, as easily justify,” (see above, p. 68.)

In another place he observes, “ My Lord of Sarum is a
 “ name, that the reader will find often mentioned in these
 “ papers, on the account of some historical mistakes ; in
 “ which if I shall seem to have acted too free a part, I must
 “ entreat the Reader to remember how his Lordship justifies
 “ himself for observing a slight fault in Mr. Selden. Wherever
 “ I have dissented from his Lordship, I have done it, I hope,
 “ with good-manners ; and I have taken care every where to
 “ produce my vouchers. Sure I am, that were I conscious
 “ to myself of any one indecent expression that had in this
 “ respect escaped my pen, I would here readily retract it ;
 “ and make such honourable and public amends to his Lord-
 “ ship’s character as becomes me.”

Bp. Burnet, as well as Dr. Wake, found reason at different
 periods to think and to speak in very different terms of Dr.
 Atterbury. In the “ History of his own Times,” vol. I. p.
 674, Burnet ranks him “ among those eminent Divines,
 “ who had distinguished themselves by their admirable de-
 “ fences of the Protestant Religion.” This was said on oc-
 casion of our Author’s vindication of Luther. Burnet’s re-
 flections on the conduct of Atterbury in the Convocation-dis-
 putes bear a widely opposite aspect. Having observed, in the
 second volume of his “ History,” p. 209, that the High Church
 party of that time had set up a complaint of the want of
 Convocations, the danger of the Church, &c. he says, “ Some
 “ books were writ to justify it, with great acrimony of style,
 “ and a strain of insolence, that was peculiar to one Atter-
 “ bury, who had indeed very good parts, great learning, and
 “ was an excellent Preacher, and had many extraordinary
 “ things in him ; but was both ambitious and virulent out
 “ of measure, and had a singular talent of asserting paradoxes
 “ with a great assurance, shewing no shame when he was de-

“ tested in them, though this was done in many instances.
 “ But he let all these pass, without confessing his errors, or
 “ pretending to justify himself. He thought the Govern-
 “ ment had so little strength or credit, that any claim against
 “ it would be well received. He attacked the Supremacy of
 “ the Crown with relation to Ecclesiastical matters, which had
 “ been hitherto maintained by all our Divines with great
 “ zeal.”

Dr. Hickes says in return, “ Burnet was famous for his great
 “ freedom in censuring the Clergy ; inasmuch, that when he
 “ pretended sometimes to commend a few of the best and
 “ brightest of them, who were esteemed the ornaments of the
 “ Church, he was observed to do it with so many *but*s and
 “ exceptions, that, like the adjuncts, which destroy their sub-
 “ ject, they nulled the praises he pretended to give, and
 “ turned them almost into perfect disgrace.” And the same
 Author, after giving us a specimen of the Historian’s ill-will
 in general towards the Clergy, concludes—“ Were I so vain
 “ as to desire to live in history, it should be in *this*, upon con-
 “ dition the Writer of it would not speak well of me, but ill :
 “ for the defamations of such Historians are certain signs of
 “ merit ; the dishonourable characters of such vile pens are
 “ true marks of honour ; and their praises and panegyrics,
 “ like the pillory, are infamy, scandal, and disgrace.”

N^o XIII.

P. 65. For an account of Bp. Hough, see p. 386.

N^o XIV.

P. 65. Dr. Peter Mews was a native of Dorsetshire. From Merchant Taylors school, he was elected to St. John’s College, Oxford in 1637 ; where he regularly became a fellow ; B. A. 1641 ; M. A. 1645. At the breaking-out of the grand rebellion, he took up arms in the defence of his Sovereign, and was promoted to the rank of a Captain. In 1648 he was ejected from his fellowship by the Parliamentary Visitors ; and, after the death of his Royal Master, devoted himself to the service of Charles the Second, at first in Scotland, and afterwards in Holland, till his entrance into orders. At the Restoration, he returned to his college ; and obtained preferments uncommonly fast. The rectory of South Warmborough, Hants, and the vicarage of St. Mary at Reading, were among his first preferments ; to these were added (the gift of a relation) the advowson of the rectory of Lambourne,
 in

in Essex, which he bestowed, Aug. 30, 1660, on William Parsons, LL. D. Dr. Mews became Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Sept. 12, 1660; Canon of Windsor, Oct. 30, 1662; and had the Golden Prebend of St. David's; Archdeacon of Berks, Aug. 30, 1665; President of St. John's College, Oxford, Aug. 5, 1667; Vicechancellor of Oxford in 1669, 1670, and 1672; installed Dean of Rochester, Aug. 4, 1670; elected Bishop of Bath and Wells, Dec. 19, 1672; and was much beloved and admired in that diocese, for hospitality, generosity, justice, and frequent preaching: yet Bp. Burnet represents him as "a man of very slender abilities, with a scanty pittance of learning, who, by his "zeal and obsequiousness, raised himself through several steps "to this high station in the Church." He was translated to Winchester Nov. 22, 1684; and in June following, King James, confiding much in his loyalty and zeal, and in compliance with the request of the Somersetshire gentlemen, commanded him to go against the Duke of Monmouth, then in arms in the West; where his service was so signal, that the King rewarded him with a rich medal. After the Prince and Princess of Denmark had deserted the King, and he was in the utmost perplexity and distress, not being able to distinguish his friends from his foes, he was inclined to put himself into the hands of Archbishop Sancroft, or Bishop Mews; and accordingly sent a lady in whom he could confide to those Prelates, to know if they would receive and secure him; but they neither accepted nor rejected the motion. Bishop Mews, after having enjoyed the see of Winchester 22 years, died Nov. 6, 1706, in a sudden and extraordinary manner. Being subject to fainting fits, from which spirits of hartshorn, applied to his nose, usually recovered him; in one of these a gentleman who was with him, on his Lordship's pointing to a phial in the window, in his confusion poured the contents down the Bishop's throat, by which he was suffocated. The time of his death was said to have been foretold by one Needs, then a scholar at Westminster, to his schoolfellow Mr. Lavington (late Bishop of Exeter) and others; together with that of his own and the chaplain's, Mr. Carman: of which a memorial was left in writing by Mr. Fletcher, father of the late Bishop and Dean of Kildare, then second master of the school, who attended *Prophet* Needs (as he was called) in his last moments. Mr. Lavington's answer, from New-College, to Bishop Trinnell's enquiries, in the year 1722, was this: "John Needs did indeed foretell that the Bishop of Winchester and old Mr. Carman should die that year; but then

“ they being very old men, he had foretold for two or three years before that they should die in that number of years. “ As to foretelling the time of his own death, I believe he was “ punctually right.” See more, *Gent. Mag.* 1774, p. 563.

N° XV.

Pp. 65. 75. Richard Cumberland, son of a citizen of London, was born there July 15, 1623; educated at St. Paul's School, and thence removed to Magdalen College, Cambridge; B. A. there 1653; M. A. 1656. He at first applied himself to the study of physic; but, changing his studies, entered into holy orders, and was presented by Sir John Norwich to the Rectory of Bramton in Northamptonshire in 1657, and had the living of Alhallows in Stamford given to him by Sir Orlando Bridgman in 1667. From this private station, he was unexpectedly * elevated to the bishoprick of Peterborough, May 15, 1691; and enjoyed that preferment many years with the highest reputation. He lived to a very great age, and appears to have retained great vigour of mind, as well as great vigour of body, to the last. When Dr. Wilkins had published his “ Coptic Testament,” he made a present of one of them to the Bishop, who sat down to study it when he was past 83. Old as he was, he mastered the language; and went through great part of this version, making remarks and observations all the way. At length, in the afternoon of Oct. 9, 1718, after having risen that morning rather better and more vigorous than usual, he was suddenly struck with a deadly palsy, from which he could not be recovered. He was buried in his own cathedral, with this inscription:

“ Juxta jacet doctissimus sanctissimusque Præsul Richardus Cumberland, hujus Civitatis Episcopus; qui cum Ecclesiæ & Reipublicæ diu & feliciter invigilaverat migratus ad aliam quam solam quærebat Civitatem, Honorum & Dierum satur; obdormivit in Domino anno Christi 1718, ætatis 86.

“ Macte, malæ fraudis Domitor, Defensor Honesti,
Legum Naturæ Justitiæque Pugil?
O quantum debent, quas læserat Hobbius ambas,
Recta simul Ratio, Religioque tibi.”

Duport, in Hobbium à Cumberlandio confutatum.

Underneath two books, with these words engraven on the leaves, “ Biblia Sacra.” “ Legibus Naturæ,”

* Walking on a post day to the coffee-house, he read there in a newspaper that Dr. Cumberland of Stamford was nominated to the Bishoprick of Peterborough; which was the first tidings he had heard of it.

N° XVI,

N^o XVI.

P. 81. Lancelot Addison, son of Lancelot Addison a clergyman, born at Mauldismeaburne in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth in Westmoreland, in 1632, was educated at the grammar school at Appleby, and afterwards sent to Queen's College, Oxford, upon the foundation. He was admitted B. A. Jan. 25, 1654, and M. A. July 4, 1657. As he now had greatly distinguished himself in the university, he was chosen one of the Terræ filii, for the act celebrated in 1658; but, his oration having been very satirical upon the pride, ignorance, hypocrisy, and avarice of those then in power, he was compelled to make a recantation, and to ask pardon on his knees. Soon after he left Oxford, and retired to Petworth, in Suffex, where he resided till the Restoration. The gentlemen of Suffex having recommended him to Dr. King, Bishop of Chester, as a man who had suffered for his loyalty and attachment to the constitution of Church and State, the Bishop received him kindly; and, in all probability, would have preferred him, had he not, contrary to his Lordship's approbation, accepted of the chaplainship of Dunkirk, where he continued till 1662, when, the place being delivered up to the French, he returned to England. The year following he went chaplain to the garrison at Tangier, where he resided some years, and came back to England in 1670, with a resolution to return to Tangier. He was appointed chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty soon after his coming over; he had no thoughts, however, of quitting his chaplainship in Tangier; nevertheless it was conferred upon another, whereby Mr. Addison became poor in his circumstances. In this situation of his affairs, a gentleman in Wiltshire bestowed on him the rectory of Milston, in Wilts, worth about 120 l. per annum. Soon after he was also made prebendary of Minor pars altaris, in the cathedral of Sarum; and took the degrees of B. and D. D. at Oxford, July 6, 1675. His preferments, though not very considerable, enabled him to live in the country with great decency and hospitality; and he discharged his duty with a most conscientious diligence. In 1683, the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs, in consideration of his former service at Tangier, conferred upon him the Deanry of Lichfield, in which he was installed July 3; was collated to the archdeaconry of Coventry, Dec. 8, 1684, and held it with the Deanry in commendam. In the Convocation which met Dec. 4, 1689, Dean Addison was one of the

Committee appointed by the Lower House to acquaint the Lords that they had consented to a conference on the subject of an address to the King. He died April 20, 1703, and was buried in the church-yard of Lichfield, at the entrance of the West door, with the following epitaph: "Hic jacet
 " Lancelotus Addison, S. T. P. hujus ecclesiæ Decanus, nec
 " non Archidiaconus Coventriæ, qui obiit 20 die Aprilis,
 " ann. Dom. 1703, ætatis suæ 71." Since when there has been set up within-side of the Cathedral a marble compartment to his memory, bearing this inscription: "P. M. Lanceloti
 " Addison, S. T. P. Agro Westmoreland. oriundi, in Coll.
 " Regin. Oxon. bonarum litterarum profecti, diutinis per
 " Europam Africamque peregrinationibus rerum peritia spectabilis; hujus tandem Eccl. Decani, & Coventriensis Archidiaconi; in primis nuptiis duxit Janam, Nathan. Gullston armig. filiam, & Gulielmi Gullston Episcopi Bristolienfis sororem; in secundis Dorotheam, Johan. Danvers de Shakerston, in agro Leicestrienf. arm. filiam; funere mariti de se optimè meriti nuper plorantem: ex Jana tres filios totidemque filias suscepit; Josephum Gullstonum arci sancti Georgii gubernatorem, Lancelotum Coll. Magd. Oxon. Socium; Janam & Annam prima juventute defunctas, & Dorotheam unicam ex tot literis superstitem. Obiit A. D. 1703; ætatis 71.

"Ab eo eximias naturæ dotes, morum innocentiam, benevolentiam erga homines, in Deum pietatem (luculentum ei quod aliud patrimonium) filius natu maximus Josephus, sæculi sui decus, qui in optimi parentis consortium dum hoc ipsi marmor adornaret præpropere morte adlatus est A. D. 1719."

Dean Addison wrote many learned and useful treatises, of which a list may be seen in the Biographical Dictionary.

Nº XVII.

P. 86. His Majesty having by his writ summoned a Convocation of the Clergy of the Diocese of Canterbury, to meet at Westminster, the sametime with the new Parliament; the Archbishop and the inferior members, commonly called the Lower House of Convocation, soon after attended his Majesty at Kensington, and there, in a dutiful address, thanked him in the first place for his protection to the Church of England, then thankfully acknowledged his Majesty's pious concern for the Reformed Churches in general, and prayed the Almighty, that as he had made him the chief instrument in the preservation of them hitherto, so he would still bless his endea-

vours for their farther security, against the imminent dangers wherewith they were threatened at that time. They likewise humbly craved leave to give his Majesty all possible assurance of their stedfast fidelity and affection to his person and government, which they should always testify, by maintaining his supremacy as by law established, and the articles and canons of their Church; by promoting true Religion and Loyalty amongst his people, committed to their charge, and by their earnest prayers to God for his long life and prosperous reign over them.

In answer to this address, his Majesty told them, “ That
 “ he was very well pleased with the affectionate sense they
 “ had expressed of the constant protection he had shewn to
 “ the Church of England as by law established; and assured
 “ them, he should always continue to deserve their thanks in
 “ that particular. That their good-will to the Reformed
 “ Churches abroad, and tenderness for such of them as might
 “ be in danger, was also very agreeable to him. He likewise
 “ gave them thanks for their promises of maintaining his
 “ supremacy according to law, beyond which he would never
 “ extend it: that he never doubted of the fidelity and
 “ loyalty of the Church of England to him, and made no
 “ question of their zealous endeavours to promote Religion,
 “ Virtue, and Piety, among the people committed to their
 “ charge; and that he should be ever ready to contribute what
 “ was proper to be done on his part, to make their good intentions in that kind more successful, as being the great
 “ concern of all of them.”

Nº XVIII.

P. 17. *Die Jovis, 20 Martii.* The Archbishop and his brethren being assembled in Jerusalem Chamber, after solemn prayers, the Archbishop ordered those papers to be read, which contained the judgment of the said Archbishop and Bishops upon the Report of the Committee, left in a paper formerly brought up to the Prolocutor; which being read, the Most Reverend, with consent of his brethren, decreed the said papers to be fairly transcribed. After this, the Most Reverend commanded the Prolocutor of the Lower House to be sent for; who appeared, with the Deans of Ely and Sarum, the Archdeacon of Westminster, &c. and delivered into the hands of the Archbishop a book, intituled, “ Christianity
 “ not Mysterious,” by John Toland; together with some Papers annexed to it, containing several propositions extract-
 ed

ed out of it, with the judgement and resolution of the Lower House thereupon, praying their Lordships concurrence with the resolutions, which had been unanimously agreed to by the Lower House; together with their advice and directions what effectual courses may be taken to suppress the book mentioned in the said Resolutions, and other pernicious books already written against the truth of the Christian Religion; and to prevent the publication of the like for the future.

Die Sabbati, 22 Martii. The Most Reverend and Right Reverend Father being met in Jerusalem Chamber, made their accustomed prayers to Almighty God. Which being done, the said Most Reverend produced a certain printed book, intituled, "Essays upon the Balance of Power;" and after the reading of a certain paragraph in the 40th page of the said book, the President and his Suffragans agreed that the following paper should be fixt over several doors in Westminster Abbey.

"*March 22, 1700.* Whereas this day a book intituled, "Essays upon, I. the Balance of Power: II. The Right of making War, Peace, and Alliances: III. Universal Monarchy, &c." was brought into the Jerusalem Chamber, where his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the rest of the Suffragan Bishops of his province, were assembled in Convocation: in the 40th page of which book are these words: "Are not a great many of us able to point out to several persons, whom nothing has recommended to places of highest trust, and often to rich BENEFICES and DIGNITIES, but the open enmity which they have, almost from their cradles, professed to the Divinity of Christ."

It is desired by the said Archbishop and Bishops, that the Author himself, whoever he be, or any one of the great many to whom he refers, would point out to the particular persons whom he or they know to be liable to that charge, that they may be proceeded against in a judical way, which will be esteemed a great service to the Church; otherwise the above-mentioned passage must be looked upon as a PUBLIC SCANDAL.

THO. TYLLOTT, *Clericus Superioris Domus Convocationis.*"

After which, the Archbishop, with the consent of the Bishops, named and appointed the Right Reverend Fathers Henry Lord Bishop of London, William Bishop of Worcester, Thomas Bishop of Rochester, Gilbert Bishop of Sarum, Humphry Bishop of Bangor, John Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, John Bishop of Norwich, and Richard Bishop of

of Peterborough, or any three of them, to be a select Committee, to examine the Book brought up by the Prolocutor of the Lower House, and left here by him, and especially certain Propositions extracted out of the said book by a Committee of the said Lower House : and for that purpose to meet at the lodgings of the Lord Bishop of Worcester, on Wednesday next the 26th of this instant March, between the hours of two and four after noon ; and to report their judgements concerning the same,

After many debates in respect to the forms of proceeding between the two Houses, the following Answer from the Archbishop and Bishops was delivered on the 8th of April :

“ Upon our consulting with counsel learned in the law, concerning heretical, impious, and immoral books of Toland’s sent up to us from the Lower House ; we do not find how, without a license from the King, which we have not yet received, we can have sufficient authority to censure judically any such books : but, on the contrary, we are advised that by so doing both Houses of Convocation may incur the penalties of the statute of 25 Henry VIII.”

Whilst these debates were pending, Toland published two Letters to Dr. Hooper, then Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, where two of his books “ Christianity not Mysterious,” and “ Amyntor,” were both under the consideration of a Committee. Several pamphlets came out on occasion of this difference between the two Houses upon the extent of that assembly’s jurisdiction ; and in some of those that were written in favour of the Lower House, Mr. Toland found such an account of “ Christianity not Mysterious” as he thought injurious to his character : for which reason he published “ Vindicius Liberius : or Mr. Toland’s defence of himself against the Lower House of Convocation ; wherein, besides his Letters to the Prolocutor, certain passages of the book, intituled, ‘ Christianity not Mysterious,’ are explained, and others corrected ; with a full and clear account of the Author’s principles relating to Church and State, and a justification of the Whigs and Commonwealths-men against all their opponents.”

N^o XIX.

P. 115. James Drake, M. D. F. R. S. is represented in the "Annals of Queen Anne" as "a man of quick pregnant parts, well stored with learning, and improved by good conversation. He had a great mastery of the English tongue, and wrote with ease and fluency, in a manly style. He had of late years been principally famous for some political treatises, which, according to people's different humours, passions, and interests, underwent various judgments, as to the subject-matter and positions; though all agreed in commending his way of writing." He was born at Cambridge, in 1667; and had a liberal education, first at Wivelingham, and afterwards at Eton. He was admitted in 1684 at Cambridge, where he had the degrees in arts, and in 1696 became M. D. He then removed to London, and was chosen F. R. S. and of the College of Physicians. In Feb. 1702, he published the "History of the Last Parliament" (above mentioned), inscribed to the *silver-tongued* "Anthony Hammond, Esq." For this pamphlet he was summoned before the House of Peers in May following; and prosecuted by the Attorney General, who brought him, in 1703, to a trial, at which he was acquitted. In 1704, being dissatisfied with the rejection of the bill to prevent Occasional Conformity, and with the disgrace of some of his friends who were sticklers for it, he wrote, in concert with Mr. Poley, "The Memorial of the Church of England; humbly offered to the consideration of all true lovers of our Church and Constitution," 8vo. The Lord Treasurer Godolphin, and the other great officers of the Crown in the Whig interest, therein severely reflected on, were so highly offended at the publication of it, that they represented it to the Queen as an insult upon her honour, and an intimation that the Church was in danger under her administration. Accordingly her Majesty took notice of it, in her speech to the ensuing Parliament, Oct. 27, 1705; and was addressed by both Houses upon that occasion. Soon after, the Queen, at the petition of the House of Commons, put out a proclamation for discovering the author of "The Memorial:" but no discovery could be made. The Parliament was not the only body that shewed their resentment to this book; for the grand jury of the city of London having presented it at the sessions, as a false, scandalous, and traitorous libel, it was burnt in the sight of the court then sitting, and afterwards

wards before the Royal Exchange, by the hands of the common hangman. But though Drake then escaped, yet as he was very much suspected of being the author of that book, and had rendered himself obnoxious upon other accounts to persons then in power, occasions were sought to ruin him if possible: and a news paper he was publishing at that time under the title of "*Mercurius Politicus*" afforded his enemies the pretence they wanted; for, taking exception at some passages therein, they indicted him in the Queen's-bench in 1706. His case was argued at the bar of that court April 30; when, upon a flaw in the information, the trial was adjourned, and in November following the Doctor was acquitted; but the Government brought a writ of error. The severity of this prosecution, joined to repeated disappointments and ill usage from some of his party, is supposed to have thrown him into a fever, of which he died at Westminster, March 2, 1706-7, not without violent exclamations against the rigour of his prosecutors. Besides the performances already mentioned, he made an English translation of "*Herodotus*," which was never published; and wrote a comedy, called, "*The Sham-Lawyer, or the Lucky Extravagant*;" which was acted at the theatre royal in 1697, and some commendatory verses on Sir Richard Blackmore that same year. He was the editor of "*Historia Anglo-Scotica*; or, an impartial history of all that happened between the kings and kingdoms of England and Scotland, from the beginning of the reign of William the Conqueror to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1703," 8vo. But, whatever merit there might be in his political writings, or however they might distinguish him in his lifetime, he is chiefly known now by his medical works; by that "*New System of Anatomy*" particularly, which was finished a little before his decease, and published in 1707, with a preface by Dr. Wagstaffe. The plates to this work, which are numerous, are accurate, and well engraved.

N° XX.

P. 227. For an account of Bp. Mews, see p. 492.

N° XXI.

P. 285. An account of Dr. Newey may be seen in p. 332.

N° XXII.

N^o XXII.

P. 286. An Account of the King of Spain's reception at Petworth, Windsor, &c. in a Letter from an ingenious Gentleman belonging to the Court.

HONOUR'D SIR,

Petty France, Jan. 14, 1703-4.

SEEING that I cannot entertain you better (by reason of our barrenness in foreign news), I will venture to trouble you with a short account of my last week's ramble to Petworth, Windsor, &c. I shall not repeat any thing that is mentioned in the public prints concerning the King of Spain; but only tell you that, after different resolutions, occasioned by the differing calculations and false alarms of the King's landing, the two Dukes of Somerset and Marlborough went to Petworth on Christmas-day, in order to wait upon his Majesty immediately on the first notice. But the Prince, who stayed in town till he should receive certain advice of his being seen upon our coasts, had the next day, being Sunday, an express from Dover, that Sir George Rook was passed by that place the evening before, whereupon his Highness gave directions to his coaches to be ready at six o'clock in the morning on Monday to go for Petworth. Accordingly we set out at that time by torch-light, and did not get out of the coaches (save only when we were overturned or stuck fast in the mire) till we arrived at our journey's end. It was hard service for the Prince to sit fourteen hours in the coach that day without eating any thing, and passing through the worst ways that I ever saw in my life; we were thrown but once indeed in going, but both our coach, which was the leading, and his Highness's body coach, would have suffered very often, if the nimble boors of Sussex had not frequently poised it, or supported it with their shoulders from Godalmin almost to Petworth; and the nearer we approached to the Duke's house, the more inaccessible it seemed to be. The last nine miles of the way cost us six hours time to conquer them; and indeed we had never done it, if our good Master had not several times lent us a pair of horses out of his own coach, whereby we were enabled to trace out the way for him; they made us believe, that the several grounds we crost and his Grace's park would alleviate the fatigue, but I protest I could hardly perceive any difference between them and the common roads. When we went to Petworth, of which the Dutchess had but a short hour's notice
by

by the arrival of our carriages before us, we found her at the door with her pretty children ready to receive the Prince, and a very handsome entertainment for him and his attendants. After she ordered us private lodgings in the town, and her own coaches to wait upon us, &c. The Prince was not expected there till the next day; and to that end the Duke of Marlborough, who did not hear of the King's arrival till after we set off, sent away an express to St. James's, but that missed us. About Guilford we met the Count de Colorado, captain of the King's guard, with a compliment to the Queen and Prince, but it was then too late to alter our measures.

The magnificence of the Duke of Somerset's house (though it is not yet near finished), the exceeding rich furniture, fine pictures, carving, &c. made next day short enough to his Highness, who would not eat till the King's arrival, which was about seven in the evening, with six or seven coaches. The Prince was at the door before his Majesty alighted, and waited on him directly to his own apartment, and there left him about half an hour, after which he sent to visit him, and was received at the door of his bed-chamber by his Catholic Majesty, and seated in an arm-chair opposite to his own. The ceremony was short, and the Prince had not been long retired to his quarters before the King sent to return the visit, and was received at the top of the stairs, and conducted to the Prince's bed-chamber, &c. After he had been there a little while, he signified to the Duke of Somerset his desire of seeing my Lady Dutchess; whereupon the Prince, the two Dukes, &c. waited upon him to her Grace's apartments, who came forward several rooms, even to the bottom of the stairs, to meet the King; and making a very low obeisance, she received a kiss from him, as also the two young ladies her daughters, whom she presented to him. After that, he accompanied her to a little drawing room, where he stayed three or four minutes, and then was carried by the Prince to see the house, and presently after to supper, which was served up with so much splendour and profusion, and yet with so much decency and order, that I must needs say I never saw the like. The table where they supped was an oval, and very large; the King sat about the middle of it, and the Prince almost at the end. He ate and drank very heartily, but tasted no liquors but his own, which were, the small drink, water discoloured by the infusion of cinnamon, and the strong, red and white Tyrol wine. When he calls for either of them, his taster, who is also one of the lords of his bed-chamber, brings

brings the liquor in a little bottle, and covers it or rather hides it with a salver, upon which he pours out what he tastes, near as much as we call a Supernaculum. Then the King pours out what he pleases, which is commonly a glass tumbler full, and drinks it off. The disposition of his bread is as singular as any thing else; for it is broke into very small mammocks, laid upon a plate covered with a napkin, and placed on his left hand, from whence he takes it bit by bit, but keeps it always covered. I could not learn whether this was custom or superstition. And here it may not be improper to tell you, that I believe he has an aversion for dogs, because I observed one of his noblemen take up a dog whilst the King suppt, and with great caution and secrecy carry it out of the room.

His Catholic Majesty speaks very little. What he said to the Prince was in High Dutch (to others in French). He spoke of nothing but indifferent things, in very short and concise periods; and whatever answer the Prince made, he returned no reply. The King of Spain is of a middle stature, slender and well made; his face inclines to long, his lower lip a little powting, and will in time be true Austrian, his eyes are large and lively enough, his hair (I mean his perriwig) and eye-brows chesnut colour, his face as fair and smooth as any woman's, the red and white being agreeably mixt in his cheeks; his air and deportment being equally grave, sweet, and affable. At supper he was attended by all the great officers he brought over with him, viz. the Prince of Lichtestein his governour and prime minister, whom I heard tell my Master that he had lain every night in his bed-chamber by him since he was seven years old, that is, eleven years, for he was eighteen on the first of October last. The Counts of Thun and Zinzendorf are his Kamer-Heeren, or Lords of the bed-chamber, and served him alternately as carver and cup-bearer at Petworth, &c. Then there were the Conde de Colorado and Don Francisco de St. Cruz, both Spaniards, and military men; besides which I observed the Confessor, a Jesuit, but disguised in a red cloak, and the Phyfician, who were Germans. The King and Prince set out early on Wednesday for Guilford, and were waited on in the same coach by the Prince of Lichtestein and the Earl of Sandwich, and were followed by a numerous cortege of eighteen or twenty sets of six horses, and a large party of the guards, where they found a neat dinner prepared for them by the Green-cloth, in the best inn of the town, and a handsome appearance of the gentry round about

about of both sexes, who waited on them all dinner-time, after which I saw him no more till I found him at supper at Windsor, for there we were over-turned (as we had been once before the same morning) and broke our coach. My Lord Delaware had the same fate, and so had several others.

I observed, that neither the Swedish nor Danish, Venetian nor Florentine Envoys were present at the reception of his Catholic Majesty.

If this long account has not tired you, please to ask me what other questions you will; they shall be answered, as well as I am able, by, honoured Sir, your most humble servant,

J. C.

P. S. I forgot to tell you, that the King of Spain presented the Dutchess of Marlborough with a ring worth above 1000*l.* as I am told, and every lady or gentlewoman that was in waiting proportionably. His Majesty did intend to dispose of a sum of 1000 guineas and medals amongst the rest of the Queen's servants; but we were expressly forbid to take any thing. They say the Queen made him a present of 50,000*l.*

Nº XXIII.

P. 306. Dr. Smalridge was born of a good family at Lichfield about the year 1666; educated at Westminster school, and elected to Christ Church in 1682. In 1713, he was made Dean of Christ Church, and the year after Bishop of Bristol. Upon the accession of George I. he was appointed Lord Almoner to the King; but removed from that post, for refusing with Bishop Atterbury to sign the Declaration of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops in and near London, against the Rebellion in 1715 (see vol. II. p. 18.) He held a correspondence with Whiston, and became so suspected of Arianism, that he wrote a letter to Bishop Trelawny, dated but three days before his death, to vindicate himself from the charge. From Whiston's "Historical Memoirs" it appears, that he was a great admirer of the "Apostolic Constitutions," and thought it no easy matter to prove them spurious; but it is there asserted, that he was neither a deep Divine, nor a very acute Critic, Classical Literature being what he excelled in. In a Dedication to Sir Charles Duncombe, Lord Mayor of London 1708-9, of a Sermon preached on the 30th of January, he says, "It is to the immortal honour of that great City over which you preside, that it had (even in the worst of times) this character given of it by the Royal Martyr, 'that much

“ the better and greater part of it was full of love, duty,
 “ and loyalty to his Majesty. And that persons of the like
 “ good affections to our present Sovereign may never
 “ hereafter, through want of vigilance, zeal, and activity,
 “ suffer the infinitely meaner part in quality, and the much
 “ lesser part in number, to prevail so far, as to alter the
 “ Government so well established amongst us; but may ga-
 “ ther up the courage and resolution to join with her Ma-
 “ jesty, in defence of that Religion, Law, and Liberty, which
 “ hitherto hath, and which only can make themselves, her
 “ Majesty, and her kingdom, happy; is the hearty prayer of,
 “ Right Honourable, your most humble, and obedient
 “ servant,

GEORGE SMALRIDGE.”

And to the Inhabitants of St. Dunstan in the West, on
 quitting them in 1711, he says, “ Had it been decent for me,
 “ after the many and great favours I had received from you,
 “ to deny any request which you thought it proper to make,
 “ this Sermon, which was no more intended for the press
 “ than it is fit for it, had never been made public. But since
 “ you were not pleased to admit of any excuse for my not
 “ printing, I may with the greater confidence hope to be
 “ excused by others for printing so imperfect a Discourse.
 “ Your affection to the Preacher, and the occasion on which
 “ it was preached, gave it some advantage in the hearing,
 “ which must be lost with the cool and impartial Reader. But
 “ this will give me no uneasiness, whilst I have reason to
 “ hope that what in the delivery you seemed to be affected
 “ with may, when recollected, make a more lasting impres-
 “ sion, for the benefit of your souls. I pray God to recom-
 “ pense to you with the blessings of this world, and of the next,
 “ those kind regards you have shewn to, Gentlemen, your most
 “ affectionate friend and humble servant,

“ GEORGE SMALRIDGE.”

Bishop Newton thus ably sums up the character of his pre-
 decessor in the see of Bristol: “ Bishop Smalridge died
 “ of an apoplexy, at Christ Church, on the 27th of Sep-
 “ tember, 1719. This was truly a worthy Prelate, an ex-
 “ cellent Scholar, a sound Divine, an eloquent Preacher, a
 “ good Writer both in Latin and English, of great gravity
 “ and dignity in his whole deportment, and at the same
 “ time of as great complacency and sweetness of manners;
 “ a character at once both amiable and venerable. *Nemo illum*
 “ *amabilem, qui non simul venerabilem diceret.* SEN. Epist. cxv.
 “ He was so noted for his good temper, that succeeding Dr.

" Atterbury in the Deanries of Carlisle and Christ Church,
 " he was said to carry the bucket wherewith to extinguish
 " the fires which the other had kindled. But, notwithstanding
 " his merits, he never attained to any very great or lu-
 " crative preferments. He had Bristol, the poorest Bishopric
 " in the kingdom; and Christ Church, the most expensive
 " Deanry, foreigners and persons of quality, who visit the
 " University of Oxford, being usually recommended to the
 " Dean of Christ Church. He was also the Preacher at the
 " New Chapel in the Broad-Way, Westminster, which at
 " that time was frequented by one of the best and politest
 " congregations in town, several families of fashion and
 " distinction living then in those parts. He was besides ap-
 " pointed Lord Almoner to Queen Anne, but was removed
 " by the Ministers of George I. on account of party; though
 " surely no man ever exercised greater candour and modera-
 " tion than he did towards all parties and persons, and is
 " particularly recommended for it by Sir Richard Steele and
 " Mr. Addison, in the *Tatler**; the latter of whom like-
 " wise makes very honourable mention of him in a letter to
 " Dr. Swift, dated from Bristol, Oct. 1, 1718. 'The greatest
 " pleasure I have met with for some months is the conversa-
 " tion of my old friend Dr. Smalridge, who, since the death
 " of the excellent man you mention, is to me the most can-
 " did and agreeable of all Bishops; I would say Clergymen,
 " were not Deans comprehended under that title. We have
 " often talked of you; and when I assure you he has an ex-
 " quisite taste of writing, I need not tell you how he talks on
 " such a subject.' The authors of the *Biographia Britan-*
 " *nica*, from the pretended information of a gentleman well
 " known to the family, say, that the Bishop left a widow
 " and two children, a son and a daughter; the son named

* " Favonius, in the midst of a thousand impertinent assailants of the
 Divine Truths, is an undisturbed defender of them. He protects all under
 his care, by the clearness of his understanding, and the example of his
 life: he visits dying men with the air of a man who hopes for his own dis-
 solution, and enforces in others a contempt of this life, by his own expect-
 ation of the next. His voice and behaviour are the lively images of a
 composed and well-governed zeal. None can leave him for the frivolous
 jargon uttered by the ordinary teachers among the Dissenters, but such
 who cannot distinguish vociferation from eloquence, and argument from
 railing. He is so great a judge of mankind, and touches our passions with
 so superior a command, that he who deserts his congregation must be a
 stranger to the dictates of Nature, as well as those of Grace.—He abounds
 with that sort of virtue and knowledge which makes Religion beautiful,
 and never leads the conversation into the violence and rage of party dis-
 puts."

TATLER, N^o 73, and 114.

“ Henry. But the truth is, he left a widow and three chil-
 “ dren; a son named Philip, and two daughters, both sen-
 “ sible clever women. Considering the nature of the Bishop’s
 “ preferments, his hospitable manner of living, and his ex-
 “ tensive charities, he cannot be supposed to have made suf-
 “ ficient provision for his widow and family: but it was
 “ happy for him and for them too that, some time before his
 “ death, he grew much into the favour of Caroline Princess
 “ of Wales, who generously procured a pension of £. 300. a
 “ year for the widow, and a prebend of Worcester for the
 “ son. The son was also presented to the living of Cristle-
 “ ton, near Chester, by Sir Roger Mostyn; and had the
 “ Chancellorship of Worcester conferred upon him by Bishop
 “ Hough, out of regard to his father’s memory. A sub-
 “ scription too was opened, and nobly promoted, for the
 “ publication of sixty of the Bishop’s Sermons; some of
 “ which, it must be confessed, are unequal to the rest, hav-
 “ ing never been designed for the press; but others are truly
 “ excellent, and worthy of him or any Author. The Widow
 “ very properly took the opportunity of addressing the dedica-
 “ tion to the Princess of Wales, with an humble acknow-
 “ ledgement of the many and great obligations which she and
 “ her family had received from her Royal Highness.”

On one side of a white marble column, affixed to the uppermost pillar between the two North ailes, joining to the choir of Christ Church cathedral, is this inscription:

‘ Hanc juxta Columnam S. E.

GEORGIUS SMALRIDGE, S. T. P. Episcopus Bristolienfis,
hujus Ædis Ornamentum, Alumnus,

Columen atque Præsidium, Canonicus et Decanus;

huc e Scholâ Westmonasteriensi migravit,

Literis Græcis præsertim et Latinis instructissimus,

quas quidem non libârat modo, sed hauserat, concoxerat,
in succum ipsum et sanguinem converterat.

His fundamentis feliciter positis,

statim inter Adolescentes Academicos

in omni scribendi genere excelluit,

in omnes scientias et ipse facillè penetravit,

et aliis pro eximiâ illâ quâ pollebat,

et distinctè intelligendi et dilucidè explicandi facultate,
facilem aperuit viam.

E sacris vero literis quos perceperat fructus,

ita maturè in lucem protulit,

ut illius,

In Concionibus frequenter habitis
 eloquentiam virilem pietate multâ perfusam ;
 in scriptis, quibus adhuc juvenis contra Pontificios
 tum insolentiùs se jactitantes certavit,
 doctrinam, nervas, gravitatem ;
 in cathedrâ, ubi Regii Professoris vices sustinuit,
 enucleatè differendi, disputandique solertiam
 uno ore collaudârit hæc Academia.
 Neque vero eruditus Theologus audire malluit,
 quam Pastor, fidus et sedulus :
 Ad novam itaque apud Westmonasterienses Capellam
 importuna populi voce accersitus,
 suscepto a se muneri totus incubuit ;
 idque tum publicè docendo, tum privatim monendo,
 per annos ultra viginti
 multo cum audientium fructu explevit.
 Ad hanc rem dum esset unicè attentus
 complurium ut animarum salutem consuleret,
 vocatus ad Curiam Regalem Capellanus,
 primo Carliolæ, deinde hujus Ædis,
 bonorum omnium votis expetitus
 Decanatum accepit.
 Enimvero Regina optima
 ne hic quidem suam in illum gratiam claudi voluit,
 sed eundem Episcopali dignitate auxit,
 jussitque ut Regias pauperibus largitiones
 Eleemosynarius erogaret.
 Plurima enim in illo emicuerunt,
 quibus pientissimæ Principi meritò placuit.
 Erat vultu apertus et gravis, moribus simplex,
 in precibus fervens, in rostris disertus :
 Affuit ei in totius vitæ tenore constantia,
 in verbis fides ; in colloquiis suavitas ;
 in reprehendendo candor ; in præcipiendo autoritas,
 in discernendo quid quaque in re statui oporteret,
 tam subactum judicium,
 ut alios facile secum ducere potuerit,
 tanta vero modestiâ, haud raro ut maluerit sequi ;
 tantâ in erratis aliorum ignoscendis humanitas,
 ut etiam in iis, quibus maximè adversabatur,
 quæscit semper quod laudaret.
 Talis cum esset, quot sibi cognitos,
 tot sui amantes, tot propè amicos habuit,
 inimicum certe neminem.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF

Lichfieldiæ natus est.

Oxonizæ obiit 27^{mo} die Septembris A. D. 1719, æt. 57.

‘ MARIA

Vidua ab illo relicta

marmor hoc

Viri sui memoriæ

semper charæ, semper honorandæ

M. P.’

MARY, Widow of GEORGE SMAIRIDGE, Bishop of Bristol, and Dean of Christ Church, died June 7, 1729.

Nº XXIV.

P. 457. JOHN RADCLIFFE, ‘M. D. some time fellow of Lincoln College, originally of University College, gave the East window, which was set up in the middle of the latter College, in October, 1687. It represents the Nativity of our Saviour; and under it is this inscription:

“ Henricus Giles pinxit.

D. D. JOHANNES RADCLIFFE, M. D. HUIUS
COLLEGII QUONDAM SOCIUS, A. DNI.
MDCLXXXVII.”

He is called *Socius*, not that he was really a Fellow; but, being Senior Scholar, he had the same privileges, though not an equal revenue to the Fellows.

Dr. RADCLIFFE also contributed more than 1100 l. towards encreasing Exhibitions, &c. besides what he advanced for books and other necessaries, to University College. And by his will gave 5000 l. for building the rest of the front of that College, down to Logic-lane; answerable to that part already built, and for building the Master’s Lodgings therein, and Chambers for his two Travelling Fellows. He also bequeaths his manor of Linton, and all his lands in Yorkshire, in trust, to pay thereout 600 l. per annum to two persons, to be chosen out of the University, when they are Masters of Arts, and entered on the Physic line, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor or Keeper, the Chancellor of the University, the Bishops of London and Winchester, the two Principal Secretaries of State, the two Chief Justices, and the Master of the Rolls, all for the time being, or the major part of them; for the maintenance of the said two persons for ten years and no longer; the half of which time, at least, they are to travel in parts beyond sea, for their better improvement; and the vacancies to be filled up

up in six months. The yearly overplus of the rents of the said Yorkshire estate to be paid to this College, for buying perpetual advowsons for their members. He afterwards wills his Yorkshire estate to be conveyed and settled by his executors on this Society of University College for ever, in trust, and for the performance of the uses and trusts, as before declared. He further wills, that his living of Headborne Worthy in Hampshire, which he had bought, and bestowed a few years before on a Fellow of University College *, and all other livings that shall be purchased by him to be bestowed on a member of that College; and if they should be deficient there, then on a Fellow of Lincoln College; and after they have preached two or more laudable sermons at St. Mary's. The persons that are to be presented from time to time are to be nominated by the Vice Chancellor, the two Divinity professors, the Master of University College, and the Rector of Lincoln College, for the time being, or the major part of them †.

N^o XXV. P. 469.

BRIDEWELL and BETHLEM, London.	}	At a Court holden at the Hospital of BRIDEWELL, on Thursday the 8th of August, 1695.
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THE Right Worshipful the President of these Hospitals informing this Court, that the duty of the Minister of Bridewell Hospital had not been of late performed according to the orders of the same Hospital; and that, by reason thereof, there was a great decrease in the congregation of the Chapel: This Court doth refer it to the President, Treasurer, and Committee of Bridewell Hospital, to admonish the Minister thereof ‡.

N^o XXVI. P. 470.

BRIDEWELL and BETHLEM, London.	}	At a Court holden at the Hospital of BRIDEWELL, on Friday 13th Sep- tember, 1695.
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A motion being this day made to this Court, for the discharging and expunging an order made the 8th August last, in relation to the Minister of this Hospital: And this Court taking the same into consideration; after debate thereof, do think fit that the said order be discharged and expunged out of the said Hospital's books.

* See above, p. 405.

† Gutch, p. 69; from Life, by W. Pitis, 8vo. 1736.

‡ This order is crossed over in the Court-books with two strokes of a pen.

N^o XXVII. P. 471.

BRIDEWELL } At a Court holden at the Hospital of
and BETHLEM, } BRIDEWELL, on Friday the ninth of
London. } December, 1698.

The Right Worshipful the President acquainting this Court, that Mr. Atterbury (the Minister of this Hospital) is lately become Chaplain to the Rolls, whereupon he intends to leave his Lecture at St. Bride's, and desires, that instead of his preaching in the Chapel of the said Hospital on Sunday mornings, and providing for the afternoons, he may for the future be allowed to provide for the mornings, and preach himself in the afternoons: This Court, considering that the service of the said Chapel will not be thereby in the least prejudiced; and that when the President, Treasurer, or any of the Governors, are pleased to come to the said Chapel, it is generally in the afternoon; do allow the same accordingly.

N^o XXVIII. P. 471. Extract from the Register of BRIDEWELL Hospital and Precinct.

CHRISTENINGS.

1698, October 23. Mary *, daughter of Francis and Catherine † Atterbury.

1699-1700, March 24. Elizabeth ‡, daughter of Francis and Catherine Atterbury.

1700-1, March 23. Francis §, son of Francis and Catherine Atterbury.

MARRIAGES.

1711-12, Feb. 12. Joseph Jud of St. Clement's Danes, and Jane Atterbury of St. Margaret, Westminster, by licence, by the Rev. Dr. Atterbury.

* This lady (whose last illness and death are so pathetically described vol. III. p. 68—85) was married at Bromley Chapel in 1715 to William Morice, Esq. and left behind her three children, Francis, Mary, and Charlotte, (see vol. III. p. 120). Francis (who is well spoken of by the Bishop, vol. III. p. 20) was educated on the foundation of Westminster, whence in 1740 (when Captain of the School) he was elected Student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. April 2, 1748. He was afterwards presented by the Earl of Thomond to the living of Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare, Ireland: where he died Oct. 2, 1778. The two daughters are also mentioned by the Bishop, vol. III. p. 141.

† See her Epitaph in vol. II. p. 160. of this collection.

‡ This young lady died Sept. 29, 1716. See vol. II. p. 160.

§ Who died an infant, and probably was buried at Chelsea.

